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CALCUTTA, TUESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1898.

STAR OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

FORT WILLIAM; *the 11th January, 1898.*

His Excellency the Grand Master of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India is pleased to announce that Her Majesty the QUEEN, EMPRESS OF INDIA, has been graciously pleased to make the following appointment to the said Order:

To be a Knight Grand Commander.

His Excellency General Sir GEORGE STEWART WHITE, G.C.B., G.C.I.E.,
V.C., Commander-in-Chief in India.

By Order of the Grand Master,

W. J. CUNINGHAM,

*Secretary to the Most Exalted
Order of the Star of India.*

INDIAN EMPIRE.

NOTIFICATION.

FORT WILLIAM; *the 11th January, 1898.*

His Excellency the Grand Master of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire is pleased to announce that Her Majesty the QUEEN, EMPRESS

OF INDIA, has been graciously pleased to make the following appointment to the said Order :

To be a Knight Commander.

The Honourable Sir FRANCIS WILLIAM MACLEAN, Kt., Q.C., Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal—Chairman of the Central Executive Committee, Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund.

By Order of the Grand Master,

W. J. CUNINGHAM,

*Secretary to the Most Eminent
Order of the Indian Empire.*



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CALCUTTA, FRIDAY, JANUARY 21, 1898.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 21st January, 1898, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT NO. II OF 1898.

An Act to provide for the issue of currency notes on the security of gold received in England.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the issue of currency notes on the security of gold received in England; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title, commencement and duration. I. (1) This Act may be called the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1898.

(2) It shall come into force at once ; and

(3) It shall remain in force for six months from its commencement, and no longer.

2. After section 13 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1882, the following section shall be added, namely :—

“ 13A. The Governor General in Council may, from time to time, by an order notified in the Gazette of India, direct that currency notes shall be issued at such offices of issue as are named in the order to an amount

equal to the value of gold held by the Secretary of State for India at the rate, and subject to the conditions, fixed by that order :

Provided that—

(1) the power conferred by this section shall not be exercised unless the Secretary of State for India shall consent to hold in gold coin or gold bullion what he shall determine to be equivalent in value to the notes so issued, as a reserve to secure the payment of such notes, until he shall transmit the same, or what he shall determine to be equivalent to the same, in gold coin or gold bullion to India, or until the Government of India shall appropriate and set apart in India, as a part of the currency reserve under section 19, an amount of coin of the Government of India equal in value to such notes ;

(2) gold coin or gold bullion so remitted shall be deemed to be received, within the meaning of section 19, when it is received in India by the Governor General in Council ; and

(3) gold coin or gold bullion so retained shall, until its arrival in India, be distinguished from other gold coin or gold bullion in the abstract account published under section 27.”

J. M. MACPHERSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

MINT.

No. 338-A.

Calcutta, the 21st January, 1898.

Whereas Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India has consented to hold in gold coin or gold bullion such amount as he may determine to be equivalent in value to the notes to be issued under this Order, for the purposes and on the terms and conditions mentioned in section 2 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1898, the Governor General in Council is pleased, in exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1882, as amended by the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1898, to direct that the Head Commissioner of Paper Currency, the Commissioner of Paper Currency, Madras, and the Commissioner of Paper Currency, Bombay, shall issue Currency Notes on the security of gold coin or bullion held by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India to the amounts which the Secretary of State may from time to time advise.

Notes will be issued under this Order at the rate of one Government rupee for 753344 grains of fine gold with the addition of such further quantity of fine gold as the Secretary of State shall, from time to time, determine to be sufficient to cover all costs and charges incidental to the transmission of gold to India. Sovereigns and half sovereigns of current weight coined at any authorised Royal Mint in England or Australia will be reckoned as containing 113'0016 grains of fine gold and 56'5008 grains of fine gold respectively.

J. F. FINLAY,

Secretary to the Government of India.



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SIMLA, SATURDAY, APRIL 9, 1898.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

No. 271.

Simla, the 9th April, 1898.

A vacancy having occurred in the office of an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General of India, by the appointment of the HONOURABLE SIR JOHN WOODBURN, K.C.S.I., to the office of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, has been graciously pleased to appoint the HONOURABLE MR. CHARLES MONTGOMERY RIVAZ, C.S.I., of the Indian Civil Service, to be an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General of India. The HONOURABLE MR. RIVAZ has on this day taken upon himself the execution of his office under the usual salute.

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.



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PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA; WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27, 1898.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla; the 27th April, 1898.

No. 712-E.-B.—The following communication, dated the 23rd April 1898, addressed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to the Right Hon'ble Lord George F. Hamilton, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, is published for general information and guidance:—

“Her Majesty being fully determined to observe the duties of neutrality during the existing state of war between Spain and the United States of America, being, moreover, resolved to prevent as far as possible the use of Her Majesty's harbours, ports and coasts and the waters within Her Majesty's territorial jurisdiction in aid of the warlike purposes, of either belligerent and to insure, by every lawful means in Her power, the due observance by Her subjects, towards both belligerent powers, of the rules embodied in Article VI of the Treaty of Washington of the 8th of May, 1871, copies of which are herewith enclosed, has commanded me to communicate to Your Lordship for your

guidance the following rules which are to be treated and enforced as Her Majesty's orders and directions :—

"RULE I.—During the continuance of the present state of war, all ships of war of either belligerent are prohibited from making use of any port or roadstead in the United Kingdom, the Isle of Man or the Channel Islands or in any of Her Majesty's Colonies or Foreign possessions or dependencies or of any waters, subject to the territorial jurisdiction of the British Crown as a station or place of resort for any warlike purpose or for the purpose of obtaining any facilities for warlike equipment. And no ship of war of either belligerent shall hereafter be permitted to leave any such port, roadstead, or waters from which any vessel of the other belligerent (whether the same shall be a ship of war or a merchant ship) shall have previously departed until after the expiration of at least twenty-four hours from the departure of such last mentioned vessel beyond the territorial jurisdiction of Her Majesty.

"RULE II.—If there is now in any such port, roadstead, or waters, subject to territorial jurisdiction of the British Crown, any ship of war of either belligerent, such ship of war shall leave such port, roadstead, or waters within such time, not less than twenty-four hours, as shall be reasonable having regard to all circumstances and the conditions of such ship as to repairs, provisions or things necessary for the subsistence of her crew. And, if after the date hereof any ship of war of either belligerent shall enter any such port, roadstead or waters, subject to the territorial jurisdiction of the British Crown, such ship shall depart and put to sea within twenty-four hours after her entrance into any such port, roadstead, or waters except in case of stress of weather or of her requiring provisions or things necessary for the subsistence of her crew or repairs in either of which cases the authorities of the port or of the nearest port (as the case may be) shall require her to put to sea as soon as possible after the expiration of such period of twenty-four hours without permitting her to take in supplies beyond what may be necessary for her immediate use, and no such vessel, which may have been allowed to remain within British waters for the purpose of repair, shall continue in any such port, roadstead, or waters for a longer period than twenty-four hours after her necessary repairs shall have been completed. Provided, nevertheless, that in all cases in which there shall be any vessels (whether ships of war or merchant ships) of both the said belligerent parties in the same port, roadstead, or waters within the territorial jurisdiction of Her Majesty, there shall be an interval of not less than twenty-four hours between the departure therefrom of any such vessel (whether a ship of war or

merchantman) of the one belligerent and the subsequent departure therefrom of any ship of war of the other belligerent. And the time hereby limited for the departure of such ships of war respectively shall always in case of necessity be extended so far as may be requisite for giving effect to this proviso but no further or otherwise.

"RULE III.—No ship of war of either belligerent shall hereafter be permitted, while in any port, roadstead, or waters, subject to territorial jurisdiction of Her Majesty, to take in any supplies except provisions and such other things as may be requisite for the subsistence of her crew and except so much coal only as may be sufficient to carry such vessel to the nearest port of her own country or to some nearer destination; and no coal shall be again supplied to any such ship of war in the same or any other port, roadstead, or waters, subject to the territorial jurisdiction of Her Majesty without special permission until after the expiration of three months from the time when such coal may have been last supplied to her within British waters as aforesaid.

"RULE IV.—Armed ships of either belligerent are interdicted from carrying prizes made by them into the ports, harbours, roadsteads, or waters of the United Kingdom, the Isle of Man, the Channel Islands, or any of Her Majesty's Colonies or possessions abroad. The Governor or other Chief authority of each of Her Majesty's territories or possessions beyond the seas shall forthwith notify and publish the above rules."

Rules embodied in Article VI of the Treaty of Washington, dated the 8th May 1871:

"A neutral Government is bound—

"First—To use due diligence to prevent the fitting out, arming or equipping, within its jurisdiction, of any vessel which it has reasonable ground to believe is intended to cruise or to carry on war against a Power with which it is at peace; and also to use like diligence to prevent the departure from its jurisdiction of any vessel intended to cruise or carry on war as above, such vessel having been specially adapted, in whole or in part, within such jurisdiction, to warlike use.

"Secondly—Not to permit or suffer either belligerent to make use of its ports or waters as the base of naval operations against the other, or for the purpose of the renewal or augmentation of military supplies or arms, or the recruitment of men.

"Thirdly—To exercise due diligence in its own ports and waters, and, as to all persons within its jurisdiction, to prevent any violation of the foregoing obligations and duties."

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the Orders and Directions of Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, as contained in the above communication, are to be obeyed by all persons within the limits of Her Majesty's territories and possessions in India.

By Order of the Governor-General in Council,

W. J. CUNINGHAM,

Secretary to the Government of India.



The Calcutta Gazette.

EXTRAORDINARY.

THURSDAY, APRIL 28, 1898.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

The 28th April 1898.

No. 1325P.—The following notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, is, under instructions from His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council, published for general information.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

D. J. MACPHERSON,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 27th April 1898.

No. 712E.B.—The following communication, dated the 23rd April 1898, addressed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to the Right Hon'ble Lord George F. Hamilton, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, is published for general information and guidance:—

“Her Majesty being fully determined to observe the duties of neutrality during the existing state of war between Spain and the United States of America, and being, moreover, resolved to prevent, as far as possible, the use of Her Majesty's harbours, ports and coasts, and the waters within Her Majesty's

territorial jurisdiction in aid of the warlike purposes of either belligerent, and to ensure by every lawful means in Her power the due observance by Her subjects towards both belligerent Powers of the rules embodied in Article 6 of the Treaty of Washington of the 8th of May 1871, copies of which are herewith enclosed, has commanded me to communicate to your Lordship for your guidance the following rules, which are to be treated and enforced as Her Majesty's orders and directions:—

Rule 1.—During the continuance of the present state of war, all ships of war of either belligerent are prohibited from making use of any port or roadstead in the United Kingdom, the Isle of Man or the Channel Islands, or in any of Her Majesty's colonies or foreign possessions or dependencies, or of any waters subject to the territorial jurisdiction of the British Crown, as a station or place of resort for any warlike purpose, or for the purpose of obtaining any facilities for warlike equipment, and no ship of war of either belligerent shall hereafter be permitted to leave any such port, roadstead or waters from which any vessel of the other belligerent (whether the same shall be a ship of war or a merchant ship) shall have previously departed until after the expiration of at least twenty-four hours from the departure of such last-mentioned vessel beyond the territorial jurisdiction of Her Majesty.

Rule 2.—If there is now in any such port, roadstead or waters subject to the territorial jurisdiction of the British Crown any ship of war of either belligerent, such ship of war shall leave such port, roadstead or waters within such time, not less than twenty-four hours, as shall be reasonable, having regard to all the circumstances and the condition of such ship as to repairs, provisions or things necessary for the subsistence of her crew, and if after the date hereof any ship of war of either belligerent shall enter any such port, roadstead or waters subject to the territorial jurisdiction of the British Crown, such ship shall depart and put to sea within twenty-four hours after her entrance into any such port, roadstead or waters, except in case of stress of weather or of her requiring provisions or things necessary for the subsistence of her crew or repairs, in either of which cases the authorities of the port or of the nearest port (as the case may be) shall require her to put to sea as soon as possible after the expiration of such period of twenty-four hours without permitting her to take in supplies beyond what may be necessary for her immediate use, and no such vessel which may have been allowed to remain within British waters for the purpose of repair shall continue in any such port, roadstead or waters for a longer period than twenty-four hours after her necessary repairs shall have been completed. Provided, nevertheless, that in all cases in which there shall be any vessels (whether ships of war or merchant ships) of both the said belligerent parties in the same port, roadstead or waters within the territorial jurisdiction of Her Majesty, there shall be an interval of not less than twenty-four hours between the departure therefrom of any such vessel (whether a ship of war or merchantman) of the one belligerent and the subsequent departure therefrom of any ship of war of the other belligerent, and the time hereby limited for the departure of such ships of war respectively shall always in case of necessity be extended so far as may be requisite for giving effect to this provision, but no further or otherwise.

Rule 3.—No ship of war of either belligerent shall hereafter be permitted, while in any port, roadstead or waters subject to the territorial jurisdiction of Her Majesty, to take in any supplies except provisions and such other things as may be requisite for the subsistence of her crew, and except so much coal only as may be sufficient to carry such vessel to the nearest port of her own country or to some nearer destination, and no coal shall be again supplied to any such ship of war in the same or any other port, roadstead or waters subject to the territorial jurisdiction of Her Majesty without special permission until after the expiration of three months from the time when such coal may have been last supplied to her within British waters as aforesaid.

Rule 4.—Armed ships of either belligerent are interdicted from carrying prizes made by them into the ports, harbours, roadsteads or waters of the United Kingdom, the Isle of Man, the Channel Islands, or any of Her Majesty's colonies or possessions abroad.

The Governor or other chief authority of each of Her Majesty's territories or possessions beyond the seas shall forthwith notify and publish the above rules."

Rules embodied in Article 6 of the Treaty of Washington, dated the 8th May 1871.

A neutral Government is bound, *first*, to use due diligence to prevent the fitting out, arming or equipping within its jurisdiction of any vessel which it has reasonable ground to believe is intended to cruise or to carry on war against a Power with which it is at peace, and also to use like diligence to prevent the departure from its jurisdiction of any vessel intended to cruise or carry on war as above, such vessel having been specially adapted in whole or in part within such jurisdiction to warlike use; *secondly*, not to permit or suffer either belligerent to make use of its ports or waters as the base of naval operations against the other or for the purpose of the renewal or augmentation of military supplies or arms or the recruitment of men; *thirdly*, to exercise due diligence in its own ports and waters and as to all persons within its jurisdiction to prevent any violation of the foregoing obligations and duties.

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the orders and directions of Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, as contained in the above communication, are to be obeyed by all persons within the limits of Her Majesty's territories and possessions in India.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,

Secretary to the Government of India.



The Calcutta Gazette.

EXTRAORDINARY.

SATURDAY, APRIL 30, 1898.

MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

MEDICAL.

The 30th April 1898.

No. 2647 Medl.—The following questions, asked at the meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council on 30th April 1898, on the subject of the plague in Calcutta, with the reply given by the Hon'ble Mr. Risley and His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor's speech, are published for general information.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

H. H. RISLEY,

Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

I. *Question by the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee.*—Will the Government be pleased to make a statement with regard to the suspicious cases of plague which have recently appeared in Calcutta? Are they cases of true bubonic plague? Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table the Report of Dr. Haffkine on the subject.

II. *Question by the Hon'ble Babu Norendra Nath Sen.*—In view of the panic and alarm caused in Calcutta by the reports of several cases of plague in the City and of the exodus that has already commenced, I have the honour to enquire to what extent the Government will be prepared to mitigate the stringency of the rules in regard to the arrangements required to be made for segregation and disinfection, in the case of respectable people, especially as regards *purdah* women and children, in the event of an outbreak of the plague?

(a) Have any cases occurring in Calcutta been reported to Government as cases of plague?

(b) Has Government taken any steps to ascertain if there are or were real cases of plague? If so, what are those steps?

(c) Has Dr. Haffkine pronounced any opinion as to the nature of the bacilli he may have found in the blood and fluid of the glands of patients that were sent to him? Is Government aware that there are differences of medical opinion as regards the bacteriological diagnosis of plague; that the true bacillus of plague, if there is any, has not yet been positively determined; that some say it is Kitasato's bacillus, others that it is Yersin's,—which is the true plague bacillus? Others again have said that there is a third variety which is found in plague cases, and that it is yet uncertain which is the real pathogenic bacillus. Under these circumstances, would it not be premature to declare Calcutta to be a plague-stricken city? If Government had acted on the opinion of the late Health Officer of the Calcutta Corporation, Dr. Simpson, Calcutta would long ago have been declared as such. Would it have been proper to do so?

III. *Question by the Hon'ble Mr. Turner.*—Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the alleged cases of plague in Calcutta during the past week, or cases of disease resembling plague, and will the Government be pleased to state the result of the enquiries made in connection with the said cases?

Answer by the Hon'ble Mr. H. H. Risley.

I WILL answer all the questions relating to plague together. The facts are as follows:—On the night of the 16th April a sudden death from fever, accompanied by swelling of the glands of the left groin, occurred in Kapalitola, a crowded locality near Bow Bazar. The *post-mortem* examination showed symptoms which were regarded by the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, the Sanitary Commissioner and the Health Officer of Calcutta as suspicious. On the other hand an experienced local practitioner considered the case to be one of septicæmic fever of a type known to him as not uncommon in Calcutta. The deceased was a native of Eastern Bengal, resident in Calcutta, and there was no evidence whatever of his having had any communication with persons coming from the areas in Bombay and the Panjab which are infected with plague. The house in which he died was thoroughly disinfected; all persons who had been in contact with him were removed to a segregation camp in Narkooldanga; and all clothes which might convey infection were burned, compensation being at once paid to their owners. Cultures were made from the important organs and were sent to Monsieur Haffkine at Bombay for bacteriological examination.

On the following day three other persons in Kapalitola were found to be suffering from somewhat similar symptoms. One of these, a boy two years and-a-half old, has since died, and the other two are under observation. Seven other persons who had been in contact with the deceased were discharged after detention for ten days, during which time they showed no suspicious symptoms.

A Dom who assisted at the *post-mortem* examination got accidentally pricked in the finger, and has been dangerously ill, but is now reported to be recovering.

On the 27th April three more cases occurred in the neighbourhood of Kapalitola, one of which was fatal.

On the 24th April four cases, of which three were fatal, occurred in Market Street and Municipal Office Street, and on the same day a man died with suspicious symptoms at 39, Ezra Street. On the 27th four more cases occurred in the same locality, two of which have proved fatal. There were three cases, one fatal, on the 28th; and two more, one of which died, occurred yesterday.

On the 25th April a bearer in the employ of Messrs. Kilburn and Company died suddenly at 4, Fairlie Place, and on the following day a second bearer of the same firm died in Jaun Bazar.

On the morning of the 28th a man employed in Olive Street was admitted into the contagious ward of the Campbell Hospital with suspicious symptoms, and died the same evening.

On the 27th April four cases were admitted into the Medical College Hospital from Phear's Lane, Chunam Gully and Champatola.

Owing to the admitted existence in Calcutta at all times of the year of a form of fever accompanied by bubonic swellings, which on occasions proves fatal, and in view of the fact that the general death-rate of the town for the week ending the 23rd April was only 31·3 per thousand per annum as compared with 38·9, the mean death-rate of the corresponding period for the last five years, there seemed until yesterday morning to be room for doubt as to the character of the suspicious deaths which have occurred during the last fortnight. That, I fear, can now no longer be said. Monsieur Haffkine, whose authority on the subject of plague is undoubted, now reports by telegram: "Cultivation sent from Calcutta produced typical plague involution forms. Identity with plague microbe undoubted." The Lieutenant-Governor has conferred with all the Medical Officers of Government who have seen the suspicious cases, and they are unanimous in pronouncing them to be true plague. As I have already stated, no connexion can be traced between the persons affected, all of whom are residents of Calcutta, and any travellers who have arrived from the areas now infected in the Bombay Presidency and the Panjab. All such travellers are most carefully inspected at Chausa and Chakardharpur. Their railway tickets are punched with a peculiar mark before they leave the infected area, and persons holding such tickets are kept under observation throughout the journey and for ten days after their arrival in Calcutta. No suspicious cases have been discovered among the persons from Bombay and the Panjab who are now under observation here, and the Health Officer, after making special inquiry into the point, has been unable to trace any connection between the local cases and the arrivals from infected areas. Rats, however, have been found dead in considerable numbers in the press-room of the East Indian Railway and in godowns connected with the coasting trade with Bombay, and it is possible that the infection has been imported by these animals.

The fact already mentioned, that the general death-rate of the town is exceptionally low, affords grounds for believing that the cases which have now been reported are the first which have occurred, and that if the people co-operate cordially with the Government it may be possible to prevent the disease from gaining a firm footing in the town. The possibility of plague appearing in Calcutta has long been foreseen, and a scheme for dealing with it was prepared by the Chairman of the Corporation in consultation with the Government some months ago. As part of that scheme twenty-five doctors and as many nurses were procured from England, and it was arranged that until their services were required in Calcutta they should be employed and paid by the Bombay Government. The Bombay Government has now been asked by telegram to send two doctors and two nurses at once for duty in Calcutta, and more will be called for as occasion may demand. Meanwhile from the very first as ample precautions have been taken as if the first case had been known to be a case of plague. A plague hospital and a segregation camp had already been prepared; the suspected cases were removed to the hospital, and the contact cases isolated at the camp. All houses believed to be contaminated have been disinfected as thoroughly as possible, and places in which dead rats have been found have been thoroughly cleansed.

The measures to be adopted in dealing with an outbreak of plague are stated briefly in Chapter XVI, Report on the Plague in India, 1896, 1897, recently published by the Government of India. They are the following:—

- (a) The prompt detection of cases by carefully enforced death registration, house-to-house visitation, and such other means as are found practicable.
- (b) The segregation of the sick and their careful nursing and treatment in well-ventilated and sanitary hospitals.
- (c) The segregation, after disinfection of clothing, bedding, &c., under medical supervision and in sanitary surroundings, of the persons who, by association with the sick, have been especially exposed to the risk of infection.

- (d) The evacuation of infected houses and localities, the inmates being lodged in carefully supervised health camps.
- (e) The thorough cleansing and disinfection of infected houses and localities before the inmates are permitted to return.
- (f) The enforcement of general sanitary precautions, such as extensive cleansing of dwellings, free admissions of light and air, destruction or modification of insanitary buildings, improvement of drainage and conservancy, abatement of overcrowding, and opening out of congested localities.

Plague Regulation No. 9 of the 10th November 1897 gives effect to these principles in Calcutta, but mitigates them in the case of the upper classes by providing in rule 46 for the formation of private hospitals and segregation camps subject to the necessary precautions.

To these must now be added inoculation with the prophylactic virus prepared by Monsieur Haffkine in his Laboratory at Bombay. Monsieur Haffkine asserts that inoculation by this material "prevents from 80 to 90 per cent. of deaths from plague and reduces the plague from an epidemic form to the position of a sporadic disease." Surgeon-Major-General Harvey was deputed by the Government of India last month to Bombay specially to examine the results of M. Haffkine's inoculations. This Government asked to be informed of Dr. Harvey's conclusions, and enquired further whether, if those results were favourable, the Government of India would agree to any modification of the segregation system. The Government of India have replied that Surgeon-Major-General Harvey's report is being forwarded by post. It is stated to be generally favourable to the system of inoculation; but the Government of India consider that the inoculation of the inmates of an infected house cannot take the place of the evacuation of the house, which is essential for the purpose of disinfection. They hold that the inmates of an infected house may be given the option of being inoculated instead of being removed to an observation camp for the full period of incubation; but after inoculation it will be necessary to keep them in a segregation camp during the course of the inoculation in order that they may be properly sheltered and kept under medical surveillance. As soon as the process of inoculation is over they may be released from segregation. The Government of India also consider that the inmates of houses round an infected house may, if they submit to inoculation, be exempted from both evacuation of the houses and segregation of their inmates. These concessions do not affect the treatment of persons actually suffering from plague in uninoculated households, who must be segregated either in public or private hospitals. But now that the efficacy of the Haffkine virus has been demonstrated, the experiment will be tried of exempting all families, which have been entirely inoculated prior to the occurrence of any case of plague among them, from liability to segregation. That is to say, if a member of a completely inoculated family is attacked by plague, neither he nor his family will be liable to removal to a segregation camp. This privilege will be subject to the strict proviso that any case that may occur in the family must be reported to the Health Officer within twelve hours of the patient falling ill, and that the directions of the Health Officer as to the isolation of the patient within the house and the daily disinfection of all parts of it are faithfully carried out. The Lieutenant-Governor wishes it to be distinctly understood that while on the faith of the experience in Bombay he strongly commends the method of inoculation to the people, inoculation will be pressed on no one. Every man will be left entirely free to satisfy himself of its efficacy and of the propriety of asking for it in the circumstances of his own household. Every assistance will be given to those who do apply, but the matter is left absolutely and entirely to the discretion of the people themselves.

This Government has already recognised and given effect to the principle that all hospitals, whether Government hospitals or private caste hospitals, should be so arranged as to provide accommodation for the immediate family of the patients. It is of the first importance that the sick people should not be separated from their families. In the plans that have been drawn up for the plague hospitals now under construction the unit is the family block, which

is divided into two parts communicating with each other—one for the patients and the other for the members of the family who accompany them. Each such block will be self-contained and secluded, and will be so arranged, that female patients can be admitted without any violation of their *purda*. The physicians of the family will be admitted at all times, and any method of treatment that is desired may be resorted to. There can be no question that the most dangerous place for the members of an uninoculated family is the house or room in which the plague-stricken person was attacked, and that they will be far safer in the hut in which he is being treated, because it is open to light and air.

Finally, I may explain that the third question asked by the Hon'ble Babu Narendra Nath Sen is based upon a misapprehension of the scientific aspects of the subject. Only one plague bacillus is known. It was discovered almost simultaneously and independently by Kitasato and Yersin during the Hong-Kong epidemic of 1894. Their discovery has been verified during the present epidemic in India by Monsieur Haffkine, Mr. Hankin, various Medical Officers of the Government of India, the members of the scientific missions sent to Bombay by the Governments of Germany, Austria, Russia and Egypt, and by other foreign scientific authorities. But this bacillus produces three different forms of plague—simple, septicæmic and pneumonic—according as it attacks different parts of the human system. The bacilli discovered by Dr. Simpson were not plague bacilli at all. They were common atmospheric bacilli, and Dr. Cunningham showed conclusively that they did not come from the blood of the persons supposed to be suffering from plague, but were the result of contamination by the air.

Speech by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor.

To the very clear and calm statement which has been read to you by Mr. Risley, I think it is desirable that I should, on an occasion so important, add a few words of my own.

You have heard that not till yesterday were we able to say whether the dropping cases which have occurred during the last ten days were or were not plague. It is, alas, now certain that they were plague, and, as was our duty, we have told you frankly and at once.

But I want you to take courage, and to give courage to those whom you represent and influence.

You know now that in a population of 800,000 people there has been only the absolutely infinitesimal occurrence of a couple of dozen cases in ten days. They are few and sporadic, and every one has been dealt with as it occurred, with the entire precautions that the plague rules require. We think, therefore, we may assume that the plague has been taken firmly and in time. We have had the immense advantage over Bombay in 1896 that we were on our guard, and that the plague had not established itself before it was recognised. It has come at a time of year which is the least advantageous to the spread of it, and in a season which, as Mr. Risley has shown to you, is exceptionally healthy. There is therefore every reason to hope and believe that we shall succeed in preventing the plague from assuming an epidemic form; and in all the encouraging features of the case no sensible person will feel the smallest grounds for alarm. I am sure you will all join with me in circulating to your constituents this consoling and reassuring character of the case.

In another and very important matter I will ask you to give your aid in reassuring the people. Whenever segregation is necessary, it will be carried out with the strictest regard to the feelings of human nature. No wife shall be separated from her husband, no husband from his family; and the better classes will receive every encouragement in the arrangement of private hospitals in their own compounds or in garden houses in the suburbs to which they can remove themselves and their families in case of attack. But in addition to all this mitigation of the Bombay rules, we have announced to you to-day the success of a new method. Inoculation, I repeat, will be pressed on nobody, but in this method, when once you have assured yourselves of its efficacy, lies, I am

satisfied, the assurance of safety to our city. I have made a great experiment. We have intimated to you that when families have been completely inoculated, we will leave them alone, even if plague attacks a member of it. It is a risk, but a risk worth running. We accept it because we believe the inoculated patient will have the very mildest form of attack, and he will not be a material danger to his family or his neighbours.

The policy of segregation is a painful necessity; the policy of inoculation we suggest to you is, at last, and for the first time in the great battle with plague in India, a policy of hope.

Therefore it is, gentlemen, that I bid you be of good cheer. Our plague is meanwhile a mere tiny business, for which we have made the most careful preparations, and which we hope to keep a tiny business. But should it be otherwise, we start our battle under conditions and with methods which give us assured hopes of such a victory as has not yet been won in India.

I am told that large numbers of people are leaving Calcutta under the apprehension that quarantine is about to be established. They may be re-assured. There is no such intention whatever.



The Calcutta Gazette.

EXTRAORDINARY.

MONDAY, MAY 2, 1898.

MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

MEDICAL.

PLAGUE REGULATION No. 14.

Calcutta, the 2nd May 1898.

IN exercise of the powers conferred by section 2 of the Epidemic Diseases Act III of 1897, and by the Notification of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 302, dated the 4th February, and in supersession of Plague Notification No. 3, dated the 17th August 1897, so far as it relates to Calcutta, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is pleased to declare that all vessels and persons leaving the port of Calcutta for ports out of India or for the ports of Rangoon, Madras and Aden shall be subjected to the rules in the Regulation hereinafter set forth:—

RULES.

1. *Medical inspection and bill of health.*—No vessel shall leave the port of Calcutta for any port out of India or for the ports of Rangoon, Madras and Aden, until she has been inspected by the Health Officer, and the Master or person in charge of such vessel has obtained from such officer a bill of health in the form given below, stating that the Master or person in charge, officers, crew and passengers (if any) of such vessel have been inspected by him by day on shore at the time of embarkation and are free from infectious disease dangerous to life and from the bubonic plague. Provided that in the case of passengers a certificate in the form annexed as Appendix I, by a Commissioned Medical Officer appointed for this purpose, and dated not more than 12 hours before the departure of the vessel, shall be accepted in lieu of examination by the Port Health Officer. Such certificates shall be annexed to, and form part of, the bill of health.

2. *Removal of infected persons.*—Should the Health Officer be of opinion that any person so inspected is suffering from the bubonic plague or is not free from the infection of the plague, such person shall be removed to a plague hospital or place of observation appointed by Government.

3. *Disinfection of suspected articles.*—All contaminated or suspected articles shall be thoroughly disinfected on shore, under the supervision of the Health Officer, in the manner prescribed in Appendix II.

4. *Fresh bill of health when necessary.*—After the Master or person in charge of the vessel has obtained a bill of health under the provisions of these rules, no person shall be admitted on board such vessel before she leaves the port, unless such vessel is again inspected by the Health Officer of the port, and another bill of health obtained from such officer by the Master or person in charge of such vessel.

5. *Port Clearance.*—(a) Except as provided for in clause (b) of this rule, no port clearance shall be delivered to any vessel bound from Calcutta to any port out of India, or to the ports of Rangoon, Madras and Aden, unless and until the Master or person in charge thereof shall produce the bill of health so to be obtained as aforesaid; and it shall be the duty of the Collector of Customs to refuse delivery of the port clearance, without the production of such bill of health.

(b) Provided that the Collector of Customs may grant port clearance under section 66 of the Sea Customs Act on a guarantee being given by the Agents of a vessel that within 48 hours of departure they will produce a duplicate copy of the bill of health as finally granted, signed by the Health Officer, and that if for any reason the Health Officer should refuse to grant the bill of health, they will bring the vessel back to her moorings.

6. *Health Officers.*—In these rules "Health Officer" means the Health Officer of the Port of Calcutta, and includes an Assistant Health Officer and any person appointed by name or in virtue of his office to perform the duties of an Assistant Health Officer.

H. H. RILEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

BILL OF HEALTH.

THIS is to certify that the ship (or steamer) sailing under the flag as
and under the command of
Master, of tons, bound for
with a crew of persons* and

passengers, is at the time of leaving this port in a satisfactory sanitary condition, and that no case of infectious disease dangerous to life, or of bubonic plague, exists among her officers, passengers, or crew, all of whom have been inspected by me, with the exception of the persons named below, by day on shore at the time of embarkation.

It is further certified that the town and port of Calcutta are at present† free from plague, epidemic cholera, yellow fever and all other dangerous epidemic disease.

† Or as the case may be.

The persons named below, who are personally known to me, or whose identity has been proved to my satisfaction, have produced the annexed Certificates from Commissioned Medical Officers duly appointed in this behalf.

APPENDIX I.

CERTIFICATE.

I do hereby certify that I have examined , who is personally known to me or whose identity has been proved to my satisfaction, a passenger on the ship , not more than twelve hours before the departure of the ship from the port of , and find him in good health, except as noted in the margin, and free from any symptoms of bubonic plague.

Rank.

Official designation.

Specially appointed under Rule I of Plague Notification No. 14, dated the 2nd May 1898, to examine passengers leaving the port of by sea.

APPENDIX II.

UNDER-CLOTHING, bedding, wearing apparel, mattresses, carpets, etc., which are contaminated or suspected, should be disinfected in stoves at normal pressure, or at a pressure of from one and-a-half to two degrees, with or without the presence of steam.

Before a stove is passed as efficient for the purposes of disinfection, it should be subjected to a test, with the aid of a signal thermometer, showing the moment when the temperature in the middle of a mattress rises to at least 100° (centigrade).

To ensure that the disinfection is effective, this temperature must be maintained for from 10 to 15 minutes.

Disinfecting solutions—

(a) Solution of corrosive sublimate, of 1 part in 1,000, with the addition of 10 parts of chloride of soda.

The solution should be coloured with aniline dye or indigo. It should not be placed in metal vessels.

(b) A 5 per cent. solution of pure crystallized carbolic acid, or 5 per cent. of crude commercial carbolic acid, in a warm solution of soft soap.

The carbolic solutions will be useful, more particularly for disinfecting articles, such as metals, instruments, etc., which can neither be subjected to a temperature of 100° centigrade, nor placed in contact with corrosive sublimate. They may also be used at ports not provided with a disinfecting stove of the prescribed pattern.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 2648 Medl.—The 2nd May 1898.—Under Rule 1 of Plague Notification No. 14, dated the 2nd May 1898, the following Medical Officers are authorized to examine passengers leaving the Port of Calcutta for Ports out of India and for the Ports of Rangoon, Madras and Aden:—

Ophthalmic Surgeon and Professor of Ophthalmic Surgery, Medical College, Calcutta.
Professor of Surgery, Medical College, Calcutta, and *ex-officio* 1st Surgeon to the College Hospital, Calcutta.

Surgeon-Superintendent, Presidency General Hospital.

Professor of Midwifery, Medical College, and Obstetric Physician, Eden Hospital, Calcutta.

Professor of Materia Medica, Medical College, and *ex-officio* 2nd Physician, Medical College Hospital.

Professor of Surgical and Descriptive Anatomy, Medical College, Calcutta, and *ex-officio* 2nd Surgeon to the College Hospital.

H. H. Risley,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 2649 Medl.—The 2nd May 1898.—Under Rule 6 of the Rules contained in Plague Regulation No. 14, dated the 2nd May 1898, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to appoint Dr. C. Banks, Superintendent of Emigration, to be an Assistant Health Officer of the Port of Calcutta in addition to his own duties.

H. H. Risley,

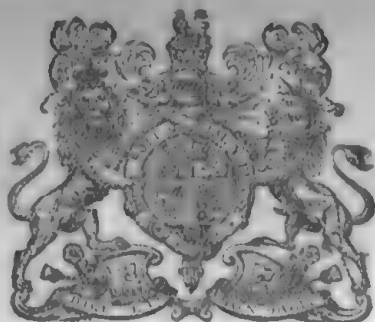
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 2651 Medl.—The 2nd May 1898.—Under Rule 6 of the Rules contained in Plague Regulation No. 14, dated the 2nd May 1898, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to appoint Surgeon-Captain Vaughan, Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, to be an Assistant Health Officer of the Port of Calcutta in addition to his own duties.

H. H. Risley,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.



The Gazette of India.

EXTRAORDINARY.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, WEDNESDAY, MAY 4, 1898.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

MINT.

No. 2048-A.

Simla, the 4th May, 1898.

The following papers, on the subject of the establishment of a gold standard in India, are published for general information :

- (1) Despatch from the Government of India, to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 70 (Financial), dated the 30th March 1898, and enclosures.
- (2) Despatch to Her Majesty's Secretary of State, No. 79 (Financial), dated the 17th March 1898, and enclosure.
- (3) Despatch to Her Majesty's Secretary of State, No. 92 (Financial), dated the 24th March 1898, and enclosures.
- (4) Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State, No. 67 (Financial), dated the 7th April 1898.

No. 70, dated Calcutta, the 3rd March 1898.

From—The Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department,

To—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

During the period which has elapsed since we wrote our despatch of September 16, 1897, No. 261, our attention has been drawn by circumstances to the pressing necessity of taking active measures to secure the stability of exchange which was the main object of the policy adopted in June 1893.

2. Our experience since 1893 has put beyond doubt one of the main principles upon which the legislation of that year was based,—a principle which was challenged at the time,—namely, that a contraction in the volume of our silver currency, with reference to the demands of trade, has the direct effect of raising its exchangeable value in relation to gold. Before 1893, while the mints were yet open, the value of the rupee as measured in gold continually declined with the decline in the value of silver; but since 1893, although the value of silver as a metal has continued, speaking generally, to decrease, the decrease in the value of the rupee has been arrested. The main difference in the conditions of the two periods was that before 1893 the amount of coin in circulation was allowed to increase automatically so as to be sufficient to meet the demands of trade at its reduced value, while since 1893, this automatic increase being stopped, the value of the rupee has been determined rather by the amount of coinage in circulation than by its intrinsic worth. We are justified in coming to the conclusion that if the measures taken in 1893 had been taken at an earlier date, and the increase which took place in the amount of coin in circulation for some years before 1893 had been prevented, the rupee would never have fallen so low in value as sixteen pence. It would follow from this that if we could now restore the circulation to the condition in which it was a

few years before 1893, and could in some way reverse the increase of circulation which has intermediately taken place, we should effect the object of raising the value to at least sixteen pence.

3. The scheme of 1893 did actually contemplate, as we shall presently show, this reversal of the increase of circulation effected during the years immediately preceding, but so far as it has hitherto been carried into effect, it has merely stopped further increase. The average annual addition to the currency when the mints were open was about seven crores, of which, however, a part only, perhaps half, was a permanent addition, an amount equivalent to the remainder being removed from the circulation principally for the purpose of conversion into silver ornaments. It was hoped that the stoppage of an annual addition of this magnitude to the rupee currency and the gradual contraction of the currency which always occurs under the operation of ordinary causes, such as the withdrawal of coins reduced below the current weight by wear and tear and the loss or disappearance from circulation of coins, would, in the presence of the increasing demands of a continually expanding trade, suffice within a limited time to remove the effect of such increase of coinage as had taken place within a few years immediately preceding 1893, and thus restore the exchange value of the rupee to sixteen pence.

4. It was supposed at first that the process would not be unduly prolonged, but experience soon indicated that the amount of coin to be withdrawn before a rate of sixteen pence could be made operative was very large indeed. The suspension of the Secretary of State's drawings in 1893-94 and the consequent withdrawal of about 10 or 11 crores from the circulation proved insufficient even in the busy season to maintain the rupee at an exchange rate of 15½d. It soon became evident also that new influences of an adverse nature had been called into play, and that the process of raising the rupee to the desired exchange value might be prolonged, and might be accompanied by fluctuations which, though not nearly approaching those of the past, were yet sufficiently large to cause great inconvenience both to the public in carrying out the operations of trade and to us in the management of the Government finances. Immediately after the closure of the mints, there was a considerable importation of rupees into India from other countries in which they circulated, though this continued for only a few months, and on the whole there has been, since October 1893, a net exportation of rupees from India amounting, in the case of exportation by sea alone, to a sum in excess of two crores. There was probably also a return of rupees from hoards into circulation under the influence of the relative cheapness of silver. Speculative influences were also largely brought into operation, reports as to the intended re-opening of the mints being industriously circulated. Later, when the effect of these influences had been dissipated, and the exchange value of the rupee began to rise towards the level of sixteen pence, another adverse influence arose—the outcome of want of confidence on the part of the public in the future of exchange—in the desire of persons in England to convert their Indian investments (in rupee paper and otherwise) into a sterling form, and of persons in India to remit their savings and profits and even their investments to England while they could do so at a rate of exchange which they were led to believe could not be maintained. The exchange market has been greatly affected by remittances of these descriptions.

5. It is, now, therefore, clear that in June 1893 the volume of the currency was greater than was consistent with the immediate establishment of a rate of exchange of 1s. 4d. the rupee; and it will be borne in mind that, even after the mints were closed, a further increase was made by the acceptance and coinage of the silver of the Exchange Banks which was in transit. This cause of difficulty, however, diminishes, under the operation of the causes mentioned in paragraph 3. every year during which the mints remain closed; and it is certain that we are now much nearer a volume of currency consistent with the rate named than we were in 1893.

6. But our progress towards that rate has been greatly affected by the entirely abnormal state of trade during the last year. The exchange value of the rupee almost touched sixteen pence in the cold weather of 1896-97, and if trade had been normal instead of being injuriously restricted by the effects of plague and famine, it is possible that it would have been maintained throughout the year at a rate more or less approximating to that level.

7. The fact that exchange attained so high a rate as that which has prevailed since December last, immediately upon the setting in of more normal

conditions of trade as soon as the famine came to an end, seems to us still further to indicate that, apart from the adverse circumstances which we have specified, the tendency of the exchange value of the rupee is to rise under the influence of the causes specified in paragraph 3 of this despatch; and, though the rupee has recently somewhat fallen, we believe that this is in some measure due to the continuance of the plague in Bombay, which is undoubtedly affecting adversely the trade of that port. In our opinion, therefore, there is some reason to think that, if we could only pass that stage of distrust which appears the moment exchange approximates to sixteen pence, to bring into operation influences which interfere with the actual realisation of that rate, we might expect it, under normal conditions of trade, to attain the level at which gold would be tendered under our notification of June 25, 1893, and the introduction of the gold standard would become practicable.

8. It is, no doubt, possible that gold may be tendered in the early future, though the course of events during the month of January, and since the passing of Act II of 1898 (amending the Indian Paper Currency Act), leads us to think that it is not very probable. In any case, it is extremely unlikely to be presented in such quantity as to lead automatically to an accumulation of gold sufficient for a reserve; and, under these circumstances, we believe that it will be wiser not to pursue a course of inaction which may be prolonged indefinitely, and that it is desirable in the interests of the State and of the mercantile community to terminate the period of transition without further delay. To the State it is really cheaper in the end to acquire a reserve of gold by borrowing; and thus keep the exchange value of the rupee at a steady level of sixteen pence, than to bear for years the burden of expenditure entailed by the lower level of the rupee in the discharge of our sterling liabilities in London, in the issue of the pay of the British Army in India (that being fixed in sterling), and in the payment of exchange compensation allowances. To the mercantile community we are under some obligation to effect the prompt establishment of that fixity of exchange which was the main reason for the closure of the mints in 1893. It is not desirable that their legitimate business transactions should be hampered and embarrassed by the uncertainty of exchange, nor is it good for the country that the want of confidence in the stability of the rupee should discourage the investment of capital in India, while all available capital is remitted to England whenever the exchange value of the rupee rises to a high level. A prolongation of the period of transition may also be accompanied by recurring periods of stringency in the money market, and by inducements to speculate in exchange operations to the injury of legitimate trade. For these and other reasons, and in view of the length to which the transition period of our currency policy has already extended, we are of opinion that we ought not to wait longer for the attainment of our object by the gradual operation of the causes described, however certain we may be that they would in the end produce the desired result; and that we ought at once to take active steps to secure the early establishment of a gold standard and a stable exchange.

9. Our first endeavour should be the accumulation of that reserve of gold which, as was pointed out by Lords Farrer and Welby in their minute appended to the Report of the 1893 Commission, is a necessary preliminary to a gold standard. They thought it possible that this reserve might be automatically attained; but of this we have little hope without longer waiting than we consider advisable. We know now that one of the main reasons of this failure is that our rupee circulation had before the closing of the mints been increased to such an extent that it fully, and more than fully, supplied all the demands of trade, and allowed no room for any further addition in the form of gold. We consider therefore that the remedy for this state of things is to remove from circulation as money, so much of the increases which were made to the circulating medium immediately before 1893 as we may find to be redundant. The necessary condition of a fixed rate of exchange between two countries is that, when the currency of one of them becomes redundant as compared with that of the other, the redundancy may be relieved by the withdrawal, for a time, of the excess coin, and we wish therefore to reach the condition

in which our circulating medium (using that term in its widest sense, as embracing not only active circulation from hand to hand, but the inactive reserves of Banks and of the Treasury and the like) is not composed wholly of silver coin which has no equal value outside the country, but contains also a margin of gold which is capable of being used elsewhere as coin, and will therefore in natural course flow to where it is most wanted. Our total rupee currency is estimated to be at present somewhere about 120 crores, to which we have to add 10 crores of fiduciary circulation of currency notes. This amount may therefore be said to have been ascertained by experience to be much more than is consistent with a maintenance of a rate of sixteen pence in the season of inactive trade and to be a little more than is consistent with that rate at the time of active trade.

10. It is impossible with any exactness to say, and it can only be ascertained by actual experience, by how much this rupee circulation has to be decreased in order to remove its redundancy. (It must be remembered that redundancy is a relative term; what is sufficient for a rate of exchange of 14*d.* the rupee is necessarily redundant for a rate of 16*d.* We use the term in this despatch with reference to a rate of 16*d.* the rupee.) But some considerations point to the amount being within quite manageable limits. For example, there are 24 crores, more or less, of currency notes in circulation including the amounts held in our own treasuries. If we could imagine that amount of circulation, at present existing in the form of currency notes, suddenly converted into £16,000,000 in gold, it seems impossible that Indian trade should be able to get on without having part at least of that amount held in actual circulation; in other words, it would not be possible for that amount of gold coin to be remitted out of the country without the value of the rupee being forced up to a point which would arrest the stream of export. If this is the case, 24 crores of rupees is the outside limit of the amount which it might be necessary to convert into gold coin, in order to introduce a stable exchange of 16*d.* accompanied by an actual (active or inactive) circulation of gold at that comparative value; and it is more than probable that the amount required may really fall far short of this.

11. The mere reduction of circulation might be carried out in the same way in which it was effected in 1893, namely, by abstaining from drawing Council Bills, until we have an accumulation of, say, twenty crores in excess of our ordinary balances. But this procedure would be both costly and, as we believe, ineffective; in the first place the permanent locking-up of twenty crores of rupees would cost us the interest on that amount, or on the amount of gold borrowed in England during the suspension of drawings, and in the second place the existence of this accumulation of silver coin would be a perpetual menace to the exchange market and would entirely prevent any confidence in the future of the rupee. We must not only withdraw the amount from circulation, but we must show by the method we adopt that our intention is that it should cease to exist in the form of coin, and that its place, as coin, is to be taken by gold. Our proposal is therefore to melt down existing rupees, having first provided a reserve of gold both for the practical purpose of taking the place of the silver, and in order to establish confidence in the issue of our measures.

12. With reference to the proposal to melt down rupees, we desire to invite Your Lordship's attention to the fact that an actual reduction of the silver currency was an integral part of the proposals made by the Government of India in their Despatch No. 160 of June 21, 1892, as will be seen by a reference to paragraphs 10 and 12 of the minute of the same date which sketched the method which the Government proposed to adopt for the introduction of a gold standard in India. Those proposals were ultimately adopted, and the first step to give effect to them was the passing of Act VIII of 1893 closing the mints. Just before he quitted office as Financial Member of Council, Sir D. Barbour very strongly urged the adoption of this measure in paragraphs 13 and 14 of his minute of October 16, 1893, which formed an enclosure of Despatch No. 357, of November 1, 1893. The Government of India again urged the same measure in the telegram of December 30, 1893. It will thus be seen that this proposal is no new thing, but is one which has from the first been advocated by the Government of India.

13. The annual consumption of silver in India may be put down at about Rx. 6,000,000 worth. The actual figures of recent years are as follows:

Value of net import of silver.	Rx.
1894-95	6,329,200
1895-96	6,582,200
1896-97	5,586,000
1897-98 (nine months only)	5,472,300

We ought to be able to supply nearly the whole of this market, our rupee standard (916) being good enough for most of the purposes for which silver is imported into India, and thus in a single year we might calculate upon disposing in this way of ten crores of rupees of coined silver, being the equivalent of the above value, and reducing by this amount the actual rupee circulation of India. As bearing on the question of our finding a market for the bullion obtained by melting rupees, we may mention that nearly the whole of the silver consumption in India before 1893 was supplied by melting down our rupees, the amount of fine silver passing direct into consumption being comparatively small.

14. We do not regard this measure as having any important permanent effect on the silver market, even if we were under any obligation to give weight to such considerations. The annual production of silver is valued at £18,000,000, while our sales would be limited to six crores worth, or say £4,000,000 a year, and would probably last over only a year or two.

15. We may observe that our proposed selling of silver in addition to its direct effect on the rate of exchange would also have a not unimportant indirect effect, inasmuch as the operation would meet the demand for silver in India, and thus increase for the time the balance of trade that has to be discharged by Council Bill remittances.

16. Our first step, however, is, as already indicated, to obtain a reserve of actual gold coin, and this we can only do by borrowing in England. Our proposal is that Her Majesty's Government should move Parliament to pass an Act giving the Secretary of State power to borrow up to a maximum of £20,000,000 for the purpose of establishing a gold standard in India. It is possible that the whole of this amount may not be required, but we believe that the possession of the power to push our efforts in the direction we indicate until our object is attained, will greatly enhance the effect of our first more limited operations. The amount which may actually be required in order to establish exchange steadily at the level of 1s. 4d. the rupee, can, as we have already said, only be determined by experience, and we have named as the maximum to which borrowing power should be taken, an amount which, we may take it, is certainly sufficient and the interest on which the revenues of India can afford to pay. We think it most desirable that the maximum should be so fixed as to avoid any risk of having to move Parliament a second time for further borrowing powers; and the Act should provide that the borrowing shall be in such instalments as may be deemed desirable by the Secretary of State, and should require the Secretary of State to ship to India immediately in sovereigns the amounts borrowed under the powers.

17. It will be desirable to keep the powers under the proposed Act distinct from the Secretary of State's general borrowing powers; and the operations under them should be kept distinct from those under the ordinary borrowing powers and during the continuance of the transactions, held in separate account.

18. We recommend that, as soon as the Statute is passed, Your Lordship should at once borrow and ship to India £5,000,000 in gold. The sovereigns would be placed by us in our Reserve Treasuries, and held ready for such use as events may show to be expedient.

19. The first use to which this gold would be put would be to supply the deficiency in our balances caused by the sale of silver. We may reckon that our sale of ten crores of coined rupees would return to our treasuries only Rx. 6,000,000, and the balance of Rx. 4,000,000 would have to be made up out of the gold we have in hand, and would absorb about £2,700,000 of it. The result of the first year's operations would therefore be, omitting altogether any effect it might have in diverting gold towards India in ordinary course of commerce (that is, under conditions the same as those now existing) that Rx. 6,000,000 of existing rupee currency would be taken out of public use and paid over into our treasuries instead of being returned into the circulation in payment to the importers of silver; and that a further sum of Rx. 4,000,000 would cease to exist as coin forming portion of our balances, being replaced therein by £2,700,000 held in gold.

20. Suppose the operation to be repeated a second year; the amount of current circulation available for trade purposes would be reduced by Rs. 12,000,000, and the amount of coined rupees in our possession, changed into the form of gold, would be £5,300,000, giving a total reduction of silver rupee currency of twenty crores. But the considerations we have above stated indicate that before this point is reached, the exchange rate would have attained the level of 16 pence, or even higher, and sovereigns would have flowed into the country to fill up the deficiency of current circulation outside our own balances, caused by the withdrawal of silver coin. It is not our intention to part with any of the gold in our possession until this condition of things is reached, and as we can, under the law, always pass it into the currency reserve, we shall find no difficulty in retaining it.

21. When we have reached the stage in question, the sovereign will be a recognized coin of the Empire, in use in its chief cities at least, and as long as this condition can be maintained, the exchange will be stable at about 16d. We always have it in our power to carry the operation even further by withdrawing a still larger quantity of silver and replacing it by gold coin; and we recognize that circumstances may arise in which such a measure may be forced upon us. But our present intention is rather to trust to the automatic operations of trade. The amount of coin required for the needs of commerce increases every year; and as we permit no increase in the amount of silver coin, we may reasonably expect that the effect of the increasing demand for coin will be to raise exchange to a point at which gold will flow into the country, and remain in the circulation of it. The position will thus become stronger and stronger as time goes on, but at the beginning at least gold will not be in circulation in the country to more than the extent necessary to secure stability of exchange. The mass of the circulation will be a silver circulation, maintained at an appreciated value (just as it is at present), and we can be content to see gold coin remain little more than a margin, retained in circulation by the fact that its remittance out of the country would create a scarcity of coin which would have the effect of raising the exchange value of the silver rupee in such manner as to bring it back, or at the very least to stop the outward current of remittance. We shall have attained a gold standard under conditions not dissimilar from those prevailing in France, though not a gold circulation in the English sense; and this last may possibly not be necessary at all.

22. We cannot help thinking that the determination of the Government to take active steps in the manner we have stated, will have the effect of reversing the influence of the distrust in the future of the rupee, which at present not only prevents the importation of gold to meet the demands of trade, notwithstanding the much higher rate of discount and interest prevailing in India, but also keeps sterling capital out of the country. If this distrust were once overcome by the sight of the Government actually importing gold and taking measures, at some cost to itself, to introduce gold into the circulation of the country (that is, into the reserve or marginal circulation, even if it does not find its way into active circulation), we believe that before the Rs. 12,000,000 has been withdrawn from the public circulation, gold will have flowed in to take its place; and the current circulation will have reached the condition in which it adapts itself to the fluctuations of the trade demand upon it, by the process of transfer of coin from India when it is redundant and to India when it is deficient.

23. In the circumstances in which India is placed this ebb and flow of gold would probably take place through the operation of Government remittances. The Government of India would remain under the obligation to remit £16,000,000 or £17,000,000 to England in every year. The real remittance has to take place in exported produce, of which the accounts are adjusted through Council drawings. It is our assumption throughout that this balance of trade will continue, and that it is consistent with the maintenance of the exchange value of the rupee at 16 pence; and past experience, in our opinion, fully warrants this assumption. The outflow and inflow of gold will be merely the adaptation, in point of time, of the drawings of the Secretary of State to the adjustment of the annual balance of trade; that is to say, the gold may be expected to flow from England to India during any period in which the demands for trade remittance are in excess of the amount made available by Council Bills, and in the opposite direction when Council Bills are in excess.

24. The cost of the proposed measures remains to be estimated. The interest on a sterling loan producing £20,000,000 would be £550,000 a year;

and this is the maximum charge for interest which we contemplate having to incur. But we have said that it will not be necessary to borrow so much as £20,000,000 to effect our object, and that very probably the first instalment of £5,000,000 will prove to be sufficient. If it should, the interest charge will be about £130,000 a year.

The question of the manner in which the loss on the melting down of our rupees will be entered in our accounts, that is, whether it will be shewn as a charge to Revenue, is a subordinate matter. We have indicated above that, for the present at least, we propose to keep the transactions in separate account. What we shall actually lose will be the appreciated value of the rupees which now form portion of our balances.

25. We have been led by public discussions in England to believe that Her Majesty's Government might be willing to entertain the proposal to give assistance to India, in some shape, towards the attainment of the object we have in view. While we cannot plead inability on our own part to carry our proposals into effect, at any rate so far as the stage to which at present we propose to confine them, we think it our duty to represent that the establishment of a gold standard in India is a matter of Imperial concern, and that India may fairly claim that the whole burden should not be put upon her. We would urge that Her Majesty's Government should contribute not only in material assistance, but by creating that greater confidence which will undoubtedly be the result of their publicly assuming a share of the liability.

26. We believe that the effective introduction of the gold standard will be welcomed by the banking and mercantile communities and by the public of India. It has indeed been pressed upon us strongly by the Bengal and Madras Chambers of Commerce (copies of whose letters will be found among the enclosures) and in the press that the time has arrived to put an end to the uncertainty and fluctuations of exchange; and the discussion in the Bombay Chamber of Commerce on February 9 indicates that the members of that Chamber share this opinion. We think, therefore, that we may expect their support in the measures we propose, though neither the Bengal Chamber nor the Bombay Chamber has declared in favour of any particular scheme to secure the object, and the Madras Chamber has supported with some modifications, the proposals of Mr. Lindsay to which we allude below. Accordingly, we strongly urge that no time should be lost by Her Majesty's Government in giving effect to our proposals.

27. Evidence of the widespread concurrence in the feeling to which the Chambers of Commerce have given voice will be found in the number of schemes which have been proposed to attain the object aimed at in our present proposals and in the interest evinced in the discussion of those schemes. We gave careful consideration to all such schemes and suggestions as promised any practical solution of the difficulties before we decided to adopt the scheme we have now recommended to Your Lordship; and we think it well to allude to the two best known of them.

28. The first of the two is one recently republished in this country in association with the name of Mr. A. M. Lindsay; and is the type of several others, all of which have as their object the establishment of a gold standard without any actual gold currency. It is, briefly, that, in addition to offering to receive gold in exchange for rupees at the rate of sixteen pence, the Government should also offer to receive rupees in exchange for gold at a somewhat lower rate, sterling drafts on London being issued in exchange for rupees. As it may not have been made public in England in full in its most recent shape, we print it as an enclosure as it appeared in a recent Indian newspaper under, we believe, Mr. Lindsay's own authority. This scheme, like our own, operates largely through the withdrawal of rupees now in circulation, and though it has much to recommend it, our main reason for deciding not to adopt it is that it would involve us in a liability to pay out gold in London in exchange for rupees received in India to an indefinite extent. Even if the ultimate liability were not greater than under our own scheme, still its extent, from time to time, would be quite beyond our control, and we can easily conceive that we might find ourselves unable to discharge it on certain quite possible suppositions as to the market rate of exchange and as to the comparative redundancy of the existing volume of the rupee currency. Mr. Lindsay, it appears to us, does not give sufficient weight to one fundamental necessity of our position, namely, that we must remit, in the contrary direction to

that in which the offer suggested by Mr. Lindsay would be operative, an annual sum of about £17,000,000 to discharge our sterling liabilities. In addition to his anticipation that the Indian money market could not support the withdrawal of the number of rupees which would suffice to dangerously reduce the gold reserve, Mr. Lindsay relies on the general confidence in the future stability of exchange which the promulgation of his scheme would induce as being certain to prevent the demand for gold in London rising to a sum which would occasion us any inconvenience; but we think that such confidence is much more likely to be established by the accumulation of a strong gold reserve in India than under his plan, which contemplates the keeping of the reserve in London, and we prefer to establish confidence by that measure without involving ourselves in a liability we might possibly not be able to discharge. Instead of lengthening this despatch by further remarks on Mr. Lindsay's proposals, we append as an enclosure a memorandum by our Honourable Colleague Sir J. Westland which discusses the scheme in some detail.

29. The other scheme we wish to mention is that of Mr. L. C. Probyn, contained in a volume of papers published in 1897 by Effingham Wilson. Mr. Probyn proposes to establish the reserve of gold in India, but in order to prevent the gold passing into circulation and disappearing into hoards (an object which Mr. Lindsay also has in view), he proposes that gold should not be coined but that it should be kept in stamped bars of a high value. We do not think it either desirable or necessary that gold coins should, until the gold standard has for some time been established, pass to any appreciable extent into general circulation: under the scheme we have above proposed, the bulk of the currency in circulation, and practically the whole of it outside the Presidency towns—in which the Banks might, like ourselves, hold reserves in gold coin—would continue to consist of rupees and currency notes. But we do not think it necessary, in order to secure that result, to refuse to have legal-tender gold coins of a convenient value. We are, moreover, not satisfied that there would be any smaller disappearance into hoards of the gold bars, which it would be easy to subdivide, than of gold coins. We are also of opinion that the simpler and more direct a monetary standard can be made, the more acceptable it will be to the public. We think that the only state of things which can be called a thoroughly satisfactory attainment of a gold standard is one in which the gold coins which represent our standard are those also which are good for payments in England.

30. At the same time, if experience should hereafter indicate that there is any advantage in having the gold standard represented by a coin or piece of bullion too large to be used for ordinary monetary purposes, the course suggested by Mr. Probyn, or one like it, is still open to us. It will be observed that we do not contemplate the actual issue of gold coins by the Government, either for treasury purposes or in payment of currency notes, until the measures we have taken actually result in the establishment of the value of the rupee at sixteen pence, and the use of sovereigns to some extent, however small, as a permanent part of the circulation. There is therefore no necessity for our immediately determining whether the gold coin to which we shall give the quality of legal tender (as opposed to exchangeability secured by our own readiness to deal in them at our treasuries at a stated value) should be the sovereign or some other coin, being a multiple thereof; for example, the £5 coin of England. But the transactions of the people of this country are for the most part on so small a scale that even the sovereign would be too high in value for any but casual use, except in the centres of trade; and a coinage, composed like that of France of gold coins bearing their intrinsic value and silver coins bearing a token value, would, for any purpose of actual use in India, contain a very much smaller proportion of gold than the English or French currency. Our present belief is that, even with the sovereign as the standard coin, the amount to be procured and passed into circulation is not so large as to be beyond our means; and we hold that what we ought to aim at, and what we have every prospect of successfully attaining, is the introduction of the English sovereign itself as a current coin, and that gold bars of high value, such as Mr. Probyn proposes, which are not adapted for use, in any sense, as an actual circulating medium, are not a satisfactory form of the possession of a gold standard.

Enclosure No. I.

No. 1680, dated 22nd December 1897.

From—W. PARSONS, Esq., Secretary, Bengal Chamber of Commerce,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

In their Despatch of 16th September last, No. 261, to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, the Government of India repeatedly stated their adherence to the policy of establishing a gold standard as the monetary system of India, and expressed their opinion in various places in the despatch that the transition period between the rejection of silver and the adoption of the gold standard was drawing to a close, and that the gold standard was on the eve of being effectively established.

2. This declaration of policy has been carefully noted by the mercantile community, which is interested, above all things, in the establishment of the fixity of Exchange. The Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, however, are unable to perceive the grounds for the confidence expressed by Government that the period of transition was near its end. So far, the experience of the three months which have passed since the despatch was written would not seem to point to the speedy attainment of the end in view, for exchange has fluctuated violently and there has been an appreciable decline in the sterling value of the rupee, followed, as the Committee write, by a very smart rise.

3. The mercantile community share the desire of the Government of India that the period of transition should not be unnecessarily prolonged, that the opportunities for speculation in exchange, of which the fullest advantage is being taken in some quarters to the great detriment of legitimate trade, should be reduced or removed. The position is, briefly, that the Government have definitely abandoned the silver standard with a view to the establishment of a gold standard, and that for the moment there is, as stated in paragraph 25 of the despatch now under reference, no currency system at all in India. The Government have waited for more than four years since the closing of the mints in the hope that the gradual contraction of the silver currency would be accompanied or followed by the replacement of rupees by gold. This hope has been disappointed, and never more plainly than at the moment when the Government expressed their greatest confidence in the success of the policy of waiting.

4. It is clear that the policy of waiting may involve an indefinite prolongation of the period of transition, with all its trouble and harassment to trade. While it is entirely inexpedient that the present position should continue for a day longer than can be helped, the Committee would deprecate any sudden action being taken by Government, which would result in a mine, as it were, being sprung on the mercantile and banking communities, and are induced to enquire whether Government have in contemplation any measures for the introduction of the gold standard, and, if so, whether they will state what they are with a view to their discussion, and also with a view to the relief of the minds of bankers and traders whose operations, in present circumstances, are surrounded with the greatest difficulty and uncertainty.

Enclosure No. II.

Dated 29th January 1898.

From—The HONOURABLE MR. G. G. ARBUTHNOT, Chairman, Madras Chamber of Commerce,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

The attention of this Chamber has been closely directed to the recent currency proposals of the Government of India and to what is known as the "Lindsay Scheme" for establishing a gold standard, and I have now the honour to lay before the Government of India a brief statement of the views of this Chamber.

It is, the Chamber believes, generally, if not universally, admitted that there is urgent necessity for some prompt action being taken to remedy the present deplorable state of affairs, which involves periodical spasms and convulsions in the money market—which may recur more frequently and with even greater severity in the future—and a steady withdrawal of capital from India. In the hope, therefore, that an expression of its opinion may be of some use to the Government in the consideration of what remedy ought to be applied, the Chamber ventures to address you in support of its opinion that the remedy lies in the establishment of a stable minimum, as well as a maximum, exchange.

The shortcomings, or evils, of the present system, under which a maximum exchange has been fixed with no minimum, have, during the past year, and especially during the last few weeks, been brought home to the mercantile community very vividly. Under that system, it has been seen that Exchange can be screwed up to 1s. 4d. temporarily in times, like the present, of exceeding tightness and dearth of money; but instead of this resulting, as it should do, in capital being attracted from England, where it is cheap, to India,

where it is dear, the exact opposite is the case, and India's troubles are accentuated because every one hastens to send capital home whilst 1s. 4d. is still procurable, and no English capitalist will send out one penny to India at 1s. 4d. in the face of eventually having to get it back probably at a much lower rate. If India is to be saved from ruin, if she is to prosper, cheap capital is absolutely necessary to develop her great resources.

Mr. Lindsay's scheme is, in the opinion of this Chamber, sound and would work. But to make it work easily, confidence in its stability is essential; and to ensure this the Chamber does not consider that a gold reserve of 5 millions, to be kept in the Bank of England and drawn against, is sufficient. The Chamber would suggest that the reserve should be at least 10 millions; but it does not see why the expense in connection with the reserve should not be reduced by holding part of it in Consols, on which gold could always be borrowed cheaply in an emergency, though the Chamber does not believe the necessity would arise.

As regards Council Bills, these could still be offered when exchange was above the proposed minimum of 1s. 3½d. When, or if, they could not be disposed of at this rate, the Government of India would obtain its sterling requirements by buying from the Gold Standard Office at 1s. 3½d., paying in rupees. If from this or other demands the gold reserve fell below safety point, say 7 millions, the rupees received by the Gold Standard Office would be melted, sent home, and sold for gold to replenish the reserve; the loss on the transaction being only temporary, as explained by Mr. Lindsay.

If one could imagine some vast quantity of rupees, say, 25 or 50 crores, being tendered at 1s. 3½d., this scheme might break down through the impossibility of selling the melted silver to such an enormous extent. But where are these 25 or 50 crores to come from? If they existed, it would indicate an excessive redundancy of currency. But the Chamber does not believe in the possibility of even 10 crores being tendered. When once confidence was established, as the Chamber thinks it very soon would be, the process would be reversed, capital would flow to India, gold would be tendered in excess of the 10 millions reserve, the proceeds of such excess gold would be used to buy silver to be sent out to India to be coined, and India would rejoice in the cheap capital to develop her resources which she so greatly needs.

The Chamber does not overlook the fact that Indian producers will be heavily handicapped in competing with silver-using countries by a fixed 1s. 4d. rupee; but to attempt to fix a lower standard does not seem to be within the limits of practical politics, and, taking everything into consideration, the Chamber thinks that the advantages of a stable rupee to India generally greatly outweigh those which producers obtain from a fluctuating, but occasionally lower level of exchange.

The Chamber is in favour of an import duty on silver—either fixed or on a sliding scale—so as to bring the intrinsic value of the rupee in India nearer to its bullion value, and to check, especially at first, the competition between silver and rupees.

In conclusion, I have the honour to state that the Chamber is convinced of the supreme importance of securing a stable exchange and thereby attracting capital to India, and advocates the most careful consideration of Mr. Lindsay's scheme, which, the Chamber believes, might, in principle, though possibly with some modifications, be successfully adopted.

Enclosure No. III.

Extract from the *Pioneer*, dated 6th January 1898, describing Mr. A. M. Lindsay's Currency Scheme.

The name of Mr. A. M. Lindsay has been for several years past associated with a plan for the establishment in India of a Gold Standard without a Gold Currency. The plan is based upon the authority of Ricardo, and Mr. Lindsay also claims that it is in essence identical with the plan proposed by a Parliamentary Committee in 1804, of which Pitt, Fox, and other statesmen were members, for regulating and adjusting Exchange between England and Ireland. A gold currency, it is argued, is not required for India, where gold coin, if put into circulation, would soon disappear into hoards or be converted into ornaments. Even if it were otherwise, it is unnecessary to say that the introduction of a gold currency except as the outcome of the endeavours of a great many years—perhaps of a generation—would be a task beyond the powers of the Government of India. The problem to be solved is how to introduce a gold standard, and thus secure fixity of exchange between India and other countries possessing a gold standard, without providing gold coins for current circulation. To this problem Mr. Lindsay has applied himself, and in view of the declarations of the Government of India in the currency despatch of last September and the recent letter from the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Lindsay's plan and arguments will form a useful and opportune contribution to the discussions on this important question. Mr. Lindsay condemns as a half measure Sir David Barbour's proposal to link the Indian and English systems by the receipt of gold at a certain rate, because the proposal did not include the further measure, essential to complete the link, of making the rupee currency

convertible into sterling money at a corresponding rate. Sir David Barbour's idea—though he never spoke with any great confidence of its fulfilment—was that to refuse to supply fresh currency at a lower sterling price than 1s. 4d. might not only raise its value to that point, but also create such a large demand for additional rupees at that price as would enable India in a brief space to accumulate in this way a supply of gold sufficient to establish a gold currency. Further restrictive measures were contemplated if this policy should prove ineffective. In that case, said Sir David Barbour, the remedy would lie in the contraction of the rupee currency—an operation which, he thought, would not be costly if spread over a number of years. Mr. Lindsay asserts that though it is true that no active contraction of the currency has actually been undertaken by Government, there is no good reason to suppose that the result would have been more effective than the prolonged refusal to increase the currency. If starvation for four and a half years, coupled with the reduction of Council drawings and with heavy borrowing in London, have failed to create confidence and to attract gold at the price offered, what assurance is there, he asks, that the actual contraction of the currency would be more successful. The error underlying such proposals is that it is not recognised that they do not apply a remedy which is suited to the disease, they do not give definite fixity and stability of exchange, and they do not inspire confidence. Such being Mr. Lindsay's arguments against the proceedings and proposals of the Government of India, we may now state, in his own words, his own plan for inspiring confidence and securing a fixed rate between gold and the rupee. The plan which, as we have said, is adopted from the Irish Currency Report of 1804, is as follows:

Plan for establishing a Gold Standard on an economical basis.

1. Five to ten millions sterling should be raised in London by a long term loan (say 15 years' currency), and should be deposited in the India Office or the Bank of England. The fund might be styled the Gold Standard Reserve, and the office dealing with it might be called the London Gold Standard Office.
 2. It should be announced that the London Gold Standard Office will be prepared to sell to all applicants rupee drafts for sums of Rs. 15,000 and upwards in exchange for sterling money at the rate of 1s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per rupee. These drafts should be drawn on two offices to be opened either in the Indian Mints or in the Calcutta and Bombay Presidency Paper Currency Offices. These offices might be styled the Indian Gold Standard Offices. The drafts should be made payable on demand if there are rupees available in the Indian Gold Standard Office. If not, the draft should be drawn at a currency affording time for coinage in India of silver bullion purchased in London with the sterling money. This currency might be shortened were the Paper Currency Department authorised, as formerly, to issue notes against the silver bullion on its arrival in India.
 3. It should be announced that the Indian Gold Standard Offices will be prepared to sell to all applicants sterling drafts on the London Standard Office payable on demand, in sums of £1,000 and upwards, in exchange for rupees at the rate of 1s. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per rupee.
 4. All rupees received by the Indian Gold Standard Offices should be held in these offices to meet the rupee drafts drawn by the London Gold Standard Office.
 5. All gold received under Notifications Nos. 2662-4 of June 1893 should be made over to the Indian Gold Standard Offices, on their requisition, in exchange for rupees at the rate of 1s. 4d., and should be sent by them to the London Gold Standard Office.
 6. If the Gold Standard Reserve should decrease at any time to "apprehension point," i.e., show a likelihood of becoming exhausted, it would indicate that the rupee currency was seriously redundant, or in other words, that there were too many rupees in circulation: and it would be the obvious duty of Government to curtail the currency. They should take the step contemplated by the Dutch Government in 1884 and melt a portion of the rupees held in the Indian Gold Standard Offices, despatching the bullion to London for sale there for sterling money, which should go to strengthen the London Gold Standard Reserve. The loss on the operation would not necessarily be permanent as it could be recouped afterwards by buying silver and coining it.
- Even these sales of silver might prove to be insufficient to preserve the Gold Standard Reserve from extinction, and, in such an event, it would be necessary to strengthen the fund by borrowing further on a temporary footing.
7. The scheme should be started shortly before or during the early part of the busy export season, say, in January or February.
 8. Sales of Council Bills might be continued on their present footing, although it would be desirable to ensure more competition for the Bills.

The principle of the Scheme and its important features.

The essential principle of this scheme is that the sterling and rupee currencies shall be interchangeable at approximate rates, and that the rupee currency shall be made convertible into sterling money in a manner that will prevent the use of gold as money in India. It would be quite in keeping with this principle to make rupees convertible into gold bars,

but for many reasons, specified in a separate paper, it appears preferable to make the rupees convertible into sterling drafts on London.

The scheme is identical with the plan followed for half a century with unvarying success in fixing the value of the Scotch currency, and it differs little from the legislation adopted by England when last effecting a change of standard. It resembles somewhat the practice of Holland, where gold is given freely for export, but is granted very sparingly for local payment purposes, and it is analogous to the Java system, as the Gold Standard Office will buy and sell rupees much in the way the Netherlands Bank deals with guilders that come from Java. There is also extreme economy of gold in the Canadian system, but a still better insight into the nature of the scheme can be had by watching the manner in which exchange between Calcutta and Bombay is kept within small limits. It costs, say, one-half per cent to send specie from the one city to the other; and as the balance of indebtedness between the two places is constantly changing the exchange, if unprotected, would fluctuate up to that limit, whereas the fluctuation never exceeds 1 to 1½ annas per cent, because the Currency Office at each place is prepared to sell on the other at these rates to all applicants for large transfers.

It will be observed that the schemes call for little change in existing currency arrangements. All that was done in 1893 by way of regulating the quantity and value of the rupee currency was to make rupees available to all applicants in exchange for gold or sovereigns at the rate of 7·53344 grains troy of fine gold or at 1s. 4d. per rupee, and all that is now proposed is to supplement this arrangement and complete the regulation of the currency by making in return rupees convertible into sterling money at a slightly lower rate. Currencies only work smoothly and inspire confidence when regulated by unerring automatic machinery. Under the provision of 1893 the rupee currency will expand automatically, and it will be impossible for exchange to exceed 1s. 4d. plus import charges on gold. All admit this, and it must be equally clear that, provided the Government of India are willing and able to meet the interest charge involved, it is as certain as any proposition in Euclid that the proposed provision for conversion of rupees into sterling money will enable the currency to contract automatically in accordance with the wants of trade and will prevent exchange dropping below 1s. 3½d. India's currency will be linked with England's: exchange will be confined within convenient limits; and the standard of value will be the quantity of gold equivalent to 1s. 4d., say, 7·53344 grains troy of fine gold.

Mr. Lindsay thinks that it will also be conceded that no other plan has yet been devised of conferring upon India an effective gold standard on a more economical footing. In order to institute a gold currency, gold is required to meet—

1st.—Demands for gold coins in the active circulation. Notes are distrusted in India, and handy gold coins of full metallic value will be much in request.

2nd.—Demands for speculative purposes.

3rd.—Demands for hoarding. A handy coin of full value will be preferred to silver coins bearing extrinsic value.

4th.—Demands for export of currency.

Under the plan proposed the demand for gold in connection with the currency will be confined to demands for export. None will be used in the active circulation, and as coins in current use are preferred for hoarding, demands for hoards will be small.

The only expense, or rather liability, to be incurred will be the interest on the Gold Standard Reserve, and against this there will be—

1st.—The saving in exchange on Council Bills, compensation allowance, and on the pay of the British soldiers.

2nd.—The profit of 2 per cent on the re-sale at the maximum price of the rupees purchased at the minimum price 1s. 3½d.

3rd.—The profit (50 per cent or more at present) on the sale of new rupees.

Short-lived demands for conversion of rupees into sterling money will yield a profit of 2 per cent, and the more of such demands the better. It is only a large and prolonged redundancy that could exhaust the Gold Standard Reserve and entail extra interest expense. It is, therefore, important to ascertain how much currency India can spare for export at any one period: and it must be confessed that it is very difficult to form any approximate estimate. There is of course a self-adjusting limit to the export of currency, and it will be admitted that the facility of conversion afforded by the Gold Standard Offices will ensure the corrective being applied with special promptitude. In reviewing these proposals in the *Economic Journal* of December 1892, Professor H. S. Foxwell, while acknowledging that next to bimetallism, this was the best scheme yet devised in the interests of India, said it would hardly survive a continued adverse balance of trade (The Gold Standard Reserve then proposed was £5,000,000 only.) The reply to this is that the scheme includes the orthodox corrective of an unfavourable balance of trade, i.e., a provision for the transfer of currency from the debtor to the creditor country. The rupee currency will be automatically contracted at such times: and the question is how much contraction of this kind could the

Indian money markets bear without forces being put in motion that would rectify the balance of trade and call for the return of the remittances. The experience of the second half of 1893 is no criterion, because the remedial machinery was not then in operation. In estimating the utmost possible extent of a foreign drain one must look to the balances of the Presidency Banks, which contain all the funds likely to be tendered for conversion into sterling money, remembering that these funds increase steadily when trade shows an adverse balance: and the problem is to fix upon an outside limit beyond which these Banks could spare no further funds without raising their rates of interest to a height that will depress prices and create a demand for return of the currency exported. It is difficult to bring currency back unless there is confidence in the future of exchange; but, given conditions that will inspire confidence, Mr. Lindsay estimates that £5,000,000 assisted with a prohibitive duty on silver, or £10,000,000 without such assistance, or, say, 7½ and 15 crores, is more than India can spare at any period.

Explanation of minor features of the Scheme.

The amounts of the drafts have been limited to £1,000 or Rs. 15,000 and upwards, and the conversion rates are 1s. 4½d. and 1s. 3½d. showing a difference of 2 per cent. These limits are fixed because it would be unfair and prejudicial to the banking interest for Government to compete more than is actually necessary with the exchange banks. Two per cent is the actual cost of transmitting specie to and from England and India, and had India a gold currency her exchange would fluctuate 2 per cent at most. The Gold Standard Offices will no more interfere with banking business than steamers do when they carry gold coins from one gold-using country to another. The banks will buy and sell sterling bills within or about the rates quoted by the Government, and it is only on occasions when a gold shipment would be necessary between gold-using countries that the banks or the public will remit through the Gold Standard Offices. In fact, the probability is that the banks will be the only important remitters through these offices, just as they are the only parties to make much use of the facilities offered by the Paper Currency Department for remitting between Calcutta and Bombay.

Reasons for locating in London, instead of in India, the proposed Gold Conversion Fund for the Indian Currency.

1. The gold will be required only for settlement of the balances of India's foreign indebtedness, and as London is the one great centre for settlement of international indebtedness, it will be the most convenient spot both for receipt and payment of the gold.
2. There must be a certain amount of uncertainty as to the quantity of gold or sterling money required as conversion fund, and gold or sterling money can always be borrowed in London at short notice, whereas there would be no facilities for prompt replenishment in India.
3. The establishment of the fund in India would withdraw gold from London, whereas its location in the Bank of England would strengthen the great central reserve of the Empire.
4. India is a hoarding country, and if her currency is made convertible on the spot into gold bars, and these bars are always exchangeable on the spot into currency, there is a danger that the gold bars will be absorbed into hoards and kept there, instead of rupees bearing extrinsic value.
5. The location of the reserve in India might create a monetary crisis under exceptional circumstances. Although London can obtain gold in a few days' time both from Paris and Berlin, yet a monetary crisis occurs there now and then, because the gold is not obtainable promptly. India is protected, as a rule, from these crises by the system of Council wire transfers; but these are not always available; and looking to the great distance between London and India, the issue of fresh currency should not be delayed until gold can be imported.
6. Under ordinary circumstances (*i.e.*, except during or shortly after periods of redundancy) the gold paid by the public into the conversion fund will be for the purchase of new rupees—and part of the gold will therefore be used by Government in the purchase of silver for the mint. As silver can best be bought in London, it is desirable that Government should receive the gold there. If the gold is received in India and the silver bought there, not only will Government have to buy in a small and unreliable market, but two metals will be sent to India when one only, *vis.*, silver, is wanted.
7. The object of the scheme is to prevent the use of gold as currency in India, and to confine its use in connection with the Indian currency to the settlement of the balances of India's foreign indebtedness, and it is pure waste of time and money to bring gold out to India merely for the purpose of having it sent back.
8. When England arranged in 1819 to make her currency convertible into gold without the use of gold coins, she had no outside central market in which to deposit her gold conversion fund with safety, and she had therefore to adopt the somewhat clumsy plan of

making her currency convertible on the spot into gold bars that could not be used in the local circulation; but when Scotland had the same object in view, she naturally made her currency convertible into drafts on London and located there her gold conversion fund; and when a similar economical measure was contemplated in Ireland in 1804, Pitt, Fox, Canning, and the other members of the Parliamentary Committee recommended that the conversion fund should be located in London and the local currency made convertible into drafts on that fund.

To the objection to the plan that the liability which the Government will incur under it is indefinite, Mr. Lindsay's answer is—

- 1st.—That the currency machinery proposed will contract the rupee currency only as far as may be necessary, and no further. It will be automatic, and will therefore act with all the accuracy with which a gold currency would act; not a single rupee will be withdrawn from circulation in excess of what is necessary, and therefore the machinery will involve the minimum of expense.
- 2nd.—That it will be an unfailing (that is, the orthodox) remedy for an unfavourable balance of indebtedness.
- 3rd.—That it will be an effective preventive of a fall in exchange, each fall involving heavy loss in the payments of the State.

Minute by THE HONOURABLE SIR JAMES WESTLAND, K.C.S.I., examining Mr. Lindsay's Scheme.

Mr. Lindsay's scheme is described in Enclosure No. III in words which are understood to have Mr. Lindsay's own approval. He proposes that the Government should offer to sell, without limit, on the one hand rupee drafts in India at the rate of exchange of 16½ pence the rupee, and on the other hand sterling drafts on London at the rate of exchange of 15½ pence the rupee. He also proposes that when the demand for gold drafts on London becomes so great as to indicate the necessity, the volume of the rupee currency should be contracted by melting down rupees, the silver bullion being sold for gold.

The funds connected with the transactions are to be kept separate from the ordinary Government balances in "Gold Standard" Offices in London and in Calcutta and Bombay. The London Office is to be kept in funds to meet the drafts drawn on it—

- (1) by borrowing in gold to the extent of five or ten millions sterling;
- (2) by the receipts realised by the sale of drafts on India;
- (3) by the receipts realised by the sale of the silver bullion in rupees melted down; and,
- (4) when necessary, by further gold borrowing.

The Indian Offices are to be kept in funds to meet the drafts drawn on them—

- (1) by the receipts realised by the sale of drafts on London;
- (2) by the coinage, when necessary, of new rupees from bullion purchased by the London Office and sent to India.

The two main objects of the scheme are—firstly, to make the sterling and rupee currencies interchangeable at rates approximating to 16 pence the rupee, and, secondly, in making rupees convertible into sterling, to do so in a manner that will prevent the use of gold as money in India.

2. There is no doubt that a Conversion Fund, which is ready and sufficient at all times to issue sovereigns in exchange for, say, 15½ rupees, and to receive them in exchange for, say, 15 rupees, will have the effect of maintaining the exchange somewhere about these values. So far as regards this object it is immaterial whether the Conversion Fund is held in England or in India, or partly in one and partly in the other. The question of locality merely affects the convenience of the persons who will tender for exchange, and will add to the quarter-rupee difference a further difference in respect of charges of actual remittance.

3. In Mr. Lindsay's plan that side of the Conversion Fund which receives and pays gold is located in England partly because, as above stated, one of his objects is to keep gold entirely out of circulation in India, where he thinks it would only be absorbed for hoarding, and partly because the gold will be required only for the settlement of the balance of India's foreign indebtedness, and London, being the great centre for the settlement of international indebtedness, is considered to be the most convenient place for the receipt and payment of gold. Mr. Lindsay also wishes to avoid the withdrawal of gold from London—a measure which might weaken the great central reserve of the Empire.

This feature seems to be a distinct objection to the scheme. The public will regard with distrust arrangements for the establishment of a Gold Standard in India which carefully involve the location of the gold reserve in London and its use there by trade. A gold

reserve intended to support the introduction and maintenance of a gold standard in any country ought to be kept in the country if it is to produce its full effect in the way of establishing the confidence which is almost indispensable to the success of the measure. If the Indian gold reserve is located in London and the public believe that it may at any time vanish in supplying the requirements of trade or of the Secretary of State, confidence will hardly be established; and in any case it seems certain that a reserve of any named amount will produce a greater effect if it is located in India than if it is six thousand miles away.

4. The method and principle of operation of the scheme are very much the same as those on which our own proposals are based. Given a circulation composed of a certain number of rupees and given a certain condition of trade in point of volume and activity, the rate of exchange will tend to some definite point. If the number of rupees is diminished or the activity of trade increased, the rate of exchange will rise, and *vice versa*. It follows that if rupees are bought and locked up, the rate of exchange will be raised, and if the Government offers to buy them up at 15½ pence and continues to so buy them up as long as they are offered (as they will be as long as the exchange value is less than 15½ pence), the value will ultimately be raised to 15½ pence. But it is merely an assumption that the difference between the number of existing rupees and the number at which the exchange would rise to 15½ pence is so small that the absorption of five millions or ten millions worth would be enough to bring about the result. It assuredly would not have been enough had the scheme been introduced in 1893. It may be enough now that the volume and activity of trade have increased so much above the standard of 1893; but, on the other hand, it may not. The scheme, therefore, would involve the undertaking of an indefinite liability.

5. Further, in so far as the contraction of the rupee currency is concerned, there is no reason why the Government should offer a fixed rate for the rupees, for it would obtain all the advantage which the plan brings by the reduction of the volume of currency, if it were to offer simply something more than the market rate for the time being. The rate proposed by Mr. Lindsay would have been much higher than the market rate if the operation had been begun in 1894.

6. An offer of this kind, it may be admitted, would not have the same effect as the offer of a fixed rate, in steadying the rate of exchange at the desired level. But an offer of a fixed rate of 15½d. can be made economically only at the final stage. Mr. Lindsay's plan, indeed, is not adapted to the preliminary stage in which the Government is engaged in reducing a redundant circulation; it assumes that the redundancy has already been removed, and that the circulation has reached the stage in which at the season when trade is inactive the rupee tends to fall below 15½ pence, and at the season when it is active it tends to rise above 16 pence. That stage being reached, it is quite possible that the redundant rupees would come into the fund in exchange for gold at 15½ rupees for the pound in the inactive season, and thus keep the level of exchange up to 15½ pence, and then be returned into circulation at 15 to the pound in the active season, and thus keep the level of exchange down to 16 pence; and that the amount that would so come and return would not exceed some manageable figure, say, five or ten millions worth.

7. The scheme accordingly becomes practicable only when the condition of the circulation has already reached the point where the redundancy, in the inactive season, is reduced to a small amount. Before that stage is reached, it is merely a plan for buying up, without limit and at an unnecessarily high price, the excess of rupees in circulation. Mr. Lindsay contemplates the melting-up and sale of these rupees, for which, *ex hypothesi*, there would be no room in the circulation. To simply lock them up would be useless and expensive; they might as well be melted up and sold, and his plan (so far as this stage of its operation is concerned) differs from that proposed in the despatch only in this respect that he buys in at a higher price than they are worth the rupees which he intends to melt, instead of using those which we already hold at a lower value.

8. Several newspapers published in India in examining Mr. Lindsay's scheme have noticed as a point of objection that it would involve the Government in an unlimited liability to pay gold in exchange for rupees. It may be observed that not only is it impossible to fix beforehand any limit to the amount of rupees to be ultimately purchased, but also the Government would abandon all control of the measures for introducing its Gold Standard, and under a quite conceivable concurrence of adverse circumstances, might find itself committed suddenly to a liability beyond its immediate resources. This is one of the most important differences between this scheme and that proposed in the despatch to which this memorandum is appended. Under the latter the Government can feel its way and need never commit itself in advance to any liability which it is not fully prepared to meet.

9. There is also an important feature which does not seem to have been sufficiently considered. It is that the plan we have to adopt will not be applied to a market in which the Government (who are the proprietors and workers of the Conversion Fund) can afford to stand aside, and let the operations go on only as between public and public. On the

contrary, the problem to be faced is how to maintain the exchange value in the face of the Secretary of State's drawings of 16 or 17 millions a year. Let it be assumed that the stage has been reached where the fund is in actual operation, and that the value at which the rupee would stand, in regular course of trade and of drawings without the aid of the Conversion Fund, is somewhat below 15½ pence, but that it is maintained at this rate by banks paying their surplus rupees into the Fund, and taking gold out of it for employment in England. Mr. Lindsay states that under his scheme the sales of Council Bills are under such circumstances to be continued on their present footing. During the operations just supposed, therefore, the Secretary of State will be selling Council Bills on India. The expectation, it is presumed, is that he will sell them at a rate approaching an exchange of 15½ pence; for it can hardly be contemplated as possible that he would for any length of time simultaneously sell sovereigns at a cheap rate and buy them at a dear rate. The Secretary of State accordingly receives gold from banks in England, and gives them bills on the Treasury in India, while at the same time the same or other banks pay rupees into the Conversion Fund, drawing out gold in exchange. The only final operation is that the Secretary of State has passed a certain amount of gold from the Conversion Fund into the India Office Treasury: the banks, as a whole, remain unaffected, and the situation is exactly the same as if the Secretary of State had suspended drawings for the time, and met his requirements in the inactive season with money directly borrowed against the intended heavier remittances of the active season. In short, the Conversion Fund under such circumstances gives no facility and no machinery which is not, under the existing system, available by means of suspension of drawings. If the amount suspended in the inactive season is more than can be recovered by excess drawings in the busy season, then *ex hypothesi* the rupees paid into the Conversion Fund in the inactive season are greatly in excess of the amount for which a demand would be made upon it in the busy season, and the case is that described in the latter part of paragraph 7 above, namely, the final withdrawal of rupees purchased at an excessive price.

10. To consider the other side of the plan, let the supposition now be the contrary of that made in paragraph 9, and that the rate of exchange is tending to rise above the gold point. In that case it is proposed to receive into the Conversion Fund all gold tendered, and with this gold to buy silver bullion to be coined into rupees until, the requisite addition being made to the circulating stock, the value of the rupee falls to sixteen pence. That is to say, when circumstances arise in which gold would naturally in response to the demands of trade find its way into circulation in India, the scheme contemplates special steps to prevent that result in order to substitute silver for gold as the required addition to the volume of the currency.

It has been stated in paragraph 8 of this memorandum that, if Mr. Lindsay's initial assumption proved erroneous, the Government would be deprived of all control of the measures for introducing the gold standard in the matter of the payment of gold for rupees. Here we find that, if Mr. Lindsay's assumption be correct, the Government are vested with a sensible degree of control of the volume of the rupee currency, for new rupees are to be coined from bullion bought with gold from the Gold Standard Offices, at the discretion of Government. This is not a feature of the plan that can commend itself in principle, for the regulation of the sole full legal tender currency of a country should be entirely automatic and not in any degree dependent upon the discretion of the Administration.

11. This special interference of the Government is suggested in pursuance of one of the two main objects of the plan. But it seems very doubtful whether the object of the interference—even if the interference were in itself unobjectionable in principle—is really worth attaining. Instead of requiring the Government to make additions of its own motion to the currency, would it not be a more healthy state of things that the state of par should be maintained by the natural backward and forward flow of excess currency in the hands of the public? And when the circumstances assumed in this paragraph arise, would it not be preferable to let the gold coin go into actual circulation?

12. The par of exchange between rupees and gold will be maintained only by exporting redundant rupees, in some form or other, and when the stage is reached where the circulation as a whole is sometimes redundant and sometimes deficient (with reference to a value of sixteen pence), the par will be maintained only by an arrangement by which the redundancy will ebb in the form of coin to England and the deficiency be corrected by the flow of coin from England. Mr. Lindsay's proposal is to make this ebb and flow take place in rupees, and it may be admitted that it would so operate, though not (except at inordinate cost) to raise the rupee circulation to the point where the stage of ebb and flow comes into operation. But it will be far preferable if the margin of circulation which is to ebb and flow consists of sovereigns which can be directly utilised in England: India will then have a Gold Standard in the simplest and most convenient form. The number of rupees in circulation must be so reduced that they shall even at the most inactive time of trade, be insufficient with reference to an exchange of sixteen pence, and will even then require to be supplemented (mainly, if not entirely, in respect of the less active circulation which is represented by the reserve of banks and of the Government) by further coin. That coin should be gold, and under the scheme proposed in the despatch, it is sovereigns only

which would find their way into the circulation, when the rupees became deficient; and the sovereigns included in the circulation will form that margin of it which ebbs and flows in the manner above described.

No. 79, dated Calcutta, the 17th March 1898.

From—The Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department,
To—The Secretary of State for India.

In continuation of our Financial Despatch No. 70, dated the 3rd March 1898, we have the honour to forward a copy of a letter from the Chairman, United Planters' Association of Southern India, protesting against the adoption of a gold standard in India, and suggesting the re-opening of our mints.

2. Having in that despatch made our own proposals for the establishment of a gold standard, we think it right to lay before Your Lordship the representations of a body of gentlemen who are opposed to any measure which has for its object the stability of the exchange value of the rupee at a rate of 16*d.* The policy of closing the mints in order to prevent the further depreciation of the rupee as compared with gold must, however, now be accepted as the permanent policy of the Government, and the only remark on the suggestions in this letter which we need make is that, as pointed out in our reply to the Darjeeling Planters' Association, of which a copy was forwarded to Lord Kimberley with our Financial Despatch No. 286, dated October 19, 1892, we consider that we should not be justified in refraining from preventing an economic change in the conditions of the country which we believe to be on the whole prejudicial to its interests, on the ground that the change is expected by some to be advantageous in certain exceptional cases.

Dated 14th February 1893.

From—GEORGE ROMILLY, Esq., Chairman, United Planters' Association of Southern India,
To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

As we observe that the Madras Chamber of Commerce has recently laid its views on the currency problem before the Government of India, and as we note with alarm that it advocates the adoption of what is known as the Lindsay scheme for establishing a gold standard and thereby fixing the rupee at about 1*s.* 4*d.*, I now have the honour to submit, for the consideration of Government, the views of this Association on the subject, representing, as I believe they do, not only the interests of the educated Native and European planters whom I have the honour to represent, but also the interests of the voiceless millions of Native cultivators who are as yet unaware of the heavy burden under which they are laid.

2. We agree with the Chamber of Commerce "that if India is to be saved from ruin, if she is to prosper, cheap capital is absolutely necessary to develop her great resources;" but we go further than this, and maintain that not only cheap capital is necessary, but also a rupee at its natural value in order that the export trade, which is the backbone of the prosperity of India, may not be handicapped.

3. Our two chief industries are the growing of tea and coffee. Our teas have to compete with Japan and China; Japan has recently adopted a gold currency, but has fixed her exchange (doubtless having this and other competition in view) at the present low rate ruling in silver standard countries and is, for all practical purposes, one of them. China has a silver standard, and a practical illustration of her favoured competition with India was recently afforded by the starting of the Foochow Tea Improvement Company which, in its prospectus, lays stress on the "Advantage China now has over India and Ceylon in cheap silver, the exchange value of the rupee exceeding that of silver by fully 25 per cent." But, taking the present intrinsic value of the rupee at between 9*d.* and 10*d.* and the exchange value at 1*s.* 4*d.*, the actual advantage in favour of China amounts to 60 per cent.

In like manner our coffees have to compete with those of Brazil and Central American States. Brazil has nominally a gold standard, but owing to bad financing the Milreis, its standard coin, has fallen in value during the past ten years from 27*d.* to between 8*d.* and 9*d.*, so that, for all practical purposes, Brazil is a country with a currency on a level with that of all silver standard countries. Costa Rica and the other coffee-exporting countries of Central America have a silver standard, and consequently, with Brazil, enjoy the same advantages in their competition with Indian coffee as China and Japan have in the tea trade.

4. The Madras Chamber of Commerce admits "that Indian producers will be heavily handicapped in competing with silver-using countries by a fixed 1*s.* 4*d.* rupee; but to attempt to fix a lower standard does not seem to be within the limits of practical politics." It is this prejudication which we would oppose. In our opinion the true solution of the present

difficulty lies in the re-opening of the mints. We believe that if this were done, a great stimulus would be given to the export trade of the country and capital would be again attracted. The only obstacle, which unfortunately has been allowed to overshadow the whole question, is the loss that would be entailed on the Government of India, by its home charges. This, we believe, would be largely compensated by the increased trade and prosperity of the country, but if fresh taxation became necessary to meet the requirements of Government, we, as producers, would prefer to submit to a small direct export tax on our produce rather than to have to struggle against the present crushing handicap in favour of produce from silver-using countries.

No. 92, dated Calcutta, the 24th March 1898.

From—The Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department,

To—The Secretary of State for India.

We have the honour to enclose copy of a letter in which the Bombay Chamber of Commerce discusses the present currency situation in India, and of one from the Millowners' Association of Bombay in which they associate themselves with the opinions expressed by the Chamber.

2. Your Lordship will see that the Chamber, like the other two Chambers of Madras and Bengal which have addressed us on the subject, recognises that the prolongation of the present period of transition is most undesirable. But while the other two Chambers have expressed the desire that the Government should proceed without further delay to the effective introduction of the gold standard which was the goal of the policy initiated in 1893, the Bombay Chamber is unable to offer an opinion on the question of principle and suggests that, in effect, the whole question of the Gold standard *versus* the Silver standard should be re-opened and discussed by a formally appointed Committee. The difference in this respect between the Bombay Chamber and the other two Chambers is well illustrated in the letter from the Madras Chamber which was enclosed in our despatch of the 3rd instant, No. 70, and in the address of the President of the Bengal Chamber, the Honourable Mr. Allan Arthur, at the annual meeting of that body, of which copy is enclosed in the present letter.

3. As Your Lordship is aware, the opinion expressed by the Bombay Chamber that the time has arrived to put an end to the tension and uncertainty arising out of the prolongation of the period of transition is in entire agreement with the opinion expressed by ourselves in paragraph 9 of our despatch of the 3rd instant. We also in that paragraph stated our view that a prolongation of the period of transition must be accompanied by recurring periods of stringency in the money market. We take occasion to note however that, while we fully realise the great disadvantage to commercial operations which is involved in the existence of a discount rate ranging as high as 10 or 12 per cent, we are not inclined to agree with the Chamber that such stringency is the direct outcome of actual scarcity of the rupee currency. We think that one prominent cause which contributes to the stringency is the transfer of capital from India, and the impediment to its flow to India from England, which had begun before the adoption of the measures taken in 1893. Being a direct effect of the actual and anticipated fall in the exchange value of the rupee, this cause of stringency would not be avoided by a policy which would allow the exchange value of the rupee to fall with every fall in the value of silver.

4. As we stated in the despatch to which we have already referred, the adoption of the gold standard for India must be taken as the definite and permanent policy of the Government of India. We have finally decided not to revert to the silver standard, and we cannot consent to the proposition of the Bombay Chamber that that question should be regarded as still open for discussion. If therefore Her Majesty's Government decide to invite opinion on the proposals we submitted in our despatch of the 3rd instant, we beg that care may be taken to let it be distinctly understood that, so far as we are concerned, the question of principle is not any longer in issue and that opinion is invited only on the practical and practicable methods of effectively establishing the gold standard.

5. We should not be inclined to demur on its merits to the suggestion that Her Majesty's Government should refer those proposals to a Committee in

the nature of the Committee which, under the presidency of Lord Herschell, considered the Indian currency question from the 21st October 1892 to the 31st May 1893. The chief objection to such a reference is that it must involve delay, and Your Lordship will, we think, agree with us that it is of real importance that no avoidable delay should be allowed to occur in arriving at some conclusion on the measures to be adopted. It is for Your Lordship to determine what further enquiry is requisite, but we venture to express the hope that it may be possible to conduct it in such a manner as to permit of the early introduction of the necessary legislation, and thus to limit the inconvenience and danger of the period of transition.

Dated 3rd March 1898.

From—JOHN MARSHALL, Esq., Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce, Bombay,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

I have the honour, by direction, to wait upon you with 50 copies of a letter addressed by my Committee to the Bombay Government on the subject of the Currency.

Dated 2nd March 1898.

From—JOHN MARSHALL, Esq., Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce, Bombay,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Financial Department.

I have the honour, by direction of the Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, to wait upon you, for the favour of submission to the Government of India, with the views which they entertain respecting the present unsatisfactory position of the currency and the desirability of adequate consideration being devoted to the subject with the view to ascertaining the best measures to be taken to amend the existing critical state of financial pressure throughout the country. With the export season only just commencing, those engaged in trade find themselves for a second year face to face with a bank rate of 12 to 13 per cent per annum and accommodation almost unobtainable on any terms. The severe strain thereby entailed on the trade of the country of necessity exercises a most adverse influence, and is practically equivalent to a heavy indirect tax upon a large portion of the produce and manufactures of India. Some portion of this extreme pressure doubtless arises from the recent famine and its disastrous effects, and also in part to the heavy withdrawals of funds necessary for the frontier war; but the main influence operating to produce the existing position is unquestionably the contraction of the currency consequent on the closing of the mints in June 1893. That being so, there seems little, if any, hope of material improvement in the financial situation even after the better crops which we have to anticipate have been marketed; and the Committee of the Chamber therefore consider that the time has fully arrived when Government should, with the aid of the best expert opinion available, decide upon the measures which are necessary to put the monetary system of the country on a sound basis.

2. The Chamber is aware that the Government of India, in its despatch of 16th September to the Secretary of State, re-affirmed its adherence to the policy of a gold standard, and expressed its belief that they would in the near future succeed in establishing a stable exchange at 16*d.* per rupee by continuing the policy initiated in 1893; and further that though the measures to be taken when the transition period was over had not been laid down, it was probable that the Indian mints would be opened to gold, and gold coins would be made legal tender to an unlimited amount, silver rupees continuing also to be unlimited tender to an unlimited amount, the ratio between the rupee and the gold coins on tender being at the same time finally settled. There was no mention made in that despatch of any intention to guarantee the convertibility of the rupee into gold; but while it was admitted that the present system was in fact no system at all, the temporary continuation of it was defended as accelerating the movement towards such a gold standard as that which now exists in France and the United States.

3. So far as the Chamber is aware, no further definite intimation of the intentions of Government has been made except in the speech of the Finance Minister on the 14th January, in the course of which he intimated that the steps to be taken for the establishment of a gold standard were under consideration.

4. In view of the despatch of the 16th September and in the absence of any definite information as to the present intentions of Government, my Committee desire to record their opinion that the attempt to accumulate gold under the present system will, they believe, prove futile; and even if it should succeed to any extent at all, it will only do so at the expense of the very greatest injury to trade, inasmuch as that system depends for its success on an artificial restriction of the currency, and that the maintenance of the value of the rupee at or near the level of 1*s.* 4*d.* can only be possible so long as the strain on the money market is maintained.

5. The Chamber respectfully submits that in the absence of a gold currency the establishment of a gold standard for this country is only possible by means of an absolute and permanent guarantee on the part of Government of the exchangeability of rupees for gold at a fixed value. This was recognized by two at least of the eminent financiers who sat on the Herschell Committee (Lords Farrer and Welby) as being the logical conclusion of the policy initiated in 1893, and the experience gained since the mints were closed affords, in the opinion of the Chamber, convincing evidence that nothing short of this will ensure the stability of exchange.

6. The Committee of the Chamber are deeply impressed with a sense of the gravity of such a step, but they are convinced that the time has come when Government must, in the interests, if not even for the preservation, of the trade of the country, either complete or reconsider the policy instituted in 1893. They respectfully submit that it is absolutely incumbent on Government to put the monetary system of this country on a sound basis, and that the only two possible alternatives are either (1) the adoption of a gold standard based upon the convertibility of the rupee into gold, or (2) a return to the old silver standard.

7. The Committee fully recognize the advantages to this country of an effective gold standard as encouraging a free flow of capital from Europe for the development of the resources of India and as relieving the financial difficulties of Government. But the whole question involving, as it does, the prosperity of the agricultural population of this country, on which our commerce and the financial stability of Government alike depend, is so complex that the Committee refrain from expressing an opinion as to which of the two alternatives should be chosen. This position they assume, not from any desire to avoid responsibility in the matter, but from a conviction that the subject is too wide and many-sided to be fully or satisfactorily dealt with by them. Without therefore expressing an opinion as to the wisdom of the conclusion arrived at by Government that the establishment of a gold standard is to the interest of this country, the Committee of the Chamber think that it is a matter for very serious consideration whether the maintenance of a gold standard is practically possible.

8. The Chamber strongly deprecates any further merely experimental or transitional expedients and especially any further measures for the contraction of the currency, and considers it of the greatest importance that the next step taken by Government should be final and only adopted after the fullest and widest possible enquiry. The Chamber infers from the public deliverances of responsible authorities that some further measures are under discussion, but believing, as it does, that any false move now taken in the direction of a gold standard might have the most disastrous results, it earnestly protests against a decision on a matter of such vital importance to the commerce of this country being arrived at and adopted as the result of a discussion held practically *in camera*. Under these circumstances, much as the Chamber deplores, the continuance of the present system any longer than is absolutely necessary to enable a right conclusion to be arrived at as to the next and final step, still having regard to the immense importance of the issues at stake, the Committee would recommend that the whole question of the Indian currency and finance should be made the subject of another full and exhaustive enquiry of the same nature as that which was instituted before the mints were closed.

9. The report of the Herschell Committee and the evidence collected by them were, the Chamber considers, of immense value, and since that report was made, many doubtful points have been cleared up and much new experience has been gained. My Committee accordingly think that the best chance of arriving at a correct solution of the immensely difficult problem lies in the appointment of a Committee of experienced financiers similar to that which sat in 1893, and this measure, therefore, they respectfully but strenuously advocate.

10. The Chamber trusts that the scope of the reference to such a Committee will be as wide as possible, that Government will not exclude from that reference the possibility of a return to the silver standard, provided that, with due regard to the financial responsibilities of Government, that course may commend itself to the Committee. Fully recognizing that the silver standard having been once abandoned, a return to it is beset by many difficulties the Chamber still thinks that no enquiry would be complete or satisfactory which excluded even the consideration of it.

Dated 11th March 1898.

From—JOHN MARSHALL, Esq., Secretary to the Millowners' Association, Bombay.

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

I have the honour, by direction, to wait upon you with the accompanying copy of a letter addressed by this Association to the Bombay Government on the subject of the Currency.



Dated 9th March 1898.

From--JOHN MARSHALL, Esq., Secretary to the Millowners' Association, Bombay,

To--The Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Financial Department.

I am directed to communicate to you, for the favour of transmission to the Government of India, the subjoined Resolution, passed unanimously at a special meeting of the Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association, held this day :

It being currently reported in business circles that Government have in contemplation the early introduction of legislative measures in connection with the currency a portion of which will be the imposition of a further duty on imports of silver, the Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association beg respectfully to state that they concur in the views expressed by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce in its representation of 2nd March 1898, and would emphatically support the recommendation made by that body that before any decision on a matter of such vital importance to the commerce of this country is arrived at, the whole question of the Indian currency and finance should be made the subject of another full and exhaustive enquiry of the same nature as that instituted by the Herschell Committee.

Extract from the address delivered by the HONOURABLE MR. ALLAN ARTHUR, President of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, at the annual meeting of the Chamber, held on the 28th February 1898.

The Currency Question.

By far the most important question of the present time to those interested in the commerce of India is the currency question; and the most notable events of the year in connection with this question were the establishment of the gold standard in Japan, and the refusal of the Government of India to accept the proposals of the American and French Governments to remonetize silver. There can be little doubt that the ultimate object of these proposals was the establishment of a ratio between silver and gold of 15½ to 1, or a rupee of 1s. 11d. The disastrous consequences of the very sudden rise in the rupee in 1890 are too well remembered to make us for a moment question the wisdom of the recent decision of the Government of India. But in 1890, the rise was only from 1s. 5d. in January to 1s. 8½d. in August, and a most terrible disaster was averted by the fall in exchange which then took place, and which was just as rapid and great as the rise has been. With the recent experience of 1890 one has only to think of the consequences of a rise from 1s. 4d. to 1s. 11d. to realise the cyclonic disturbance that would have been caused to Indian trade, and the wide-spread insolvency that would have overtaken all Indian traders, planters and manufacturers, had the proposals to raise the rupee to 1s. 11d. been accepted. While few doubt the wisdom of the decided step taken by the Government of India, it is not so easy to share their optimistic and sanguine view with regard to the present currency policy which is causing such injury to trade, and which fails to permit of an influx of fresh currency. The trade of India will continue to be hampered with unexpected and violent fluctuations in exchange, and with periods of extreme monetary stringency, until the gold standard scheme is made effective. The alternative is to return to open mints, but is it realised what this will mean? Just as the weak point in the present policy is the necessity which is felt by remitters to India in regard to realising their capital in sterling at anything like the value at which it was sent to this country, so the weak point of the system of open mints was identically the same; and with silver in its present position the feeling of insecurity would probably be incomparably greater. China is at present suffering from a dearth of silver; and any banker will tell you that the reason more silver is not being shipped to that country is that the shipper does not know at what rate his money will be returned to him. Some people hold that with open mints the rupee would be fairly stable at something between 1s. 1d. and 1s. 2d. If it were impossible to prevent the steady depreciation of the international value of the standard before the mints were closed, when America was buying 54,000,000 ozs. yearly, and other countries were also buyers, what guarantee is there that the same thing would not recur more especially when India would practically be the only large buyer, and when the production is certainly not declining? Some writers point to the immense advantages which would accrue from a flood of rupees into India, and dwell on the fraud that is being practised on the people, first, by having caused the price of silver to decline, so that the value of all uncoined silver in India is greatly depreciated, and, secondly, by withholding from the people the facilities for acquiring more coined rupees. One might just as well argue that it would be equally as great a fraud to open the mints, and, by bringing floods of rupees into the country, encourage the people to hoard a metal, which, if it has been discarded for all time by the nations of the world, will become practically unsaleable outside of India, and of which, in any case, it is impossible to predict the future. On the point of morality the advantage probably lies with the man who says: "The Future of silver is doubtful, leave it alone." So uncertain is the metal as a standard, that it will be recollected that a leading newspaper declared that a bare sale of £5,000 worth of silver in New York had adversely affected the Indian budget estimates to the extent of £1,000,000. Stability of exchange with the great commercial countries is a thing that is impossible with a silver standard. With regard to the rate of 1s. 1d. to 1s. 2d. which is looked for by the advocates of open mints, it is not generally recognised that the rupee would decline to 11d. within a month of the mints being opened, and could not rise above that so long as the present ratio between gold and silver coins in Japan lasts. In that country

the gold and the silver yen are interchangeable. The gold yen, if shipped to London, and minted, would outturn 2s. 0 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. The silver yen, if minted in India under the old conditions, would outturn a little under Rs. 222 per 100 silver yens. The Exchange Banks could sell sterling in Japan at about 2s. 0 $\frac{1}{4}$ d., and could buy and ship to India silver yens which, if minted in India, would, as I have said, outturn Rs. 222 per 100 silver yens, which is equal to about 11d. per rupee. The transaction would pay the banks so long as Indian exchange remained a fraction above 11d.; it is therefore plain that the rupee could not rise above 11d. without being immediately arrested by shipments of yens; and this would last until Japan was denuded of yens, or until silver was maintained at a level above 29d. Under these circumstances the maximum rate for the rupee in India would be 11d., unless silver rose above 29d. per oz., with absolutely no certainty that it might not fall to 9d. or 6d. It is held by some that silver is a better standard than gold. Their objections to a gold standard are therefore intelligible; but it seems to me that if India were to return to silver, she would undertake something in the nature of a huge speculation; first, because it is impossible to foresee the future of the metal, although it is morally certain that, as it has been almost universally discarded for the time being, it must gradually decline; or, secondly, if it is not discarded for all time, and is again made a monetary standard, India would suffer, when it again becomes money, from all the disastrous consequences of a rapidly appreciating standard—the very thing which the Government of India has been almost unanimously applauded for declining, and even by that staunch advocate of a low exchange, Mr. David Yule. It seems to me a very significant fact that the leading bimetallicists have no words of praise high enough for all advocates of open mints. Can we believe that their ultimate object is that the rupee should remain at 11d., or under? No matter whether silver or gold is the better standard, the countries of the world have declared for gold; and, until it is seen what the future of silver is to be, it is surely incomparably better for India, whose trade with gold-using countries is 80 per cent of her whole trade, to avoid silver as her standard of value. If you have read the recent utterances of the President of the United States, and the writings of the bimetallic organs, you will have seen that the bimetallicists are still hopeful that, with the aid of their powerful and influential allies in the British Cabinet, India will be forced sooner or later into accepting the proposals of France and America. If we are convinced that the future of silver is doubtful, and if we are not certain that bimetallicism is not a dead thing, then we cannot but admit that in our own interests silver is to be avoided as our standard. The Government of India after great deliberation have declared for a rupee of 1s. 4d. It would appear, therefore, that our choice lies between the rate which the Government of India have selected, 1s. 4d., and the rate which the bimetallicists apparently hope for, 1s. 11d. It would seem imperative that all interested in the trade of India, whether they are in favour of a lower or a higher exchange, and whether they are agricultural producers or jute and cotton manufacturers, or tea and indigo planters, or exporters, or importers, or middlemen, or bankers, should, in their own interests, and for their own preservation, show a solid front against any combination which has for its object the raising of the rupee to 1s. 11d., and should support the Government of India in their endeavours to establish the 1s. 4d. rate. The alternative, as is recognized, is the opening of the mints with an immediate and permanent decline to 11d., so long as the present ratio in Japan exists and the price of silver does not rise above 29d. per oz. With the rupee at 11d., as against 1s. 4d., the annual increase in taxation would amount to the enormous sum of between 11 and 12 crores of rupees; and as the increase would be immediate, and not gradual, India would be face to face with bankruptcy, or at all events, the increase in taxation would be so exasperating to the people as in all probability to lead to another mutiny. These are contingencies which the mercantile community cannot afford to face. With a rupee of 11d., all sterling companies connected with India, whose capital is exchanged at 1s. 4d., would have immediately to write-off about one-third of their capital,—another contingency which many people cannot afford to face. Regarding the contention that at 1s. 4d., the export trade will suffer, and that, therefore, India will have difficulty in paying her gold indebtedness, it should be recollected that when the mints were closed the rupee stood at 1s. 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. which is only 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent under 1s. 4d. This is an ordinary market fluctuation; and the probabilities are that with stability and confidence in exchange and the enormous impetus that would be given to all industries here by the addition to capital that would be poured into the country, the trade of India, with her immense agricultural, industrial, and mineral power would very rapidly develop. I might here call your attention to the serious distrust of American politicians in connection with the currency question in the United States as now evinced by England bankers. Their confidence in America was more or less unshaken during the great financial panic of July 1893 when every second institution went into the hands of receivers; but the threat of silver legislation, prior to the last Presidential election, caused an almost entire cessation of the usual credit facilities, and such a withdrawal of English capital as has put back and crippled the trade of the country in a way which no ordinary money panic has ever done. A change of sentiment as regards America would at once cause English capitalists to return money there. In India the whole matter has gone much further in the direction of facts; and it is fair to assume that once the sentiment changed, the effect of complete confidence would be the more marked, and it is difficult to calculate or foresee the immense impetus that might be given to the flow of capital into this country under a sound currency system. I have been induced to dwell at some length on this part of the subject, because I have heard

several members of this Chamber in, I think, what might be termed their despair in regard to the present situation, declare that the only thing to be done is to go back to open mints. Although I was one of those who opposed the closing of the mints, I see the greatest difficulty in re-opening them, and have endeavoured to point out some of the obstacles.

Upon one point we are all agreed and that is that the trade of the country is being terribly hampered by the monetary position into which we have drifted; and by no one has the position been more graphically, more ably, and more correctly described than by Mr. David Yule, in his recent speech to the shareholders of the Bank of Calcutta. But in my humble opinion he errs upon one point. He ascribes the present situation to the closing of the mints in 1893. It would be more correct to say that it is due to the failure of the Government to make effective the gold standard, of which the closing of the mints in 1893 was the first step. What India requires is a currency system in which people will have confidence, which will attract capital to the country, and which will lead to an influx of fresh currency. The other Chambers of Commerce of India have declared that the time for definite action has come. The Madras Chamber has gone so far as to recommend what is known as the Lindsay scheme. This scheme does the very greatest credit to the ability of Mr. A. M. Lindsay, who deserves the highest commendation for having evolved this most ingenious and economical plan, which has been a labour of years. I think it would be a mistake for us to fetter Government with any special recommendation. It is not for us to say by what plan the gold standard should be made effective. But we can point out to Government that the present position is intolerable, and that it is clearly their duty, in the interests of their own finances, and of our trade, to fix on a sound currency system. No doubt when proposals reach the India Office—if they have not already been formulated and sent forward by the Government here—the first thing that will be done at home will be to publish them, and then they will be subjected to the criticism of the most capable experts. And, of course, as usual in such important cases, publication at home must mean publication here on the same day, so that we also will be placed in a position fully to consider the methods which may have suggested themselves to the Government for the effective introduction of the gold standard. But no available time should be wasted in devising a plan, in placing it before the public, and in bringing the plan into operation. Whatever is done by the Government should be done quickly; not only because loanable capital is being driven from the country, and fresh capital repelled and trade is being hampered by the uncertainty as to the future, but also because the recurring periods of monetary stringency which we have recently experienced are gaining in intensity; and it is impossible to foretell what the effect on Indian commerce will be, when we are face to face with the next period of stringency which, under the present policy, is as certain to come as the sun is to rise to-morrow. All that is wanted is confidence in the future of exchange; and the two points the mercantile and banking interest desire to know are, whether we are to have convertibility, and at what ratio? The moment a decision is arrived at on these points, it should be immediately published, and the details of the plan may be left for future consideration. Were Government to announce that the rupee would be made convertible next year at 1s. 4d., capital would flow into the country and the present monetary crisis would end. It has not been usual for the President of this Chamber to speak so decidedly as I have done on a matter so controversial as the Currency Question. But the question is at present over-shadowing all others in which we are interested, and we are all agreed that the present position is intolerable. So serious is the situation in India, that I feel no apology is necessary from me for having occupied so much of your valuable time on this complex and troublesome question.

INDIA OFFICE;

London, 7th April, 1898.

Financial.

No. 67.

To His Excellency The Right Honourable The Governor General of India in Council.

I have to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's Financial Letter, dated the 3rd March 1898, No. 70, in which you make certain proposals for the completion of the policy which was initiated in 1893 by the closing of the Indian Mints. That policy had for its declared object the establishment of a gold standard in India, and you now submit the scheme by which you consider that this policy can best be made effective.

2. It is unnecessary for me to inform Your Excellency that your suggestions will receive from Her Majesty's Government the careful and minute attention which the extreme importance of the subject requires.

3. I agree with Your Excellency in the opinion that it is most desirable to bring about, without delay, such an improvement in the present situation as may remove the existing uncertainty and want of confidence which are undoubtedly very injurious to the interests both of India and of the United Kingdom.

4. I concur in the view expressed by Your Excellency's Government that any attempt to return to the state of things which existed previously to the closing of the Mints is practically out of the question. It remains, therefore, to be decided whether the objects of your Government can best be attained by the scheme which you have put forward or otherwise.

5. I have no intention at the present moment of making any comment upon your proposals, with the nature of which, as you are aware, I only became acquainted on the receipt of your letter above mentioned. Your Excellency must, however, be conscious, as I am, that they contain suggestions upon matters which have been the subject of much difference of opinion, and that, in view of the gravity of the issues involved, a final decision upon them can only be arrived at after a patient and thorough investigation by the highest available authorities.

6. I propose, therefore, to refer the whole matter to a Committee, consisting of gentlemen whose knowledge and experience, whether administrative, financial, or commercial, entitles their judgment to the greatest weight, and who may be expected to give an impartial and unbiassed opinion upon the questions which will be submitted to them. They will be requested to consider and report upon your proposals, and upon any other matter which they may regard as relevant thereto, including the monetary system now in force in India, and the effect of any proposed change on the internal trade and taxation of that country; and they will, further, be invited to submit any modifications of your proposals or suggestions of their own which they may consider advisable for securing stability of exchange with the United Kingdom, and for the establishment in India of a satisfactory system of currency.

7. I agree with Your Excellency in thinking it most desirable that the matter should be dealt with as speedily as possible. The Committee will be appointed immediately, and will commence their inquiry as soon as may be found practicable. In view of the very great importance of interests affected, and of the intricacy of the questions involved, it cannot be expected that they will report for some time to come; but you may rest assured that no effort will be wanting on their part, or on that of Her Majesty's Government, to avoid unnecessary delay.

8. I think it very desirable that the views of your Excellency's Government should be explained to the Committee by some competent officer or officers deputed by you for the purpose; and I request that you will take measures accordingly on the receipt of this Despatch.

By order of the Governor General in Council,

STEPHEN JACOB,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India

EXTRAORDINARY.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, FRIDAY, MAY 6, 1898.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

No. 350.

Simla, the 6th May, 1898.

A temporary vacancy having occurred in the office of Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and Chief Commissioner of Oudh, consequent on the grant of leave for six months to the Honourable Sir Antony Patrick MacDonnell, G.C.S.I., the Governor General of India is pleased, under the authority vested in him by the 29th Section of the Act 21 and 22 Vict., Cap. 106, and subject to the approbation of Her Majesty, to appoint the Honourable Mr. James John Digges LaTouche, C.S.I., Member of the Board of Revenue in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and Additional Member of the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, to officiate as Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and Chief Commissioner of Oudh, during the absence of Sir A. P. MacDonnell on the said leave.

The Honourable Mr. LaTouche has this day assumed charge of the office of Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and Chief Commissioner of Oudh.

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

EXTRAORDINARY.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 1, 1898.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 1st June, 1898.

No. 850-E.-B.—In continuation of Notification, No. 712-E.-B., dated the 27th April, 1898, the following is published for general information and guidance:

THE LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

Tuesday, April 26, 1898.

By the QUEEN.

A PROCLAMATION.

VICTORIA, R.

WHEREAS We are happily at Peace with all Sovereigns, Powers, and States:

And whereas a State of War unhappily exists between His Majesty the King of Spain, and, in His Name and during His Minority, Her Majesty the Queen Regent of the Kingdom, and the United States of America, and between their respective Subjects, Citizens, and others inhabiting within their Countries, Territories, or Dominions:

And whereas We are on Terms of Friendship and amicable Intercourse with each of these Powers, and with their several Subjects, Citizens, and others inhabiting within their Countries, Territories, or Dominions:

And whereas great Numbers of Our Loyal Subjects reside and carry on Commerce, and possess Property and Establishments, and enjoy various Rights and Privileges, within the Dominions of each of the aforesaid Powers, protected by the Faith of Treaties between Us and each of the aforesaid Powers:

And whereas We, being desirous of preserving to Our Subjects the Blessings of Peace, which they now happily enjoy, are firmly purposed and determined to maintain a strict and impartial Neutrality in the said State of War unhappily existing between the aforesaid Powers:

And whereas We are resolved to insure, by every lawful means in Our Power, the due observance by Our Subjects towards both the aforesaid Powers of the Rules embodied in Article VI of the Treaty of the 8th May, 1871, between Us and the United States of America, which said Rules are as follows:

"A neutral Government is bound—

"First. To use due diligence to prevent the fitting-out, arming, or equipping, within its jurisdiction, of any vessel which it has reasonable ground to believe is intended to cruise or to carry on War against a Power with which it is at Peace; and also to use like diligence to prevent the departure from its jurisdiction of any vessel intended to cruise or carry on War as above, such vessel having been specially adapted, in whole or in part within such jurisdiction, to warlike use.

"Secondly. Not to permit or suffer either Belligerent to make use of its Ports or Waters as the base of Naval Operations against the other, or for the purpose of the renewal or augmentation of Military Supplies or Arms, or the Recruitment of men.

"Thirdly. To exercise due diligence in its own Ports and Waters, and, as to all Persons within its jurisdiction, to prevent any violation of the foregoing obligations and duties."

Discretion of the Court before which the Offender is convicted; and Imprisonment, if awarded, may be either with or without Hard Labour.

"If any Person within the limits of Her Majesty's Dominions, and without the Licence of Her Majesty:

"Prepares or fits out any Naval or Military Expedition to proceed against the Dominions of any friendly State, the following Consequences shall ensue:

"(1) Every Person engaged in such preparation or fitting out, or assisting therein, or employed in any capacity in such Expedition, shall be guilty of an Offence against this Act, and shall be punishable by Fine, and Imprisonment, or either of such punishments, at the discretion of the Court before which the Offender is convicted; and Imprisonment, if awarded, may be either with or without Hard Labour.

"(2) All Ships, and their Equipments, and all Arms and Munitions of War, used in or forming part of such Expedition, shall be forfeited to Her Majesty.

"Any Person who aids, abets, counsels, or procures the Commission of any Offence against this Act shall be liable to be tried and punished as a principal Offender."

And whereas by the said Act it is further provided that Ships built, commissioned, equipped, or despatched in contravention of the said Act, may be condemned and forfeited by Judgment of the Court of Admiralty; and that if the Secretary of State or Chief Executive Authority is satisfied that there is a reasonable and probable cause for believing that a Ship within Our Dominions has been or is being built, commissioned, or equipped, contrary to the said Act, and is about to be taken beyond the limits of such Dominions, or that a Ship is about to be despatched contrary to the Act, such Secretary of State, or Chief Executive Authority, shall have power to issue a warrant authorizing the seizure and search of such Ship and her detention until she has been either condemned or released by Process of Law. And whereas certain powers of seizure and detention are conferred by the said Act on certain Local Authorities;

Now, in order that none of Our Subjects may unwarily render themselves liable to the Penalties imposed by the said Statute, We do hereby strictly command that no Person or Persons whatsoever do commit any Act, Matter, or Thing whatsoever contrary to the Provisions of the said Statute, upon pain of the several Penalties by the said Statute imposed and of Our high Displeasure.

And We do hereby further warn and admonish all Our loving Subjects, and all Persons whatsoever entitled to Our Protection, to observe towards each of the aforesaid Powers, their Subjects, Citizens, and Territories, and towards all Belligerents whatsoever with whom We are at Peace, the Duties of Neutrality; and to respect, in all and each of them, the Exercise of Belligerent Rights.

And We hereby further warn all Our loving Subjects, and all Persons whatsoever entitled to Our Protection, that if any of them shall presume, in contempt of this Our Royal Proclamation, and of Our high Displeasure, to do any Acts in derogation of their Duty as Subjects of a Neutral Power in a War between other Powers, or in violation or contravention of the Law of Nations in that Behalf, as more especially by breaking, or endeavouring to break, any Blockade lawfully and actually established by or on behalf of either of the said Powers, or by carrying Officers, Soldiers, Despatches, Arms, Ammunition, Military Stores or Materials, or any Article or Articles considered and deemed to be Contraband of War according to the Law or modern Usages of Nations, for the Use or Service of either of the said Powers that all Persons so offending, together with their Ships and Goods, will rightfully incur and be justly liable to hostile Capture, and to the Penalties denounced by the Law of Nations in that Behalf.

And We do hereby give Notice that all Our Subjects and Persons entitled to Our Protection who may misconduct themselves in the Premises will do so at their Peril, and of their own wrong; and that they will in no wise obtain any Protection from Us against such Capture or such Penalties as aforesaid, but will, on the contrary, incur Our high Displeasure by such Misconduct.

Given at Our Court at *Saint James's* this twenty-third day of *April*, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, in the sixty-first year of Our reign.

GOD save the QUEEN.

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the Orders and Directions of Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, as contained in the above Proclamation, are to be obeyed by all persons within the limits of Her Majesty's territories and possessions in India.

By Order of the Governor General in Council,

W. J. CUNINGHAM,

Secretary to the Government of India.



SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India.

No. 1.}

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 1, 1898.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in PART VI of the GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The SUPPLEMENT and PART VI of the GAZETTE can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF NOVEMBER 1896 AND 1897.

DISTRICTS.	RICE, UNHUSKED.		RICE, HUSKED.		WHEAT.		FLOUR (W HEAT).		BARLEY.		JAWAR.	
	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.
Burma—												
<i>Tenasserim—</i>												
Mergui	15'3	12'92 to 20'4	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	17	18'7	38'25	40'8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	13'6	21'25	51	85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Pegu (deltaic)—</i>												
Kangoon	17	26'35	44'2	68	92'65	49'3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thongwa . . . . .	...	24'83	55'25	76'5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassein	15'3	25'5	42'5	85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Pegu (inland)—</i>												
Henzada	13'94	19'38	42'67	58'65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	19'55	21'25	54'4	68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Upper Burma—</i>												
Mandalay	20'74	27'03	55'25	63'58	72'76	62'39	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bamo . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakokku	19'55	26'35	51	69'7	...	...	...	...	...	...	22'1	17
<i>Arakan—</i>												
Kyaukpys	17	17 to 20'4	40'8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Akyab	15'3	20'4	30'6	40'8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam—												
<i>Brahmaputra—</i>												
Goalpara	20	23'1	40	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gauhati	35'36	...	...	43'2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal—												
<i>Eastern—</i>												
Chittagong . . . . .	...	...	32'5	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca . . . . .	...	...	32'5	37'5	46'25	55	...	...	35	...	...	...
<i>Deltaic—</i>												
Midnapur . . . . .	...	...	30	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta . . . . .	...	...	47'5	47'5	42'5	47'5	...	...	30	35	30	30
<i>Central—</i>												
Bardwan . . . . .	...	...	36'25	37'5	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pabna . . . . .	...	...	37'97	42'5	50	44'4	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Northern—</i>												
Rangpur . . . . .	...	...	50	47'8	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Orissa—</i>												
Cuttack . . . . .	...	...	27'81	28'9	49'06	51'9	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Bihar, south—</i>												
Patna . . . . .	...	...	25	36'2	32'5	40	...	...	24'37	39'4	14'37	...
<i>Bihar, north—</i>												
Bhagalpur . . . . .	...	...	35'16	39'5	35'16	45	...	...	35'16	35	...	...
Muzaffarpur . . . . .	...	...	20'72	47	40	47	...	...	23'44	33'3	...	...
N.-W. Provinces—												
<i>Eastern—</i>												
Benares	20'31	31'8	37'66	50'5	39'06	53'54	45'16	38'7	28'44	40'68	24'53	42'1
<i>Central—</i>												
Cawnpore	19'53	30'8	36'35	50	37'19	50	41'04	55'2	23'86	44'4	19'06	39'1
Jhansi	21'41	28'6	48'75	47	39'06	48'3	45'1	57'1	23'85	45'7	20'78	30'8
<i>Western—</i>												
Meerut . . . . .	...	...	...	...	36'87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agra . . . . .	...	...	...	51'7	...	50'8	...	57'8	...	41'7	...	41'2
<i>Submontane, west—</i>												
Shahjahanpur	18'18	28'6	34'06	53'3	33'18	50	...	...	21'93	47	21'3	41
Oudh—												
<i>Southern—</i>												
Lucknow . . . . .	...	30'8	...	53'7	...	52	...	58'6	...	43'9	...	37
<i>Northern—</i>												
Fyzabad	20	26'7	...	...	39'01	50	...	...	29'06	...	...	...

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE 2ND HALF OF NOVEMBER 1896 AND 1897—continued.

DISTRICTS.	GŪR.		SALT.		TOBACCO LEAF.		TURMERIC.		GRASS.		STRAW.	
	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.
Burma—												
<i>Tenasserim—</i>												
Mergui . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavoy . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Pegu (deltaic)—</i>												
Rangoon . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thongwa . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassein . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Pegu (inland)—</i>												
Henzada . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toungoo . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Upper Burma—</i>												
Mandalay . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bamo . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakokku . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Arakan—</i>												
Kyaukpysu . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Akyab . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam—												
<i>Brahmaputra—</i>												
Goalpara . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gauhati . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal—												
<i>Eastern—</i>												
Chittagong . . . . .	...	...	40	50	100	75	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca . . . . .	...	...	40	45	65	85	...	...	40	30	...	...
<i>Deltaic—</i>												
Midnapur . . . . .	...	...	37'5	40	{ 47'5 and 62'5 70	{ 62'5 to 78'7 70	...	...	...	...	1'62(a)	2(a)
Calcutta . . . . .	...	...	35	38'7	70	70	...	...	6(a)	7(a)	4'75(a)	6(a)
<i>Central—</i>												
Bardwan . . . . .	...	...	35	31'1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4(a)	5(a)
Patna . . . . .	...	...	39'06	44'4	70	80	...	...	...	...	7'5	6'2
<i>Northern—</i>												
Rangpur . . . . .	...	...	40	45	50	88'9	...	...	17(b)	26(b)	17(b)	1(b)
<i>Orissa—</i>												
Cuttack . . . . .	...	...	31'25	31'9	65	25	...	...	20(a)	20(a)	2'62(a)	2'62(a)
<i>Bihar, south—</i>												
Patna . . . . .	...	...	36'25	40'6	30	30	...	...	3'12	3'7	...	...
<i>Bihar, north—</i>												
Bhagalpur . . . . .	...	...	38'75	40	52'5	90	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur . . . . .	...	...	36'25	35'5	100	114'4	...	...	...	...	...	...
N.-W. Provinces—												
<i>Eastern—</i>												
Benares	53'44	50'5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...
<i>Central—</i>												
Cawnpore	50	45'7	...	...	67'5	80	100	...	...	...	...	...
Jhansi . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Western—</i>												
Meerut . . . . .	...	37'5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agra . . . . .	...	51'6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Submontane, west—</i>												
Shahjahanpur	{ 90 to 110 }	43'2	...	...	...	...	{ 115 and 125 }	70 & 80	...	...	...	...
Oudh—												
<i>Southern—</i>												
Lucknow . . . . .	...	50	...	...	...	75	...	...	...	4	...	...
<i>Northern—</i>												
Fyzabad . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3'1	...	...

(a) Per kahan.

(b) Per bundle.

(The figures represent prices per ten maunds in rupees and decimals of a rupee.)

JAWAR STALKS.		BHUSA.		SHEEP, PER SCORE.		GOATS, PER SCORE.		PLOUGH BULLOCKS, PER PAIR.		DISTRICTS.
1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	
										Burma—
										Tenasserim—
										Mergui.
										Tavoy.
										Moulmein and Amherst.
										Pegu (deltaic)—
										Rangoon.
										Thongwa.
										Bassein.
										Pegu (inland)—
										Benzada.
										Toungoo.
										Upper Burma—
										Mandalay.
										Bamo.
										Pakokku.
										Arokan—
										Kyaukpyu.
										Akyab.
										Assam—
										Brakmaputra—
										Goalpara.
										Gauhati.
										Bengal—
										Eastern—
										Chittagong.
										Dacca.
										Deltaic—
										Midnapur.
										Calcutta.
										Central—
										Bardwan.
										Pabna.
										Northern—
										Rangpur.
										Orissa—
										Cuttack.
										Bihar, south—
										Patna.
										Bihar, north—
										Shahgalpur.
										Muzaffarpur.
										N.-W. Provinces—
										Eastern—
										Benares.
				60	60					Central—
										Cawnpore.
										Jhansi.
				60	60			70	70	Western—
					47½					Meerut.
										Agra.
				40 to 90	40 to 90			25 to 50	25 to 50	Submontane, west—
										Shahjahanpur.
										Oudh—
	2½				35					Southern—
										Lucknow.
								28	28	Northern—
										Fyzabad.

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF NOVEMBER 1896 AND 1897—continued.

DISTRICTS.	RICE, UNHUSKED.		RICE, HUSKED.		WHEAT.		FLOUR (WHEAT).		BARLEY.		JAWAR.	
	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Ajmere	33'33	33'33	...	...	40'99	50	...	...	25'78	43'3	25	40
Panjab—												
Southern—												
Ferozpur	22'5	33'33	22'5	80	36'25	50	36'25	57'2	26'25	44'4	25'62	38'7
Central—												
Lahore	37'66	32	59'69	51'2	35'26	46'3	38'18	52	23'54	39'1	24'22	38'3
South-eastern—												
Delhi	26'67	30'8	40	50	37'19	50	40'99	57'1	22'86	45'7	21'04	44'3
Submontane—												
Amritsar	27'6	33'3	48'49	51'6	34'06	47'1	36'35	51'6	25	38'1	25	38'1
Northern—												
Rawalpindi	30	28'6	57'45	66'8	37'66	47	40	47'5	25	37'5	28'59	30
Western—												
Multan	18'18	30'8	42'03	40	40	45'6	45'68	51'6	27'3	30	25'78	40
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karachi . . . . .	...	...	46'25	45'3	45'62	45'3	...	...	20'27	26'9	31'25	34'7
Shikarpur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	39'37	...	...	...	21'09	...	24'22	32'3
Quetta . . . . .	...	...	...	...	41'87	45	65	65	30	35	32'5	43'1
Bombay—												
Deccan—												
Dharwar . . . . .	...	...	...	...	44'22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sholapur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	50'3	...	...	...	...	...	36'9
Poona . . . . .	...	...	38'91	51'4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khandesh—												
Ahmadnagar . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	52'9	...	...	...	...	...	42'4
Dhulia . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23'44	...
Gujarat—												
Surat . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38'2
Ahmadabad . . . . .	...	28'7	43'75	...	...	52'5	...	...	...	38'7	...	36'7
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nagpur . . . . .	...	...	31	44'5	41	44'5	56	50	...	...	31'25	33
Central—												
Jubbulpore . . . . .	...	...	28'06	47'06	38'06	45'69	44'44	53'31	...	...	20	...
Eastern—												
Raipur . . . . .	...	25	30	43'25	43	39	53	50	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Bakim . . . . .	...	...	...	...	51'85	46'43	...	...	...	...	26'02	38'46
Ellichpur . . . . .	...	...	80	80	57'14	50	66'66	55	...	...	33'33	34'05
Amrāoti . . . . .	...	...	56'87	66'25	56'87	50	61'25	56'25	...	...	33	40
Madras—												
South, central—												
Coimbatore . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28'75	22'5
Salem . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central—												
Bellary . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32'76	30'6
Cuddapah	27'92	31'9	47'03	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	32'81	27'7
Karnul . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, central—												
Nellore . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, south—												
Madras	28'75	26'8	45'68	45'7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanjore	28'38	21'3	52'08	38'4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern—												
Madura . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29'22	21'6
Mysore—												
Mysore	27'98	22'69	45'72	43'89	73'47	62'69	101'48	68'57	...	...	22'85	13'71
Bangalore	19'81	18'69	54'87	50'97	62'72	52'87	54'88	62'5	...	...	24'5	19'5

(The figures represent prices per ten maunds in rupees and decimals of a rupee.)

RAJMA.		RAGI.		MAIZE.		GRAM.		ARHAR DÁL.		GHI.		DISTRICTS.
1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	
30'78	46'9	...	...	24'06	39'5	42'08	43'9	...	...	336'87	305	Rajputana— Eastern— Ajmera.
35	50	...	...	21'87	42'5	36'87	40	56'25	66'2	330	320	Panjab— Southern Ferozpar.
27'08	...	...	...	23'85	35'6	37'24	38'7	55'16	64'1	336'87	305	Central— Lahore.
24'22	48'5	...	...	24'22	43'2	36'35	45'7	57'13	57'1	336'87	278	South-eastern— Dellu.
26'67	47'1	...	...	23'54	36'4	37'19	41	...	...	350	350	Submontane— Amritsar.
28'59	...	...	...	27'6	36'2	40'99	43'1	64'17	45	291'25	290	Northern— Rawalpindi.
28'54	42	...	...	25	39	42'08	45'6	...	...	336'87	337	Western— Multan.
33'18	37'5	...	...	...	...	41'25	48'1	70	...	365	330	Sind and Baluchistan— Karachi.
...	40'5	...	...	...	...	35'73	44'4	...	...	322'5	320'2	Shikarpur.
...	...	...	...	33'12	35'9	...	...	...	...	330	360	Quetta.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bombay— Deccan— Dharwar.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sholapur.
...	43'5	...	30'4	...	...	...	46	...	...	...	...	Poona.
...	45'6	...	...	...	...	...	43'2	...	45'2	...	...	Khandesh— Ahmadnagar.
31'04	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dhulia.
36'04	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gujarat— Surat.
...	42'5	...	...	...	...	...	42'5	...	...	...	3'0	Ahmadabad.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Central Provinces— Western— Nagpur.
...	...	...	...	...	...	48	37'5	52	39	318	266	Central— Jubbulpore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	38'06	38'06	51'62	48'5	250	237'5	Eastern— Raipur.
...	...	...	...	...	...	48	39'5	62	40	275	260	Berar— Basim.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51'85	46'16	...	...	Ellichpur.
40	50	...	...	...	...	53'33	50	61'5	40	320	266'67	Amratoti.
36'56	44'37	...	...	...	...	44'37	50	56'87	40	320	280	Madras— South, central— Coimbatore.
21'87	17'5	...	...	...	...	60	56'9	...	...	400	456'9	Salem.
...	...	22'71	20'6	...	...	...	...	...	...	368'12	385'7	Central— Bellary.
...	...	...	...	...	...	63'96	50	...	...	412'08	420	Cuddapah.
27'03	32'8	...	...	...	...	37'34	...	...	...	333'33	350	Karnul.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	East Coast, central— Nellore.
...	...	29'53	22'3	...	...	...	34	...	...	...	...	East Coast, south— Madras.
...	...	...	...	...	...	59'84	45'5	...	...	329'11	353'3	Tanjore.
...	...	24'9	17'1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Trichinopoly.
30'99	22	...	...	...	...	25'68	27'8	...	...	...	...	Southern— Madura.
...	...	22'53	19'1	...	...	27'71	21'83	78'17	68'57	427'75	427'75	Mysore— Mysore.
...	...	21'31	18'69	...	...	39'2	27'5	65'86	47	411'3	479'5	Bangalore.

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF NOVEMBER 1896 AND 1897—concluded.

DISTRICTS.	G.R.		SALT.		TOBACCO LEAF.		TURMERIC.		GRASS.		STRAW.	
	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Ajmer	66'36	61'6	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	5	4'7
Panjab—												
Southern—												
Ferozepur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	51'25	42'5	110	80	3'12	6'7	6'25	10
Central—												
Lahore . . . . .	...	...	...	...	57'13	29'6	110'31	72'7	10	10	6'67	7'4
South-eastern—												
Delhi . . . . .	...	...	...	...	80	80	123'12	80	6'67	5	8'91	8'7
Submontane—												
Amritsar . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	4'7	5'31	6'7
Northern—												
Rawalpindi . . . . .	...	...	...	...	40	40	94'22	72'7	5	10	6'67	14'3
Western—												
Multan . . . . .	...	...	...	...	100	100	133'33	80	3'07	4'4	6'67	6'1
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karachi	85	52'5	...	...	125	...	107'5	73'7	...	5'6	...	...
Shikarpur	47'5	38'1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Quetta . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay—												
Deccan—												
Dharwar . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sholapur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poona . . . . .	...	52'7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khandesh—												
Ahmadnagar . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dhulia . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gujarat—												
Surat . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ahmadabad . . . . .	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5'5	...	...
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nagpur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central—												
Jubbulpore . . . . .	...	...	39	39	70	100	120	65	...	3'31	...	...
Eastern—												
Raipur . . . . .	...	...	43	43	180	150	120	53	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Basim . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ellichpur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	320	200	76'28	76'25	...	...	...	...
Amratoti . . . . .	...	...	...	...	200	200	105	60	3	3	...	...
Madras—												
South, central—												
Coimbatore . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salem	71'87	65'6	...	...	107'03	94'2	115	57'5	...	...	2'5	2'5
Central—												
Bellary . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	51'61	47'9	...	...	7'24	6'6
Cuddapah	63'38	51'5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Karnul . . . . .	...	...	...	...	66'67	100	61'46	47'6	...	...	...	...
East Coast, central—												
Nellore . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, south—												
Madras . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5'1	6'9
Tanjore	57'6	57'6	...	...	131'67	131'7	57'6	49'4	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly . . . . .	...	...	...	...	118'28	118'3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern—												
Madura . . . . .	...	...	...	...	111'67	89'7	...	...	...	...	5'36	...
Mysore—												
Mysore	68'56	46'62	...	...	374	374	116'87	70'75	10'71	10'71	7'14	7'14
Bangalore	77'11	64'11	...	...	342'75	428'48	85'69	68'5	3'5	9'62	13'71	25'63

(a) Per 100 pullies.

(b) Per head load.

(The figures represent prices per ten maunds in rupees and decimals of a rupee.)

JAWAR STALKS.		BHUSA.		SHEEP, PER SCORE.		GOATS, PER SCORE.		PLOUGH BULLOCKS, PER PAIR.		DISTRICTS.
1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	
5	5	...	...	140	140	...	...	80	80	Rajputana— Eastern— Ajmere
3'12	5	...	...	50	40	...	...	75	60	Panjab— Southern— Ferozpur.
6'67	5	...	...	100	100	...	...	105	85	Central— Lahore.
10	6'7	...	...	60	40	...	...	125	100	South-eastern— Delhi.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Submontane— Amritsar.
6'67	12'5	...	...	50	55	...	...	60	60	Northern— Rawalpindi.
3'33	5	...	...	50	50	...	...	70	70	Western— Multan.
...	5'6	...	...	...	85	...	...	...	...	Sind and Baluchistan— Karachi. Sukkurpur. Quetta.
...	...	9'37	10	40 to 140	40 to 140	...	...	...	...	Bombay— Deccan— Dharwar. Sholapur. Poona.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Khandesh— Ahmadnagar. Dhulia.
...	16'7	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	40	Gujarat— Surat. Ahmadabad.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Central Provinces— Western— Nagpur.
...	...	...	...	60	60	...	...	70	70	Central— Jubbulpore.
...	...	...	...	40	40	...	...	35	32	Eastern— Raipur.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Berar— Basim. Ellichpur. Amratoti.
6	5'1	...	...	50	50	...	...	60	...	Madras— South, central— Coimbatore. Salem.
...	...	...	...	85	85	85	85	50	60	Central— Bellary. Cuddapah. Karnul.
...	...	...	...	120	70	120	70	140	80	East Coast, central— Nellore.
...	...	...	...	35	55	35	55	...	...	East Coast, south— Madras. Tanjore. Trichinopoly.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	Southern— Madura.
2'96	2'96	...	...	100	100	...	...	70	50	Mysore— Mysore. Bangalore.
...	...	...	...	200	100 to 140	...	...	120	50 to 80	

J. E. O'CONOR,
Director-General of Statistics.J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

C

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF NOVEMBER 1897. (*The figures represent*

DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		RICE.				JAWAR OR CHOLU (Sorghum vulgare).		BAJRA OR CUMBU (Pennisetia spicata).	
	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Best sort.		Common.		Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.
					Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.				
Burma—												
<i>Tenasserim—</i>												
Mergui . . . . .	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	12 14	12 14	...	...	...	...
Tavoy . . . . .	...	...	...	...	12 3	12 3	13 7	13 —	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	7 —	7 —	...	...	11 3	9 1	13 7	10 8	...	...	...	...
<i>Pegu (deltaic)—</i>												
Pegu . . . . .	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	14 3	14 3	...	...	...	...
Rangoon	6 12	6 8	...	...	8 6	8 8	10 12	11 —	...	...	...	...
Thongwa . . . . .	...	...	...	...	10 11	10 11	11 10	11 9	...	...	...	...
Bassein . . . . .	...	...	...	...	12 6	12 6	13 9	12 15	...	...	...	...
<i>Pegu (inland)—</i>												
Tharawadi . . . . .	...	...	...	...	12 5	12 5	14 13	14 13	...	...	...	...
Henzada . . . . .	...	...	...	...	8 12	9 15	8 12	9 15	...	...	...	...
Prome	10 6	10 6	...	...	9 3	9 15	13 4	14 12	...	...	...	...
Toungoo . . . . .	...	...	...	...	11 3	12 2	12 6	14 14	...	...	...	...
Thayetnyo	6 11	6 11	...	...	11 10	11 10	13 12	13 12	...	...	...	...
<i>Upper Burma—</i>												
Mandalay	7 12	8 —	...	...	9 13	10 3	10 3	10 12	...	...	...	...
Bamo . . . . .	...	...	...	...	9 9	9 9	13 6	12 3	...	...	...	...
Pakokku . . . . .	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 —	9 2	9 13	27 —	27 —	...	...
Meiktila . . . . .	...	...	...	...	10 15	10 15	13 2	12 —	...	...	...	...
<i>Arakan—</i>												
Sandoway . . . . .	...	...	...	...	15 8	16 —	21 —	19 10	...	...	...	...
Kyaukpny . . . . .	...	...	...	...	12 2	11 2	13 2	12 2	...	...	...	...
Akyab . . . . .	...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	14 —	14 —	...	...	...	...
Assam—												
<i>Surma—</i>												
Sylhet . . . . .	...	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	13 2	13 2	...	...	...	...
Cachar	6 10½	6 2½	...	...	5 13	5 11½	11 6½	10 —	...	...	...	...
<i>Hill tracts—</i>												
Khasi and Jaintia Hills	5 —	5 —	...	...	4 —	4 —	5 8	5 —	...	...	...	...
Garo Hills . . . . .	...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Manipur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	18 —	18 —	23 —	23 —	...	...	...	...
<i>Brahmaputra—</i>												
Goalpara	7 8	8 —	...	...	5 8	6 —	9 8	8 —	...	...	...	...
Kamrup	8 —	7 8	...	...	5 8	5 8	10 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Darrang	6 —	6 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	9 —	9 8	...	...	...	...
Nowgong . . . . .	...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Sibsagar . . . . .	...	...	...	...	5 12	5 12	12 8	11 —	...	...	...	...
Lakhimpur	6 —	6 —	...	...	5 8	4 12	10 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Bengal—												
<i>Eastern hill tracts—</i>												
Naga Hills . . . . .	...	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	8 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
<i>Eastern—</i>												
Backerganj . . . . .	...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...
Noakhali . . . . .	...	...	...	...	11 —	8 —	12 8	12 —	...	...	...	...
Chittagong . . . . .	...	...	...	...	8 —	6 8	12 —	10 8	...	...	...	...
Tippora . . . . .	...	...	...	...	10 —	7 8	12 8	10 8	...	...	...	...
Dacca	8 —	8 10	11 8	12 4	7 10	8 6	12 8	12 —	...	...	...	...
Maimensingh	8 —	8 —	...	...	8 —	6 8	10 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
<i>Deltaic—</i>												
Kaula . . . . .	...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	12 —	10 8	...	...	...	...
24 Parganas . . . . .	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 4	9 —	8 8	...	...	...	...
Midnapur	7 4	7 8	...	...	8 4	8 —	12 8	9 10 and 11 4	...	...	...	...
Howrah . . . . .	...	...	...	...	7 —	6 8	9 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Calcutta	9 —	8 —	11 6	10 —	6 2	6 —	8 —	8 —	11 6	10 —	10 —	8 —
Hooghly	10 —	10 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	8 8	8 2	...	...	...	...
Nadia (Krishnagarh)	8 —	8 —	...	...	5 11	6 2	10 —	9 12	...	...	...	...
Jessore	8 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	6 12	6 8	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
Faridpur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	11 4	11 —	...	...	...	...

the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

MARUA OF BAGI (<i>Rhus sine cornu</i>).		KANDI OR KAKUP, ITALIAN MILLET (<i>Setaria italica</i>).		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR BUNAGA (<i>Lycer aristinum</i>).		MAIZE (<i>Zea Mays</i>).		ARHAR, OR THOR, CAJAN PNA (<i>Cajanus indicus</i>).		SALT.		DISTRICTS.
Half- month of report.	Pre- vious half- month.	Half- month of report.	Pre- vious half- month.	Half- month of report.	Pre- vious half- month.	Half- month of report.	Pre- vious half- month.	Half- month of report.	Pre- vious half- month.	Half- month of report.	Pre- vious half- month.	
...	15 —	15 —	Burma—
...	14 3	14 3	<i>Tenasserim—</i>
...	9 5	9 5	...	...	7 —	7 —	14 —	14 —	Mergui.
...	Tavoy.
...	Moulmein and Amherst.
...	11 2	11 2	20 8	20 8	9 —	9 —	14 3	14 3	<i>Pegu (deltaic)—</i>
...	7 8	7 12	...	...	7 —	7 —	20 —	20 8	Pegu.
...	13 5	13 5	Rangoon.
...	7 3	8 1	...	...	...	...	17 11	17 11	Thongwa.
...	Bassein.
...	10 9	10 9	...	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	<i>Pegu (inland)—</i>
...	6 8	...	...	...	3 5	4 —	10 —	10 —	Tharawadi.
...	5 11	5 11	...	...	5 10	5 10	14 3	14 3	Henzada.
...	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...	12 10	12 10	Prome.
...	6 6	6 6	28 3	28 3	6 14	6 14	12 14	12 14	Toungoo.
...	Thayetmyo.
...	5 8	6 2	11 8	11 8	6 —	7 6	16 —	14 6	<i>Upper Burma—</i>
...	9 4	9 4	...	...	5 4	5 4	9 7	9 7	Mandalay.
...	7 8	8 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	11 1	14 3	Bamo.
...	8 12	8 12	28 7	28 7	4 9	4 9	14 4	14 4	Pakokku.
...	Meiktila.
...	14 —	14 —	<i>Arakan—</i>
...	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...	30 —	30 —	Sandoway.
...	8 —	8 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	13 —	13 —	Kyaukpada.
...	Akyab.
...	6 10	7 —	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	Assam—
...	6 6½	6 10½	...	...	...	...	9 6½	9 6½	<i>Surma—</i>
...	Sylhet.
...	Cachar.
...	4 10	5 —	9 —	9 —	...	...	5 8	5 —	<i>Hill tracts—</i>
...	4 8	4 8	6 8	6 8	Khisi and Jaintia Hills.
...	3 —	3 —	3 6	3 6	Garo Hills.
...	Manipur.
...	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	<i>Brahmaputra—</i>
...	6 8	6 8	...	...	5 8	6 —	10 —	10 —	Goalpara.
...	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	Kamrup.
...	5 8	5 8	...	...	5 5	5 8	8 —	8 —	Darrang.
...	6 8	6 —	12 —	14 —	...	...	9 —	8 —	Nowgong.
...	8 —	8 —	Sibsagar.
...	Lakhimpur.
...	Bengal—
...	4 —	4 —	...	...	4 —	4 —	4 —	4 —	<i>Eastern hill tracts—</i>
...	Naga Hills.
...	7 4	7 —	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	<i>Eastern—</i>
...	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	Backerganj.
...	6 8	8 —	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	Noakhali.
...	7 10	8 —	...	...	6 10	6 10	8 —	8 —	Chittagong.
...	8 —	8 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	10 —	10 8	Tippera.
...	8 —	8 —	Dacca.
...	6 8	6 8	...	...	6 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	Maunensingh.
...	8 —	7 14	...	...	7 —	6 —	10 8	10 —	<i>Deltaic—</i>
...	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	Khulna.
...	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 12	7 —	10 —	10 —	24 Parganas.
...	11 —	11 —	Midnapur.
...	Howrah.
...	8 —	8 —	13 —	10 4	9 —	8 —	10 —	9 —	Calcutta.
...	8 —	8 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	Hooghly.
...	9 —	8 3	...	...	10 —	10 —	11 4	11 7	Nadia (Krishnagarh).
...	8 —	7 —	...	...	...	9 —	...	8 8	Jessore.
...	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	Faridpur.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF NOVEMBER 1897—continued. (The figures

DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		RICE.				JAWAR OR CHOLU (Sorghum vulgare).		BAJRA OR CUMBU (Pennisetia spicata).	
	Half-month of report.	Pre-vious half-month.	Half-month of report.	Pre-vious half-month.	Best sort.		Common.		Half-month of report.	Pre-vious half-month.	Half-month of report.	Pre-vious half-month.
					Half-month of report.	Pre-vious half-month.	Half-month of report.	Pre-vious half-month.				
Bengal—continued.												
Central—												
Bankura	8 8	8 8	...	...	10 —	10 —	15 —	15 12	...	...	...	...
Bardwan . . . . .	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 10	10 —	...	...	...	...
Birbhum	8 4	7 8	...	...	8 4	8 —	11 4 to 13 8	11 — and 12 —	...	...	...	...
Murshidabad	9 —	9 —	12 —	...	8 4	8 —	13 —	13 8	...	...	...	...
Saonthal Parganas	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	9 —	9 —	13 8	12 4	...	...	...	...
Pabna	8 —	8 4	8 —	10 —	6 —	6 —	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...
Bogra	7 8	7 8	...	...	7 8	6 —	12 —	7 8 and 9 —	...	...	...	...
Rajahahi	7 2	8 4	...	8 4	6 —	6 —	9 — and 12 6	10 2 and 11 4	...	...	...	...
Malda	10 —	9 —	...	...	6 —	6 8	11 —	11 8	...	...	16 —	...
Northern—												
Rangpur	7 —	6 12	...	...	5 12	6 —	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Dinajpur	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	6 —	6 3	9 9 and 12 —	9 — and 12 —	...	...	...	...
Jalpaiguri	8 —	8 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	10 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Hills—												
Darjeeling	6 —	6 —	7 8	7 8	5 —	5 —	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Orissa—												
Puri	7 1	6 13	...	...	7 1	...	9 3 and 13 2	11 13 and 15 12	...	...	...	...
Cuttack	7 14	7 8	...	...	7 14	8 9	13 2	12 8	...	...	...	...
Balasore	10 6	10 6	8 —	8 —	10 8	11 8	13 8	14 8	...	...	...	...
Chota-Nagpur—												
Singhbhum	8 —	8 —	...	...	14 —	12 —	16 —	14 —	...	...	...	16 —
Manbhum	8 8	9 —	8 —	12 —	13 12	9 8	14 8	15 8	...	...	...	...
Lohardaga	5 8 to 7 8	5 8 to 7 8	7 —	...	6 8 to 10 —	6 — to 10 —	9 — and 14 —	10 — and 15 —	...	...	...	...
Palamu	9 —	8 7	10 2	10 2	13 8	9 —	14 10	12 13	...	...	...	...
Hazaribagh	7 12	7 4	9 —	8 —	6 —	6 12	12 8	12 4	...	...	...	...
Bihar, south—												
Monghyr	10 11	9 15	10 8	9 15	6 9	6 4	10 12	9 7	...	...	...	...
Gaya	9 4	8 12	11 8	11 4	7 —	7 —	12 8	9 8	19 —	...	...	...
Patna	12 —	10 —	16 —	13 —	10 —	10 —	15 —	11 8	27 —	22 —	...	...
Shahabad	9 — and 10 —	9 8 and 9 12	13 8	11 —	10 8 and 11 —	8 — and 9 8	12 — and 13 —	10 — and 10 8	...	...	...	...
Bihar, north—												
Purnea	10 —	9 9	...	...	13 — and 13 —	5 15	17 —	...	...	...	...	...
Bhagalpur	11 6	10 2	11 6	10 2	8 3	8 8	11 6	10 8	...	...	...	...
Darbhanga	8 8	8 —	13 —	11 —	9 —	7 8	14 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	10 —	9 —	17 —	13 —	7 —	6 4	15 —	10 —	12 8	...	...	...
Saran	10 8	10 —	13 —	12 —	7 —	6 8	14 —	12 12	...	...	...	...
Champaran	8 8	8 8	10 8	10 8	6 8	6 4	14 8	13 8	...	...	...	...
N.-W. Provinces—												
Eastern—												
Muzapur	8 10	8 5	12 7	11 6	6 2	5 15	9 15	8 14	16 12	16 —	14 —	13 1
Benares	10 —	10 5	13 13	13 —	6 4	6 4	10 9	10 —	15 7	...	14 10	14 10
Ghazipur	10 4	9 8	14 4	12 12	6 —	5 12	11 4	10 4	19 —	16 —	15 8	13 12
Jaunpur	9 12	9 8	14 8	14 —	6 —	5 8	8 8	9 —	15 —	14 —	15 —	14 —
Allahabad	9 12	9 8	13 —	12 8	5 —	5 4	10 —	10 4	16 8	17 —	15 —	14 8
Central—												
Banda	10 —	9 8	12 —	13 —	10 12	8 4	11 8	9 8	22 —	20 —	17 8	16 —
Fatehpur	9 12	9 4	16 —	14 —	5 8	3 8	11 8	10 12	20 8	17 8	17 12	14 8
Hamirpur	9 6	9 5	14 4	12 14	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 3	20 6	17 14	16 5	14 10
Jalaun	10 —	9 8	13 —	13 —	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	22 —	18 —	17 8	15 —
Cawnpore	11 —	10 12	17 8	10 —	6 —	6 —	10 —	9 8	20 8	19 —	18 —	16 —
Jhansi	10 —	9 12	16 8	16 —	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	19 —	16 12	18 —	16 8
Etawah	11 5	10 5	16 12	14 1	5 —	5 —	12 10	12 12	19 12	18 9	18 8	18 4
Farukhabad	11 4	10 14	18 6	15 10	5 7	5 7	6 7 6 2 to 10 3	8 13	17 11	16 5	16 5	15 —
Mainpuri	11 14	11 6	16 4	16 12	4 8	4 8	6 14	11 —	17 —	17 2	16 4	16 12
Etah	11 10	11 12	17 12	18 4	5 4	5 4	10 12	9 8	18 4	18 8	16 12	17 4
Western—												
Meerut	11 —	10 8	15 —	13 —	4 —	4 —	8 —	8 —	16 8	15 —	15 —	14 8
Agra	10 8	10 —	19 —	17 8	6 4	6 4	7 12	7 12	21 —	20 —	19 —	17 —
Muttra	11 8	11 4	19 4	18 4	4 4	4 4	9 8	9 8	21 8	20 —	18 4	17 12
Aligarh	10 8	10 —	17 8	17 —	4 —	4 —	7 —	7 —	17 8	18 —	16 —	16 —
Bulandshahr	11 4	10 10	16 8	16 4	5 —	5 —	8 12	8 2	17 —	16 8	16 4	14 8
Swamintane, east—												
Ballia	11 —	10 8	15 —	12 8	5 4	5 4	11 4	8 8	...	...	13 —	13 —
Azamgarh	9 10	8 14	13 10	13 —	4 7	3 7	11 12	10 6	...	...	...	...
Gorakhpur	9 7	9 —	14 13	12 2	5 6	5 6	13 —	11 4	16 10	15 12	13 8	13 15
Basti	11 —	11 —	13 —	13 8	7 8	7 8	11 2	11 2	10 —	10 —	...	...

represent the number of sars (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

MARUA OR RAOI (Hem- sine core- cana).		KANONI OR KAKON. ITALIAN MILLET (Setaria stauca).		GRAM, GHENNA, KADALAY OR BUNAGA (Cicer arabianum).		MAIZE (Zea Mays).		ARHAR, OR THUR, GADJAN PEA (Cajanus indicus).		SALT.		DISTRICTS.
Half- month of report.	Pre- vious half- month.	Half- month of report.	Pre- vious half- month.	Half- month of report.	Pre- vious half- month.	Half- month of report.	Pre- vious half- month.	Half- month of report.	Pre- vious half- month.	Half- month of report.	Pre- vious half- month.	
...	8 —	8 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	10 7	10 7	Bengal—continued.
...	8 4	8 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	11 —	11 —	Central—
...	7 8	8 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	10 8	10 8	Bankura.
...	9 —	9 4	...	...	9 —	...	10 8	10 8	Birbhum.
...	8 4	7 8	10 —	10 —	8 8	8 —	10 —	10 —	Murshidabad.
...	8 4	8 4	...	...	10 8	10 8	9 13	9 13	Santhal Parganas.
...	6 —	7 8	...	...	...	...	8 13	9 0†	Pabna.
...	9 —	8 4	...	...	...	9 12	10 8	10 2	Bogra.
...	7 —	8 —	20 —	20 —	...	...	9 12	10 —	Rajshahi.
...	7 —	6 12	12 —	12 —	5 —	4 12	9 —	9 —	Malda.
...	8 —	7 11	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	Northern—
...	8 —	7 8	...	...	7 —	7 8	9 8	9 8	Rangpur.
12 —	11 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	18 —	20 —	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	Dinajpur.
...	11 4	11 13	...	...	9 3	9 3	13 —	13 —	Jalpaiguri.
...	11 13†	10 8†	...	...	10 8	10 8	10 12	10 12	Hills—
...	7 —	8 —	...	...	5 14	5 14	11 —	11 8	Darjeeling.
...	8 —	8 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	7 —	7 —	Orissa—
...	8 8	9 —	16 —	17 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	Puri.
...	7 8	7 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cuttack.
24 —	22 —	...	...	8 —	7 8	15 —	14 —	6 —	6 —	9 —	9 —	Balasore.
18 —	18 —	...	...	9 —	8 7	18 —	16 14	11 4	11 4	8 12	9 —	Chota-Nagpur—
18 8	18 —	...	...	8 8	8 —	15 —	15 —	8 8	8 —	8 —	8 —	Singbhum.
...	...	9 7†	...	11 8†	9 15†	19 15†	16 12†	9 7†	9 7†	9 7†	10 8	Masbham.
...	...	10 —	8 4	11 8	9 8	19 —	17 12	10 4	10 4	10 —	10 —	Lohardaga.
...	...	12 —	12 —	11 —	11 —	22 —	19 8	11 —	11 —	10 8	10 8	Palamu.
...	Hazribagh.
...	Bihar, south—
...	Monghyr.
...	Gaya.
...	Patna.
...	Shahabad.
...	Bihar, north—
...	Purnea.
...	Bhagalpur.
...	Darbhanga.
...	Muzaffarpur.
...	Saran.
...	Champaran.
...	N.-W. Province—
...	Eastern—
...	Mirzapur.
...	Banar.
...	Ghazipur.
...	Jaunpur.
...	Allahabad.
...	Central—
...	Banda.
...	Fatehpur.
...	Hamirpur.
...	Jalaun.
...	Cawnpore.
...	Jhansi.
...	Kanpur.
...	Farukhabad.
...	Mainpuri.
...	Etah.
...	Western—
...	Morad.
...	Agra.
...	Muttra.
...	Aligarh.
...	Bulandshahr.
...	Submontane, east—
...	Ballia.
...	Azamgarh.
...	Gorakhpur.
...	Uttar.

* Kalai.

† Unhusked.

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RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2ND HALF OF NOVEMBER 1897—continued. (The figs. res

DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		RICE.				JAWAR OR CHOLU (Sorghum vulgare).		BAJRA OR CUMBU (Pennisetia spicata).	
	Half-month of report.	Pre-vious half-month.	Half-month of report.	Pre-vious half-month.	Best sort.		Common.		Half-month of report.	Pre-vious half-month.	Half-month of report.	Pre-vious half-month.
					Half-month of report.	Pre-vious half-month.	Half-month of report.	Pre-vious half-month.				
N.-W. Provinces—contd.												
Southern, west—												
Shahjahanpur	12 —	11 8	18 4	17 —	4 8	4 8	11 12	11 8	19 —	18 —	17 12	17 —
Budaun	11 6	11 2 8	15 7	14 12	6 10	5 10	10 2	10 2	18 6	19 13	17 7	18 2
Pilibit	11 14	10 11	17 8	13 —	8 13	7 13	11 8	13 —	...	...	15 4	13 —
Bareilly	10 10	10 9	14 12	13 8	4 7	4 7	10 9	10 —	17 —	16 2	15 14	15 14
Moradabad	11 —	10 10	15 —	14 4	5 —	5 —	11 8	11 5	19 6	16 —	17 —	16 —
Bijnor	11 4	10 11	...	15 12	11 4	11 4	12 6	12 6	...	...	16 —	16 14
Muzaffarnagar	11 10	11 4	14 5	14 6	5 —	5 —	10 8	9 13	...	...	15 6	14 14
Saharanpur	11 2	11 2	16 6	16 6	5 6	5 6	10 3	10 3	12 14	12 14	16 2	16 2
Dehra-Dun	10 8	10 8	15 —	15 —	9 —	9 3	9 8	9 11	16 —	8 —	15 —	16 5
Hills—												
Naini Tal	9 —	8 —	12 —	9 8	3 8	3 8	9 —	9 —	...	...	11 —	8 —
Almora	13 8	11 8	15 —	14 —	4 —	3 —	11 —	10 8	...	...	...	...
Garhwal	10 —	10 —	12 —	12 —	4 —	4 —	9 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Oudh—												
Southern—												
Partabgarh	10 8	9 8	13 4	11 8	5 8	5 —	11 —	11 —	17 —	18 —	13 —	12 8
Sultanpur	10 8	10 8	13 —	13 —	6 —	6 —	12 —	12 —	15 —	17 —	14 —	13 8
Rae-Bareilly	11 4	11 —	14 —	14 —	5 —	5 —	12 —	11 8	19 —	20 —	17 —	17 8
Unao	11 —	10 8	16 —	14 —	7 —	7 —	12 —	11 12	21 —	19 8	18 8	16 —
Lucknow	12 —	10 8	15 —	15 8	4 8	4 8	11 —	10 12	19 —	18 8	17 4	17 8
Hardoi	11 8	11 8	16 —	17 —	7 —	8 —	12 8	13 —	...	...	18 8	18 —
Northern—												
Fyzabad	11 8	11 —	15 8	13 8	8 8	8 —	13 —	11 8	17 —	16 —	15 8	14 —
Barabanki	11 4	10 4	13 —	13 —	6 8	6 8	11 —	9 8	19 —	19 —	16 —	16 —
Gonda	11 8	10 6	15 —	13 4	8 10	8 7	11 8	11 —	18 14	15 10	13 8	14 3
Bahraich	11 —	10 8	19 —	14 —	6 —	5 —	11 8	11 8	22 —	20 —	16 —	16 —
Sitapur	11 4	11 8	17 —	14 —	6 —	6 —	11 —	13 —	21 —	22 —	18 —	19 —
Kheri	11 8	11 8	18 —	14 8	5 —	5 —	12 —	12 —	23 —	20 —	...	...
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Partabgarh	9 15	8 11	14 3	...	7 —	5 8	10 10	9 10	17 12	...	12 2	...
Banswara	11 14	11 4	13 12	13 12	0 4	0 4	14 6	13 2	...	...	...	...
Mewar (Udaipur)	10 2	9 6	13 4	12 8	7 13	7 13	8 9	8 9	15 10	...	10 15	10 15
Hilly Tracts of Mewar	12 8	12 8	14 —	14 —	...	...	12 —	12 8	...	...	...	10 2
Sirohi	10 —	10 —	14 —	15 —	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...
Erinpura	10 2	10 2	10 7	10 7	6 2	6 2	7 12	7 12	13 2	13 2	12 14	13 14
Ajmer	10 —	9 12	16 —	15 6	4 8	4 8	6 2	6 2	17 —	16 5	14 5	14 5
Abu	9 4 8	9 6 8	14 12	14 4	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	...	...	11 10	11 6
Kishengarn	9 12	9 12	17 4	16 8	5 8	5 8	7 —	7 —	18 4	19 4	15 8	15 12
Bundi	9 —	8 —	19 —	11 —	6 —	5 8	...	...	20 —	16 —	...	...
Kotah	10 4	8 4	12 —	8 14	5 10	5 10	6 8	6 8	15 12	13 14	9 —	8 8
Jhalawar	9 6 4	7 13	10 —	8 4	6 —	6 —	8 9	8 10	18 14	16 4	12 4	10 12
Tonk	7 14	7 8	15 11	14 1	4 —	4 —	5 —	6 —	21 4	19 10	18 —	14 12
Jaipur	9 4	9 8	16 4	15 12	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 —	18 8	17 8	15 12	14 8
Kerauli	8 12	8 4	20 —	18 12	10 5	8 2	11 9	9 6	22 8	18 12	21 14	18 2
Dholpur	9 7	9 4	18 11	16 10	5 13	5 15	7 5	7 5	22 9	19 14	22 8	22 7
Bharatpur	10 13	10 7	20 7	18 14	4 —	4 —	5 —	5 —	25 1	22 9	21 13	19 14
Alwar	10 14	10 8	18 14	17 6	5 12	5 12	6 2	6 2	21 2	18 9	19 2	17 7
Deoli Cantonment	10 2	9 5	16 8	13 12	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 —	19 4	16 3	13 8	14 1
Nasirabad Cantonment	9 8	9 8	...	...	5 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	18 —	...	10 4	10 4
Balmer	10 —	10 2 8	...	...	5 8	5 8	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...
Anadra	11 —	11 5	...	...	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	...	...	10 4	10 4
Shahpura	10 4	10 4	16 —	15 8	5 12	5 12	7 8	7 8	15 —	12 —	18 8	11 —
Western—												
Jodhpur	9 1	9 1	14 6	15 —	5 —	5 —	6 4	6 4	14 6	9 1	11 4	11 14
Jaisalmer	9 13	9 6	...	...	6 6	6 —	8 —	8 3	10 —	9 3	12 —	12 8
Bikaner	7 —	7 9	...	...	3 12	3 12	5 4	5 10	...	...	11 13	12 12
Central India—												
Indore	6 4	7 4	10 8	10 12	7 8	7 8	8 8	8 8	19 4	13 —	15 4	12 —
Nimach Cantonment	10 4	9 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	7 8	7 8	19 —	14 —	14 —	13 —
Gwalior	7 11	7 11	12 12	11 3	4 8	5 8	5 13	5 13	15 6	13 13	15 6	13 13
Panjab—												
Southern—												
Huwar	11 —	10 —	18 —	18 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	22 8	20 —	20 —	19 —
Ferozpur	10 12	10 4	14 12	13 —	...	...	6 12	6 12	15 —	12 12	15 12	14 12
Central—												
Lahore	11 —	10 9	16 —	15 —	...	...	7 15	7 14	16 —	16 8	14 4	14 8
Cuttack	11 —	11 4	10 10	10 4	...	...	9 14	9 4	15 —	15 —	13 —	13 —
Gujrat	11 —	11 —	15 —	15 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	13 —	13 —	13 —	13 —
Jhelum	12 —	12 —	17 —	17 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	14 —	14 —

• Not sold.

represent the number of sars (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

MARUA OR RAGI (<i>Sium coccinea</i>).		KANONI OR KAKUM, ITALIAN MILLET (<i>Sesaria italica</i>).		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA (<i>Cicer arabinum</i>).		MAIZE (<i>Zea Mays</i>).		ARHAR, OR THUR, CADJAN PEA (<i>Cajanus indicus</i>).		SALT.		DISTRICTS.
Half-month of report.	Pre-vious half-month.	Half-month of report.	Pre-vious half-month.	Half-month of report.	Pre-vious half-month.	Half-month of report.	Pre-vious half-month.	Half-month of report.	Pre-vious half-month.	Half-month of report.	Pre-vious half-month.	
...	...	21 —	20 —	9 12	9 4	18 8	18 —	10 —	8 —	11 12	11 4	N.-W. Provinces—contd.
21 —	21 4	17 —	17 13	11 8	11 38	18 1	18 11	8 5	9 14	10 9	10 8	Submontane, west—
...	...	...	...	11 15	10 1	19 —	16 14	8 14	7 13	11 —	11 —	Shahjahanpur.
...	...	11 9	13 12	9 11	9 11	16 12	15 14	8 —	8 —	10 9	10 9	Budaina.
...	...	12 —	11 —	10 —	10 —	19 —	17 8	8 8	8 7	11 —	11 —	Pilibit.
...	...	...	...	10 2	9 9	...	...	7 14	7 14	11 —	11 2	Bareilly.
...	...	...	...	10 6	10 4	17 9	15 6	7 11	7 11	11 4	11 4	Moradabad.
17 3	17 3	17 3	17 3	10 1	10 1	18 4	18 4	7 8	7 8	11 4	11 4	Bijnor.
16 8	17 2	...	...	8 12	8 12	17 —	16 12	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	Muzaffarnagar.
...	...	...	...	7 8	7 4	...	14 4	6 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	Saharanpur.
10 —	14 —	...	...	8 —	6 8	...	...	6 —	5 8	8 8	8 —	Dehra-Dun.
...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	Hills—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Naini Tal.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Almora.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Garhwāl.
Ondh—												
Southern—												
15 —	15 —	...	15 —	10 —	9 8	14 8	12 8	11 —	11 —	10 4	10 8	Partabgarh.
17 —	17 8	10 —	18 —	11 —	11 —	17 —	10 8	8 —	8 —	11 —	11 —	Sultanpur.
14 —	...	14 —	...	9 8	9 —	20 —	18 —	7 8	7 —	11 —	11 —	Rao-Bareilly.
18 —	18 8	17 8	18 —	9 4	9 8	17 —	17 —	10 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	Unao.
...	25 —	20 —	21 —	9 8	9 8	20 —	20 —	10 8	8 —	11 —	11 —	Lucknow.
...	...	...	...	12 —	11 —	18 —	16 —	8 8	8 8	11 —	11 —	Hardoi.
Northern—												
16 —	16 —	15 —	12 —	11 8	10 —	17 —	16 —	8 8	8 4	11 —	11 —	Fyzabad.
...	...	8 —	8 —	11 15	10 10	18 14	17 7	11 4	10 7	11 —	10 8	Barabanki.
21 —	20 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	10 8	19 —	18 —	10 8	10 8	10 —	10 —	Gonda.
24 —	21 —	19 —	21 —	12 8	13 —	10 8	17 —	8 —	8 —	11 —	11 —	Bahraich.
20 —	21 —	14 —	14 8	11 8	10 6	19 8	20 —	11 4	11 8	11 —	11 —	Sitapur.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kheri.
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
...	...	...	...	14 15	11 11	21 —	20 10	...	...	13 —	13 —	Partabgarh.
...	...	...	...	15 —	13 12	30 —	30 —	16 4	...	9 6	9 6	Banswara.
...	...	10 15	9 12	9 12	8 15	17 3	15 10	6 4	6 7	10 2	10 2	Meywar (Udaipur).
...	...	...	...	13 8	11 8	19 —	18 —	...	...	11 8	11 8	Hilly Tracts of Meywar.
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	10 —	15 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	Sirohi.
...	...	...	...	8 15	8 15	...	...	...	...	12 12	12 12	Erinpora.
...	...	8 8	8 8	10 —	9 4	16 21	15 13	...	...	12 8	12 8	Ajmere.
...	...	...	...	8 7	8 2	10 7	16 8	6 —	6 —	11 —	11 —	Abu.
...	...	...	...	10 4	10 4	18 12	17 8	...	...	12 12	12 12	Kishengarh.
...	...	...	...	14 4	8 8	21 —	20 —	...	...	9 4	9 8	Bundi.
...	...	...	...	13 12	10 6	19 —	14 —	3 10	3 9	10 0	10 4	Kotah.
...	...	14 11	14 10	11 11	8 8	21 91	19 44	...	...	10 61	10 0	Jhailawar.
...	...	...	...	7 11	4 14	22 4	18 4	...	...	10 6	10 2	Tonk.
...	...	20 —	16 —	10 —	8 12	19 —	18 8	12 —	12 —	12 8	12 8	Jaipur.
...	...	21 14	21 4	8 2	6 4	...	...	21 14	12 8	10 10	10 —	Kerawali.
...	...	15 3	15 3	9 3	7 13	...	...	...	13 8	11 10	11 10	Dholpur.
...	...	19 8	19 2	11 13	10 5	18 —	16 4	10 —	10 8	11 12	11 12	Bharatpur.
...	...	8 —	8 —	11 11	10 8	19 2	18 2	15 —	15 —	12 8	12 8	Alwar.
...	...	...	...	9 14	9 10	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	Deoli Cantonment.
...	...	...	...	10 —	9 8	...	...	6 4	6 12	13 —	13 —	Nasirabad Cantonment.
...	...	...	...	8 5	8 5	...	...	...	...	13 4	13 4	Bahmer.
...	...	...	...	...	8 12	18 3	17 8	6 4	6 4	12 —	...	Anadra.
...	...	...	...	18 —	8 4	17 —	16 8	...	...	12 6	12 2	Shahpura.
Western—												
...	...	...	...	8 11	8 2	12 8	11 4	6 4	6 4	13 2	13 5	Jodhpur.
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...	21 —	21 —	Jaisalmer.
...	...	...	...	9 4	9 13	...	...	6 7	6 2	11 8	11 6	Bikaner.
Central India—												
...	...	...	...	10 —	8 4	24 —	23 —	10 8	11 —	11 —	11 —	Indore.
...	...	...	...	10 12	9 12	...	...	6 —	6 4	12 4	12 4	Nimach Cantonment.
...	...	5 5	15 6	6 6	5 5	15 0	14 5	6 6	6 6	9 4	9 4	Gwalior.
Panjab—												
Southern—												
†	†	†	†	12 —	12 —	20 —	18 —	†	†	11 —	11 —	Hissar.
†	†	13 12	13 12	10 12	10 4	17 12	15 12	6 12	6 12	12 8	12 8	Ferozpur.
Central—												
...	...	17 —	17 —	10 8	10 2	16 4	15 10	7 —	7 —	12 11	12 10	Lahore.
...	...	12 —	14 —	10 10	10 10	15 8	15 8	9 8	8 12	13 8	13 8	Gujranwala.
...	...	7 —	7 —	9 8	9 8	14 —	14 —	†	†	14 —	14 —	Gujrat.
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	15 —	15 —	...	...	14 —	14 —	Jhelum.

• Not sold.

† Not produced.

‡ Not procurable.

§ Unhusked.

|| Husked.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF NOVEMBER 1897—continued. (The figures

DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		RICE.				JAWAR OR CHOLU (Sorghum vulgare).		BAJRA OR CUMH (Pennisetia spicata).	
					Best sort.		Common.					
	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.
Panjab—continued.												
South-eastern—												
Gurgaon	10 12	10 12	17 8	17 —	...	...	7 8	7 4	19 —	19 —	18 —	17 4
Delhi	10 6	10 6	17 —	15 8	...	...	9 8	9 8	18 —	17 —	16 —	15 8
Rohtak	10 —	10 —	14 —	14 —	...	...	11 —	10 —	20 —	21 —	17 —	17 —
Karnal	11 —	11 —	17 —	14 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	23 —	20 —	17 —	15 —
Submontane—												
Ambala	12 —	11 8	16 —	14 8	...	...	8 8	10 —	25 —	22 —	18 —	12 —
Ludhiana	12 —	12 8	16 —	16 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	19 —	22 —	16 —	14 —
Jalandhar	12 —	12 4	15 —	16 —	...	...	7 —	8 —	10 —	16 —	10 —	10 —
Hoshiarpur	12 —	11 8	16 —	16 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	18 —	18 8	12 8	12 4
Gurdaspur	12 —	12 —	16 —	16 —	...	...	9 8	10 —	19 —	11 —	11 —	11 —
Amritsar	11 —	11 —	15 —	16 —	...	...	8 —	7 12	15 —	15 —	14 —	14 —
Sialkot	11 —	10 8	14 12	14 8	...	...	9 8	9 8	14 —	14 —	14 —	14 —
Hills—												
Simla	9 8	9 8	14 —	14 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	12 12	13 —	13 4	13 8
Kangra	13 —	13 —	18 —	19 —	...	...	11 8	11 8	†	†	†	†
Northern—												
Rawalpindi	10 6	10 12	15 12	15 4	...	...	7 4	7 4	13 12	13 12	13 12	13 4
Hazara	11 10	12 2	18 —	18 8	...	...	7 10	7 8	†	†	†	†
Peshawar	11 —	11 —	17 —	18 —	...	...	7 9	7 2	14 —	14 —	12 —	12 —
Kohat	12 2	9 12	19 8	14 1	...	...	8 2	8 8	†	†	15 2	14 5
Bannu	13 2	12 8	20 15	20 7	...	...	9 3	7 15	17 4	17 4	16 14	10 14
Western—												
Shahpur	12 —	12 —	15 —	15 —	...	...	5 —	8 —	†	...	14 8	14 —
Jhang	11 —	11 8	17 —	18 —	...	...	10 —	8 —	20 —	20 —	15 8	16 —
Multan	9 12	9 12	14 —	15 —	...	...	10 4	10 4	15 —	15 —	13 8	13 8
Montgomery	11 5	11 4	13 —	13 —	...	...	9 8	9 8	15 —	15 —	14 8	14 —
Dera Ismael Khan	12 3	11 4	15 —	15 —	...	...	6 4	6 4	25 —	22 8	16 4	16 —
Muzaffargarh	10 12	11 —	13 —	13 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	13 —	13 —	14 —	14 —
Dera Ghazi Khan	10 5	10 5	14 6	13 12	...	...	7 13	7 13	15 15	16 14	15 15	10 9
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karachi	8 8	8 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	11 8	11 —
Hyderabad	8 8	8 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	8 8	8 8	14 —	13 —	14 —	14 —
Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)	10 —	10 —	...	...	16 —	16 —	18 —	18 —	...	...	16 —	16 —
Shikarpur	10 —	10 —	...	...	7 8	8 —	9 —	9 —	16 —	16 —	14 —	...
Upper Sind Frontier	9 8	10 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	15 —	15 —	14 8	...
Quetta	9 —	9 8	12 —	12 —	4 —	4 —	7 —	7 —	11 8	11 8	8 —	8 —
Bombay—												
Konkan—												
Karwar	6 —	6 —	...	...	8 10	8 10	9 10	9 10	12 6	10 7	...	...
Ratnagiri	5 14	5 12	...	...	10 14	9 7	11 6	10 3	8 9	6 10	9 2	...
Alibag	5 9	5 9	...	...	9 —	12 2	9 7	13 4	...	...	7 5	5 15
Bombay	6 8	6 8	...	...	5 12	5 12	9 2	8 7	11 —	9 13	11 15	10 10
Tanna	7 5	6 6	...	...	10 10	10 10	12 —	11 2	...	...	12 10	10 13
Deccan—												
Dharwar	8 12	8 4	...	...	8 10	8 10	9 1	9 1	16 15	15 1	13 1	13 1
Belgaum	8 2	9 2	...	...	11 13	8 10	12 1	8 8	13 8	15 9	13 10	14 10
Satara	7 1	6 11	...	...	6 4	6 4	7 4	6 14	9 11	9 3	9 11	9 —
Sholapur	5 9	6 1	...	...	6 11	6 11	7 13	7 13	9 6	9 6	11 10	12 8
Bijapur	8 —	8 —	...	...	5 9	5 9	8 9	8 9	14 6	14 6	14 9	14 2
Poona	7 —	7 —	...	...	8 8	7 4	9 10	8 6	11 12	11 12	11 8	11 8
Khandesh—												
Ahmadnagar	6 3	6 8	...	...	5 8	5 8	6 —	6 —	11 —	11 —	11 11	11 8
Nasik	7 15	8 10	...	...	7 6	7 6	8 1	8 1	...	...	14 2	14 2
Dhule	7 14	7 14	...	...	6 1	5 9	8 8	7 9	17 4	13 13	12 14	12 14
Gujarat—												
Surat	5 9	5 9	...	...	5 13	5 9	6 8	6 8	7 14	7 14	10 8	10 10
Broach	9 8	10 —	...	...	6 8	7 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	12 —	12 —
Narra	8 —	7 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	8 —	8 —	15 —	14 —	13 —	13 —
Baroda Cantonment	7 —	6 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	7 8	7 8	15 —	14 —	10 8	10 8
Ahmadabad	8 12	6 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	11 —	10 —	16 —	16 —	12 8	12 12
Godhra	8 —	8 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	8 —	8 —	16 —	16 —	13 —	13 —
Dasa Cantonment	11 —	10 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	8 —	8 —	11 15	9 4	11 6	10 4
Kathiawar—												
Rajkot	9 10	8 4	...	...	6 8	6 8	8 —	8 —	11 15	9 4	11 6	10 4
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nimar	8 8	5 9	...	...	5 7	5 7	10 9	10 2	20 2	15 8	...	...
Khandwa	8 4	7 4	...	...	7 4	6 8	9 —	8 8	17 —	15 8	...	...
Hoshangabad	9 —	9 —	...	...	7 —	6 15	7 4	8 5	13 8	13 —	13 —	10 8
Betul	11 1	9 —	...	...	8 —	7 3	9 —	8 —	10 —	14 6	...	...
Chhindwara	9 8	8 7	...	...	10 —	7 4	...	...	16 —	12 —	...	...
Nagpur	9 6	9 10	...	...	8 12	8 12	12 8	10 —	12 10	11 8	...	...
Wardha	8 —	8 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	8 2	8 —	13 5	10 —	...	...

* Not sold.

† Not produced.

‡ Not procurable.

represent the number of sars (of 80 tolas) and chittas sold for one rupee.)

MAHUA OR RAGI (Eleusine coracana).		KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (Setaria italica).		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA (Cicer arabinum).		MAIZE (Zea Mays).		ARHAR, OR THOR, CADJAN PEA (Cajanus indicus).		SALT.		Districts.
Half-month of report.	Pre-vious half-month.	Half-month of report.	Pre-vious half-month.	Half-month of report.	Pre-vious half-month.	Half-month of report.	Pre-vious half-month.	Half-month of report.	Pre-vious half-month.	Half-month of report.	Pre-vious half-month.	
21 —	25 —	13 —	13 —	11 —	10 12	15 —	14 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	Panjab—continued.
†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	South-eastern—
†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	Gurgaon.
†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	Delhi.
†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	Rohtak.
†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	Karnal.
†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	Submontane—
†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	Ambala.
†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	Ludhiana.
†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	Jalandhar.
†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	Hoshiarpur.
†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	Gurdaspur.
†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	Amritsar.
†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	Sialkot.
†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	Hills—
†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	Simla.
†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	Kangra.
†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	Northern—
†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	Rawalpindi.
†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	Hazara.
†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	Peshawar.
†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	Kohat.
†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	Bannu.
†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	Western—
†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	Shahpur.
†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	Jhang.
†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	Multan.
†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	Montgomery.
†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	Dera Ismael Khan.
†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	Muzaffargarh.
†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	Dera Ghazi Khan.
†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	Sind and Baluchistan—
†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	Karachi.
†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	Hyderabad.
†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	Thar and Parkar (Umarkot).
†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	Shikarpur.
†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	Upper Sind Frontier.
†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	Quetta.
†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	Bombay—
†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	Konkan—
†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	Karwar.
†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	Ratnagiri.
†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	Alibag.
†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	Bombay.
†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	Tanna.
†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	Deccan—
†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	Dharwar.
†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	Belgaum.
†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	Satara.
†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	Sholapur.
†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	Bijapur.
†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	Poona.
†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	Khandesh—
†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	Ahmadnagar.
†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	Nasik.
†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	Dhulia.
†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	Gujarat—
†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	Surat.
†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	Broach.
†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	Kaira.
†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	Baroda Cantonment.
†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	Ahmadabad.
†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	Godhra.
†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	Dasa Cantonment.
†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	Kathiawar—
†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	Rajkot.
†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	Central Provinces—
†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	Western—
†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	Nimar.
†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	Khandwa.
†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	Hoshangabad.
†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	Betul.
†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	Chhindwara.
†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	Nagpur.
†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	Wardha.

• Not sold.

† Not produced.

‡ Not procurable.

E

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF NOVEMBER 1897—concluded. (The figure

Districts.	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		RICE.				JAWAR OR CHOLU (Sorghum vulgare).		BAJRA OR CUMBU (Pennisetia spicata).	
					Best sort.		Common.					
	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.
Central Provinces—contd.												
<i>Central—</i>												
Narsinghpur	8 5	8 —	...	...	...	...	8 5	8 5	17 7	12 13	...	...
Saugor	9 2	9 3	...	...	8 5	5 13	9 3	6 1	20 —	15 4	...	...
Damoh	8 —	7 4	...	...	8 7	6 2	8 14	7 4	16 —	...	...	...
Jubbulpore	10 —	10 —	...	...	9 8	8 —	13 4	13 —	19 8	12 —	...	...
Mandla	9 —	9 —	...	...	9 —	8 —	13 —	13 —	...	...	...	...
Seoni	11 13	10 4	...	...	6 8	6 —	10 —	9 9	21 —	...	...	...
Balaghāt	7 4	7 4	...	...	7 4	7 4	11 4	10 —	...	...	...	...
Bhandāra	8 12	8 12	...	...	...	...	12 8	10 —	...	...	...	...
Chānda	8 13	8 13	...	...	...	...	11 3	11 —	12 11	12 11	...	...
<i>Eastern—</i>												
Bilāspur	8 —	7 9	...	...	12 13	9 2	16 —	16 —	...	...	...	...
Raipur	9 —	8 12	...	...	7 4	7 —	11 4	10 —	...	...	...	...
Sambalpur	7 4	7 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Buldāna	7 —	7 —	...	...	3 8	3 8	6 —	6 —	13 8	11 4	13 —	12 —
Basim	7 12	7 4	...	...	6 4	6 —	8 12	8 —	13 12	12 4	12 4	...
Akola	7 10	6 14	...	...	4 13	4 13	6 6	6 —	18 2	12 1	...	...
Etlichpur	7 —	7 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	12 —	9 —	10 —	8 —
Amraoti	6 8	7 —	...	...	3 —	3 —	7 —	7 —	11 —	10 —	10 —	...
Wun	6 8	6 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	16 —	12 —	8 —	8 —
Nizam's Territories—												
Secunderabad	5 9	5 9	...	...	5 —	5 —	5 13	5 13	9 9	9 4	10 8	10 8
Bolaram	5 4	5 3	...	...	5 4	5 4	6 14	6 14	10 2	10 —	...	...
Chauarghat	5 10	5 8	...	...	5 13	5 12	8 8	7 4	11 —	10 13	13 —	13 8
Madras—												
<i>Malabar coast—</i>												
Malabar . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 11	8 5	...	...	...	...
S. Canara . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 11	8 —	...	...	...	...
<i>South, Central—</i>												
Coimbatore . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 2	9 8	14 13	15 11	15 14	15 14
Nilgiri . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Salem . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 6	10 5	13 11	15 —	16 6	19 10
<i>Central—</i>												
Bellary . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 10	8 2	12 6	13 2	...	...
Anantapur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 2	8 2	15 8	15 8	...	...
Cuddapah . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 5	8 5	12 3	11 13	14 14	14 8
Karaul . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	11 10	11 8	...	...
<i>East Coast, north—</i>												
Ganjam . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 13	8 13	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 13	6 13	...	...	16 14	17 13
Godavari . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 —	13 14	13 14	...	...
<i>East Coast, central—</i>												
Kistna . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 13	8 13	...	...	...	...
Nellore . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10	11 2	10 5	12 6	11 5	...
<i>East Coast, south—</i>												
Madras . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 11	8 14	11 8	13 —	...	...
Chingleput . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 5	9 2	...	...	...	...
N. Arcot . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 6	10 5	10 14	12 11	...	...
S. Arcot . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 10	10 2	...	...	17 11	18 8
Tanjore . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 10	8 14	...	...	18 8	19 3
Tichinopoly . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 5	12 11	14 6	15 2	17 13
<i>Southern—</i>												
Tinnevely . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 6	9 6	...	...	...	...
Madura . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 —	9 5	13 13	14 10	14 11	16 3
Mysore—												
Mysore	5 7	5 7	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 4	8 —	16 8	22 —	20 —	20 —
Bangalore	6 —	6 4	5 13	5 12	6 13	6 15	7 1	7 —	15 12	16 8	...	...
Kolar	4 4	4 4	4 8	4 8	6 —	7 —	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Tumkur	5 12	6 —	5 8	5 8	7 —	7 —	8 8	8 8	15 —	...	18 —	18 —
Hassan	4 12	4 12	5 8	5 8	8 8	8 8	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...
Kadur	5 —	5 —	7 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	11 —	11 —	16 —	...	...	...
Shimoga	6 5	6 5	6 13	6 5	7 14	7 14	11 9	10 8	19 15	16 4	...	...
Chitaldrug	6 —	6 —	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	20 —	20 —	16 —	16 —
Coorg—												
Coorg	5 8	6 —	4 8	5 —	8 —	8 —	11 8	13 —	...	...	...	...
Aden												
Aden	5 10	5 10	...	...	4 10	4 10	5 4	5 8	8 15	8 10	7 11	7 10

* Not sold.

represent the number of aers (of 80 tolas, and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

MARUA OR RAOI (<i>Eleusine coracana</i>).		KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (<i>Setaria italica</i>).		GRAM, CHRNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR BUNAGA (<i>Cicer Aristinum</i>).		MAIZE (<i>Zea Mays</i>).		ARHAR, OR THUR, CADJAN PEA (<i>Cajanus indicus</i>).		SALT.		DISTRICTS.
Half-month of report.	Pre- vious half-month.	Half-month of report.	Pre- vious half-month.	Half-month of report.	Pre- vious half-month.	Half-month of report.	Pre- vious half-month.	Half-month of report.	Pre- vious half-month.	Half-month of report.	Pre- vious half-month.	
				8 5	8 —			7 2	7 2	9 12	9 12	Central Provinces—cont d.
				11 4	11 4			6 6	6 6	10 11	10 11	Central—
				11 7	11 7			6 6	6 6	9 2	9 2	Narsinghpur.
				10 —	10 —			7 8	7 4	9 12	9 12	Saugor.
				8 —	8 —			7 4	8 —	9 8	9 8	Damoh.
				9 —	8 8			6 —	6 8	9 —	9 —	Jubbulpore.
				...	8 12			6 4	6 4	8 —	8 —	Mandla.
				8 12	8 —			6 8	6 12	9 —	9 —	Seoni.
				7 10	7 10			8 7	8 7	9 —	9 —	Balaghât.
												Bhandara.
												Chanda.
				8 —	7 8			6 6	6 6	8 —	8 —	Eastern—
				8 —	7 8			6 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	Bilaspur.
				7 —	7 —			5 8	6 —	9 4	9 4	Raipur.
												Sambalpur.
				7 4	7 4			6 2	6 4	9 8	9 8	Berar—
				8 4	7 4			6 12	7 —	9 —	9 —	Buldana.
				8 12	8 —			6 14	6 —	11 8	11 12	Basim.
				7 8	7 8			12 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	Akola.
				8 —	8 —			6 8	6 8	10 8	11 —	Ellichpur.
				6 —	6 —			8 —	8 —	9 8	9 8	Amrâoti.
												Wun.
11 8	11 8	•	•	6 15	6 6	•	•	6 —	6 —	8 7	8 7	Nizam's Territories—
•	•	•	•	7 4	6 14	•	•	•	•	8 12	8 12	Secunderabad.
				8 12	8 8	•	•	•	•	9 4	9 4	Bolâram.
												Chadarghat.
										11 3	11 3	Madras—
										11 14	11 14	Mainbar Coast—
												Malabar.
												S. Canara.
16 13	18 —									10 11	10 11	South, central—
17 2	18 13									9 11	9 11	Coimbatore.
										10 14	10 6	Nigiria.
												Salem.
16 8	16 8									10 13&12	10 13&12	Central—
16 8	15 8									11 8	11 8	Bellary.
14 10	14 5									12 3	11 13	Anantapur.
15 8	15 8									10 2&12	10 2&12	Cuddapah.
												Karnul.
14 8	13 13									11 —	11 —	East Coast, north—
18 13	13 —									12 —	12 —	Ganjam.
15 8	14 11									12 2	12 2	Vizagapatam.
												Godâvari.
13 14	13 14									13 3	13 3	East Coast, central—
11 8	13 6									12 13	12 13	Kistna.
												Nellore.
14 11	16 6									12 8	12 8	East Coast, south—
13 —	13 2									13 5	13 5	Madras.
17 2	18 13									11 8	11 8	Chingleput.
15 9	17 8									13 3	13 3	N. Arcot.
19 3	20 —									12 14	12 14	S. Arcot.
15 11	18 5									11 10	11 10	Tanjore.
												Trichinopoly.
•	•									13 13	13 8	Southern—
14 11	17 2									12 11	12 11	Tinnevely.
												Madura.
												Mysore—
17 —	18 —			6 4	5 8			10 —	11 —	10 —	10 —	Mysore.
16 8	18 14			6 4	6 4			10 13	11 13	10 8	10 8	Bangalore.
18 —	20 —			5 —	5 —			12 —	12 —	10 —	10 —	Kolar.
20 —	20 —			6 12	6 8			11 —	13 —	10 4	10 —	Tumkur.
27 —	27 —			6 8	6 8			12 —	12 —	8 8	8 8	Hassan.
20 —	20 —			5 —	5 —			10 —	10 —	9 —	9 —	Kadur.
23 14	19 15			7 6	8 6					10 8	10 8	Shimoga.
24 —	24 —	18 —	18 —	7 —	7 —			8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	Chitaldrug.
19 —	20 8			11 8	11 8					9 —	9 —	Coorg—
•	•			4 10	5 10			5 4	5 10	32 —	32 —	Coorg.
												Aden.

• Not sold.

J. E. O'CONOR,
Director-General of Statistics.

J. F. FINLAY
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

(FAMINE.)

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity.

NOTE.—The figures are compiled from the Local Gazettes, and give the District details of the Provincial totals published weekly in the Crop and Weather Summary in the *Gazette of India*.
Non-labouring children and other dependants of relief workers are classed as on relief works when distinguished in the local returns from persons gratuitously relieved in poor-houses or at their homes.

No.	Name of Province and District.	FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 4TH DECEMBER, 1897.			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 11TH DECEMBER, 1897.			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 18TH DECEMBER, 1897.			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 25TH DECEMBER, 1897.		
		Relief works.	Gra- tuitous relief.	TOTAL.	Relief works.	Gra- tuitous relief.	TOTAL.	Relief works.	Gra- tuitous relief.	TOTAL.	Relief works.	Gra- tuitous relief.	TOTAL.
Madras.													
1	Godavari . . . . .	...	29	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Nellore . . . . .	...	...	...	250	...	250	438	...	438	1,000	40	1,040
TOTAL MADRAS		...	29	29	250	...	250	438	...	438	1,000	40	1,040
Bombay.													
1	Bijapur	969	...	969	909	...	909	964	...	964	989	...	989
2	Sholapur	9,432	2,156	11,588	7,943	2,147	10,090	8,090	2,131	10,221	9,530	2,113	11,643
3	Poona	5,850	3,116	8,966	6,059	3,739	9,798	5,098	2,574	7,672	5,275	2,838	8,113
4	Belgaum	782	139	921	800	...	800	897	...	897	903	...	903
TOTAL BOMBAY		17,083	5,411	22,494	15,771	5,886	21,657	16,249	4,705	20,954	16,697	4,951	21,648
Central Provinces.													
1	Saugor . . . . .	...	12,569	12,569	...	8,649	8,649	...	680	680	...	360	360
2	Damoh . . . . .	...	7,435	7,435	...	5,704	5,704	...	1,940	1,940	...	339	339
3	Jabalpur . . . . .	...	17,428	17,428	...	15,193	15,193	...	1,721	1,721	...	1,177	1,177
4	Mandla . . . . .	...	20,885	20,885	...	18,950	18,950	...	6,433	6,433	...	470	470
5	Seoni . . . . .	...	6,857	6,857	...	1,957	1,957	...	357	357	...	229	229
6	Narsinghpur	1,287	6,747	8,034	...	5,406	5,406	...	2,438	2,438	...	415	415
7	Hoshangabad . . . . .	...	6,356	6,356	...	6,596	6,596	...	6,594	6,594	...	344	344
8	Nimar . . . . .	...	1,802	1,802	...	1,557	1,557	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Betul	1,147	9,274	10,421	...	8,305	8,305	...	7,953	7,953	...	596	596
10	Chindwara . . . . .	...	7,085	7,085	...	5,919	5,919	...	5,329	5,329	...	1,534	1,534
11	Nagpur . . . . .	...	8,110	8,110	...	69	69	...	28	28	...	...	...
12	Chanda . . . . .	...	3,114	3,114	...	946	946	...	247	247	...	...	...
13	Bhandara . . . . .	...	11,969	11,969	...	8,509	8,509	...	7,325	7,325	...	1,512	1,512
14	Balaghat	4,350	10,191	14,541	3,880	5,580	9,460	3,001	4,416	7,417	3,001	3,816	6,817
15	Raipur . . . . .	...	11,833	11,833	...	7,913	7,913	...	7,571	7,571	...	4,411	4,411
16	Bilaspur . . . . .	...	14,700	14,700	...	8,070	8,070	...	6,885	6,903	...	5,193	5,193
17	Wardha . . . . .	...	823	823	...	894	894	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL CENTRAL PROV- INCES		6,784	157,298	164,082	3,880	110,877	114,757	3,079	60,217	63,296	3,001	20,396	23,397

* There were also 11,801 persons employed on railway and other private works.

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity—continued.

Name of Province and District.	FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 4TH DECEMBER, 1897.			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 11TH DECEMBER, 1897.			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 18TH DECEMBER, 1897.			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 25TH DECEMBER, 1897.		
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	TOTAL.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	TOTAL.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	TOTAL.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	TOTAL.
<i>Berar.</i> Buldana . . . . .	...	17	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL BERAR . . . . .	...	17	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Central India.</i> Bundelkhand	3,840	1,911	5,751	3,568	1,129	4,697	1,694	1,313	3,007	1,521	1,269	2,790
TOTAL CENTRAL INDIA	3,840	1,911	5,751	3,568	1,129	4,697	1,694	1,313	3,007	1,521	1,269	2,790
<i>Rajputana.</i> Dholpur . . . . .	...	28	28	...	20	20	...	19	19	...	17	17
TOTAL RAJPUTANA . . . . .	...	28	28	...	20	20	...	19	19	...	17	17
GRAND TOTAL FOR ALL PROVINCES	27,707	164,694	192,401	23,469	117,912	141,381	21,460	66,254	87,714	22,219	26,673	48,892

The dates at the head of the table are the dates of the *Gazette of India* in which the Provincial totals were published. The figures, however, only show the numbers on relief on each preceding Saturday. All previous returns should be read subject to a similar correction.

DENZIL IBBETSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Dated 31st December, 1897.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FROM 1ST JULY TO 19TH DECEMBER, 1896, AND FROM 1ST JULY TO 18TH DECEMBER, 1897.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column Total Earnings from 1st July, 1897, audited figures have been used, as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week during the second-half of 1896.	WEEK ENDING 19TH DECEMBER, 1896.				WEEK ENDING 18TH DECEMBER, 1897.				Earnings from 1st July to 19th December, 1896.	Earnings from 1st July to 18th December, 1897.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings.		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings.							
			TOTAL.	Per mile open per week.		TOTAL.	Per mile open per week.						
State lines worked by companies.	R	Miles.	R	R	Miles.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	
<i>Standard gauge—</i>													
East Indian	383	1,735	11,86,068	684	1,737	12,58,000	724	2,48,71,457	3,70,13,000	21,41,543	...	...
Bengal Central	158	125	15,724	120	125	21,000	108	4,80,407	5,94,000	1,07,513	...	...
Bengal-Nagpur	118	802	1,29,710	150	802	1,12,000	130	23,54,543	22,00,000	...	...	1,34,543
Indian Midland (including Bhopal-Itarsi)	133	752	1,08,067	144	758	1,15,000	153	24,35,996	26,47,000	2,11,004	...	...
Bozwada estn. (East Coast state)	110	21	1,828	87	21	2,000	124	50,728	73,800	14,072	...	...
Madras-Ennur sec. (Bozwada-Mad.)	167	9	938	104	9	800	89	33,756	28,300	...	...	5,456
<i>Metro gauge—</i>													
Kajputana-Malwa (including Godhra-Kutlam-Nagda)	191	1,815	4,10,557	236	1,815	4,08,000	221	81,65,648	83,03,000	1,37,352	...	...
Palampur-Decna	45	17	725	43	17	400	23	18,427	11,300	...	...	7,127
South Indian	101	1,042	1,49,422	143	1,042	1,53,000	147	40,43,309	41,30,000	86,691	...	...
Mayavaram-Mutpet	89	54	3,490	05	54	3,700	08	1,17,002	1,25,000	7,318	...	...
Southern Mahratta	109	1,105	1,30,928	112	1,105	1,00,000	91	30,38,741	31,17,000	78,259	...	...
Mysore section (Southern Mahratta)	102	290	20,104	95	290	33,000	111	7,30,707	9,11,000	1,74,293	...	...
Bengal and North-Western (including Turbott section)	128	803	1,00,615	125	827	1,15,000	139	23,57,087	24,06,000	1,08,911	...	...
Lucknow-Barcelly	64	210	16,151	77	200	17,400	87	3,03,728	3,02,000	...	...	1,728
Assam-Bengal.	57	286	9,076	34	286	20,900	73	2,40,318	4,10,000	1,79,682	...	...
Burma	145	880	1,08,822	191	888	1,42,000	100	29,81,839	31,55,000	1,73,161	...	...
TOTAL	218	10,078	24,00,885	244	10,096	25,02,800	240	5,22,45,515	5,55,12,400	32,66,885	...	...
State lines worked by the State.													
<i>Standard gauge—</i>													
North Western (a)	198	2,797	6,09,863	216	2,883	6,58,000	238	1,26,84,502	1,65,30,000	38,45,498	...	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (including the metre gauge link)	181	815	1,55,767	191	875	1,64,000	187	34,91,524	35,98,000	1,06,476	...	...
Eastern Bengal (including metre and 2' 6" gauges).	423	814	2,86,388	352	817	3,30,000	404	83,93,077	79,89,000	...	...	4,04,077
East Coast	69	500	32,779	60	538	30,200	67	10,39,002	13,27,000	2,87,338	...	...
<i>Special gauges—</i>													
Jorhat	87	88	2,471	88	28	2,300	82	54,677	39,000	...	...	15,677
Cherra-Companyganj	60	...	...	...	...	(b)	...	...	(b)	...	...	...
TOTAL	221	4,954	10,80,268	218	5,141	11,80,500	232	2,56,63,442	2,94,83,000	38,19,558	...	...
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.													
<i>Standard gauge—</i>													
Great Indian Peninsula (c)	348	1,491	7,14,815	479	1,491	6,48,000	435	1,23,98,683	1,13,90,000	...	...	10,08,683
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	542	401	3,23,800	703	401	2,47,000	530	50,55,169	54,22,000	...	...	4,33,169
Madras	246	840	1,90,079	233	840	1,90,000	230	50,19,931	52,58,000	2,38,069	...	...
TOTAL	350	2,792	12,34,774	442	2,792	10,93,000	391	2,32,73,783	2,20,70,000	...	...	12,03,783
Assisted companies.													
<i>Standard gauge—</i>													
Delhi-Umalla-Kalka	137	160	21,705	136	160	32,100	201	6,16,664	8,21,000	2,04,336	...	...
Larkessur	242	22	4,017	183	22	4,900	223	1,31,577	1,20,000	...	...	5,377
Southern Punjab (Delhi-Samamta)	...	...	...	...	402	25,200	03	...	(d) 90,700	90,700	...	...
<i>Metro gauge—</i>													
Rohilkhand and Kumaon (Coy.'s sec.)	120	66	5,346	81	66	5,100	77	1,97,378	2,05,000	7,622	...	...
Bengal Duars	176	36	4,717	131	36	4,400	122	1,57,700	1,62,000	4,240	...	...
Dibru-Sadiya	101	78	15,730	202	78	13,500	173	2,97,828	3,09,000	71,172	...	...
Ahmedabad-Parantij	...	...	...	...	54	2,100	39	...	47,200	47,200	...	...
<i>Special gauge—</i>													
Darjeeling-Himalayan	288	51	15,388	302	51	15,000	294	3,60,752	3,61,000	248	...	...
TOTAL	174	413	60,903	162	869	1,02,300	118	17,01,959	21,81,900	4,19,941	...	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.													
<i>Standard gauge—</i>													
Bina-Goonna	27	74	2,109	28	74	2,700	36	46,931	34,700	...	...	12,231
Bhopal-Ujjain	80	114	6,883	60	114	9,700	85	2,10,004	1,47,000	...	...	69,004
Nagda-Ujjain	49	34	1,245	37	35	1,700	48	(e) 36,610	33,800	...	...	2,810
The Nizam's guaranteed state	181	333	57,702	173	334	72,300	216	14,32,209	16,40,000	2,13,791	...	...
The Gackwar's Pettad	111	13	1,470	114	13	000	40	36,178	22,300	...	...	13,878
Rajputra-Bhatinda	135	108	11,436	100	108	10,100	94	3,00,179	2,59,000	...	...	1,01,179
Kolar Gold-fields	227	10	1,925	192	10	4,100	410	81,247	1,02,000	20,753	...	...
<i>Metro gauge—</i>													
Yewantpur-Mysore Frontier (including Mysore-Nanjangud)	80	66	4,238	64	66	5,900	89	1,20,179	1,53,000	33,821	...	...
The Gackwar's Mehsana	65	93	6,121	60	93	6,700	72	1,43,743	1,24,000	...	...	19,743
Kolhapur	74	29	2,881	99	29	1,000	34	51,039	30,000	...	...	15,039
<i>Special gauges—</i>													
The Gackwar's Dabhoi	49	72	4,047	56	79	3,000	38	82,643	80,800	...	...	1,843
Anklesva-Pardi (Kajpipila)	...	...	...	...	19	200	11	...	4,900	4,900	...	...
Cooch Behar	56	22	1,426	65	22	1,100	50	28,832	22,500	...	...	6,332
TOTAL	115	908	1,01,491	105	996	1,19,100	120	20,44,794	26,06,000	21,206	...	...
Lines owned and worked by native states.													
<i>Metro gauge—</i>													
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagarh-Portbandar	84	334	33,975	102	334	31,700	95	6,54,937	6,40,000	...	...	14,937
Jetalsar-Kajkot	70	40	3,542	77	40	3,700	80	83,105	90,600	7,435	...	...
Jamnagar	...	...	...	...	51	1,900	37	...	53,500	53,500	...	...
Jodhpore-Bikaner	61	364	29,612	81	364	20,400	50	5,22,486	4,09,000	...	...	53,486
Coosypore-Uttor	43	00	2,191	36	00	3,300	55	03,093	50,500	...	...	0,593
<i>Special gauge—</i>													
Morvi	70	94	7,242	77	94	6,700	71	1,59,411	1,69,000	9,589	...	...
TOTAL	70	898	70,502	85	949	87,700	71	14,83,092	14,78,000	...	...	4,492
GRAND TOTAL	225	20,103	50,20,883	250	20,843	50,75,400	244	10,70,72,585	11,33,91,900	63,19,315	...	...

(a) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Shadnoli

(a) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Shadipalli railways.

(b) Information not received.

(c) Includes the Wardha Goal, the Dhond-Masamad, the Khamsan, and the Amravati railways.

(d) Total earnings from the 10th November to the 18th December, 1897.

(e) Total earnings from the 15th July to the 19th December, 1896.

CALCUTTA, the 30th December, 1897.

H. BONHAM-CARTER, Capt., R.E.,
Offg. Under Secretary.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XXXVI of 1897-98.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st April, 1897*, audited figures have been used, as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1890-97.	WEEK ENDING 19TH DECEMBER, 1896.				WEEK ENDING 18TH DECEMBER, 1897.				Earnings from 1st April to 19th December, 1896.	Earnings from 1st April to 18th December, 1897.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings.		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings.							
			Total.	Per mile worked.		Total.	Per mile worked.						
State lines worked by companies.													
Standard gauge—	R	Miles.	R	R	Miles.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
East Indian	606	1,735	11,86,068	684	1,737	12,58,000	724	3,77,43,110	4,18,84,000	41,40,890	...	...	...
Bengal Central	140	125	15,724	120	125	21,000	108	6,94,574	8,19,000	1,24,420	...	...	...
Bengal-Nagpur	137	862	1,24,710	150	862	1,12,000	130	30,22,519	38,80,000	...	...	...	36,510
Indian Midland (including Bhopal-tarsi)	139	752	1,08,067	144	752	1,15,000	153	37,98,764	42,83,000	4,84,236	...	...	...
Beswada extd. (East Coast state)	134	21	1,828	87	21	2,600	124	96,771	1,08,000	11,229	...	...	...
Mad.-Konur sec. (Beswada-Mad.)	103	9	938	104	9	800	89	80,540	44,700	...	...	...	5,840
Metre gauge—													
Rajputana-Malwa (including Godhra-Kutiam-Nagda)	212	1,815	4,10,557	226	1,815	4,02,000	221	1,39,59,843	1,34,83,000	...	...	...	4,76,843
Palampur-Deesa	58	17	723	43	17	400	23	39,418	25,400	...	...	...	14,018
South Indian	105	1,042	1,40,422	143	1,042	1,53,000	147	64,77,549	65,80,000	1,02,451	...	...	...
Mayavaram-Mutpet	91	54	3,490	65	54	3,700	66	1,87,151	1,90,000	8,849	...	...	...
Southern Mahratta (including Gun-takal-Mysore Frontier Section)	110	1,105	1,30,928	112	1,105	1,00,000	91	30,94,620	32,33,000	1,38,380	...	...	...
Mysore sec. (Southern Mahratta)	103	296	28,164	95	296	33,000	111	11,40,692	14,24,000	2,83,308	...	...	...
Bengal and North-Western (including Tirhoot Section)	140	803	1,00,015	125	807	1,15,000	139	39,09,315	43,00,000	3,90,685	...	...	...
Lucknow-Bareilly	71	210	16,151	77	200	17,400	87	5,36,777	5,63,000	26,223	...	...	...
Assam-Bengal	61	286	9,676	34	286	20,900	73	3,94,194	5,57,000	2,62,806	...	...	...
Burma.	175	806	1,08,822	191	808	1,42,000	160	48,43,318	53,98,000	5,54,682	...	...	...
TOTAL	232	10,078	24,00,885	244	10,090	25,02,800	248	8,29,49,164	8,89,10,100	59,60,930	...	...	...
State lines worked by the State.													
Standard gauge—													
North Western (a)	211	2,797	6,08,863	216	2,883	6,58,000	228	2,02,66,427	2,37,39,000	34,72,573	...	...	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (including the metre gauge link)	193	815	1,55,707	191	875	1,64,000	187	58,34,504	60,23,000	1,88,496	...	...	...
Eastern Bengal (including metre and 2' 6" gauges)	354	814	2,86,388	352	817	2,30,000	404	1,12,99,616	1,08,71,000	...	...	...	4,28,616
East Coast	94	500	32,779	60	538	30,200	67	17,00,713	20,14,000	3,13,287	...	...	...
Special gauges—													
Jorhat	73	28	2,471	88	28	2,300	82	74,624	65,400	...	...	...	9,224
Cherra-Companyganj	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	(c) 5,058	(d) 4,200	...	...	...	858
TOTAL	219	4,934	10,00,600	218	5,141	11,90,500	232	3,92,12,942	4,27,10,600	35,03,658	...	...	...
Lines worked by guaranteed coo.													
Standard gauge—													
Great Indian Peninsula (a)	407	1,491	7,14,815	479	1,491	6,48,000	435	2,21,99,121	1,88,52,000	...	...	...	33,47,121
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	230	401	3,23,880	703	401	2,47,000	530	1,08,77,999	1,00,33,000	...	...	...	8,44,999
Madras	253	840	1,90,079	233	840	1,98,000	230	78,45,000	82,00,000	4,14,000	...	...	...
TOTAL	397	2,732	12,34,774	442	2,732	10,93,000	394	4,09,23,055	3,71,45,000	...	...	...	37,78,055
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	255	17,824	47,75,997	208	18,029	47,86,300	205	10,30,85,161	16,87,71,700	56,86,539	...	...	...
Assisted companies.													
Standard gauge—													
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	158	160	21,705	130	160	32,100	201	9,47,007	11,08,000	2,60,993	...	...	...
Tarkessur	274	22	4,017	103	22	4,900	223	2,20,524	2,17,000	...	...	...	3,523
Southern Punjab (Delhi-Samasata)	...	...	...	...	408	25,200	63	...	(f) 90,700	90,700	...	...	...
Metre gauge—													
Rohilkhand and Kumaon (Co.'s sec.)	131	66	5,346	81	66	5,100	77	3,41,893	3,14,000	...	...	...	27,893
Bengal Doons	140	30	4,717	131	30	4,400	122	2,14,314	2,20,000	5,686	...	...	...
Dibru-Sadiya	100	70	15,730	202	78	13,500	173	4,01,275	5,73,000	1,71,725	...	...	...
Ahmedabad-Parantij	...	...	...	...	54	2,100	39	...	(g) 63,500	63,500	...	...	...
Special gauge—													
Darjeeling-Himalayan	285	51	15,388	302	51	15,000	294	5,92,713	5,69,000	...	...	...	23,713
TOTAL	170	413	60,903	162	809	1,02,300	110	27,77,724	32,15,200	4,37,476	...	...	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.													
Standard gauge—													
Bla-Goon	28	74	2,109	28	74	2,700	36	70,686	67,600	...	...	...	3,086
Bhopal-Ujjain	80	114	6,885	60	114	9,700	85	3,34,278	4,47,000	...	...	...	87,278
Nagda-Ujjain	53	34	1,245	37	35	1,700	40	(h) 30,610	73,400	36,790	...	...	...
The Nizam's guaranteed state	191	233	57,702	172	234	72,300	216	22,58,725	24,91,000	2,32,275	...	...	...
The Gackwar's Petlad	159	13	1,470	114	13	000	40	93,227	44,400	...	...	...	50,827
Rajputa-Bhatinda	159	100	11,436	100	100	10,100	94	6,93,031	4,82,000	...	...	...	2,11,031
Kolar Gold-fields	230	10	1,025	192	10	4,100	410	1,14,715	1,40,000	23,285	...	...	...
Metre gauge—													
Yavatpur-Mysore Froo. (including Mysore-Nanjund)	77	66	4,238	64	66	5,000	89	1,90,697	2,28,000	37,303	...	...	...
The Gackwar's Mehasana	85	93	0,121	60	93	6,700	72	3,20,552	2,32,000	...	...	...	88,552
Mulhapur	70	29	2,881	99	29	1,080	34	64,048	68,000	...	...	...	16,048
Special gauges—													
The Gackwar's Dabhol	63	78	4,047	56	79	3,000	28	1,65,180	1,53,000	...	...	...	12,180
Ankleswar-Pardi (Kajipla)	...	...	...	...	19	200	11	...	(i) 4,900	4,900	...	...	...
Louch Behar	63	22	1,426	65	22	1,100	50	47,347	39,800	...	...	...	7,547
TOTAL	125	968	1,01,491	105	996	1,19,100	120	44,14,930	42,80,100	...	...	...	1,34,530
Lines owned and worked by native states.													
Metre gauge—													
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagarh-Por-bandar	108	334	33,975	202	334	31,700	95	12,60,412	11,95,000	...	...	...	65,412
Jettisar-Rajkot	81	40	3,542	77	40	3,700	80	1,34,850	1,44,000	9,150	...	...	...
Jamnagar	...	...	...	...	51	1,900	37	...	(j) 83,500	83,500	...	...	...
Jodhpore-Bikaner	67	364	29,612	81	364	20,400	56	8,52,262	8,11,000	...	...	...	41,262
Udaipur-Chitor	42	60	2,191	36	60	3,300	55	90,355	88,500	...	...	...	1,855
Special gauge—													
Morni	78	94	7,242	77	94	6,700	71	2,78,444	2,78,000	...	...	...	444
TOTAL	82	898	70,502	85	949	67,700	71	26,22,323	26,00,000	...	...	...	22,323
GRAND TOTAL	239	20,103	50,20,883	250	20,843	50,75,400	244	17,28,99,244	17,88,07,000	59,07,750	...	...	...

(a) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Shadipalli railways.

(b) Information not received.

(c) Total earnings from the 1st April to the 6th June, 1896.

(d) Total earnings from the 1st April to the 5th June, 1897.

(e) Includes the Waraha Coal, the Dhond-Mannad, the Khadmagao,

and the Aurhori railways.

(f) Total earnings from the 10th November to the 18th December, 1897.

(g) Total earnings from the 1st July to the 18th December, 1897.

(h) Total earnings from the 15th July to the 19th December, 1896.

(i) Total earnings from the 1st July to the 18th December, 1897.

(j) Total earnings from the 8th April to the 18th December, 1897.

H. BONHAM-CARTER, Capt., R.E.,
Offg. Under Secretary.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

**Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on
Saturday, December 18th, 1897.**

The unsettled weather which had set in over the Punjab and the North-West frontier at the close of the previous week continued but with steadily diminishing extent during the first three days of the present week, though the barometric depression with which it had been associated had wholly disappeared. On the 15th both rain and snow had wholly ceased and from that time fine weather prevailed until the close of the week with a gradually increasing temperature. The only other part of the Indian region where the weather has been disturbed during the week under review has been the extreme south. Rain was falling in Ceylon on the 12th and 13th, extended to a few places in Madras on the 14th, and continued to fall as scattered showers over the south of the Peninsula until the close of the week. In all other parts of the country the weather has been quiet and fine throughout. The unsettled weather in the north-west, giving snow to the hills and rain to the plains occasioned a brisk fall of temperature over the Punjab on the 12th, where the mean temperature was $4\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ below the average on that date. This fall of temperature gradually spread eastward and southward, and the weather was cooler than usual over the greater part of the country throughout nearly the whole week. The coolest day was the 17th, when all provinces except Burma reported a lower temperature than usual.

Daily Summary.—*Sunday, December 12th.*—Pressure had increased briskly to very rapidly over North-West India, and the depression which lay over the North-West Himalayas and the North Punjab on the 11th had wholly filled up. A large high pressure area overlay the greater part of the Punjab and of Rajputana. Elsewhere the pressure changes were slight or small and the general conditions were unchanged. Calms and light variable breezes prevailed over Northern and Central India, while north winds were reported from the Bay coasts and easterly winds over the west of the Peninsula. The mean temperature was low over the Punjab, Western Rajputana and Sind, as well as over Lower Burma and the north of the Peninsula. Snow had fallen at Chakrata, Simla, Murree and Kashmir, and rain at most places in the Punjab and the extreme west of the North-Western Provinces. At Lahore, Khushab, Rawalpindi and Cherat the fall exceeded one inch.

Monday, December 13th.—Pressure had increased slightly to rapidly over North-Western India and slightly over the west of the Peninsula, while it had fallen slightly over North-East India, Burma and the east and south of the Peninsula. Pressure was high in the north-west of India and low over the south of the Bay, and the pressure differences were greater than usual. North-westerly to westerly winds prevailed over North-Western and Northern India, northerly winds over the Bay area and easterly winds over the west of the Peninsula. The force was, light or moderate generally. The mean temperature was in slight to very large defect over the Punjab, Rajputana and Sind, in moderate defect over the central parts of the Peninsula, and generally higher than usual elsewhere. Light snow had fallen over the Kashmir and North-West Himalayas, and showers of rain were reported from Rawalpindi and Umballa. Elsewhere in India and Burma the weather was quiet and fine.

Tuesday, December 14th.—Pressure had changed very little over India, but had risen rapidly in Kashmir. The general conditions of pressure were unchanged, and the barometric gradient between North-West India and the south of the Bay was much steeper than usual. The winds were practically unchanged. The temperature was slightly to very largely below the normal over North-West India and slightly to largely below over the north of the Peninsula, but was higher than usual elsewhere. Light snow had been

received in Kashmir and light rain at Kurnool, Madras, Cuddalore and Negapatam.

Wednesday, December 15th.—The barometer had fallen briskly in parts of North-West India and changed only slightly elsewhere. The general conditions of pressure were unaltered and gradients remained steep over the Peninsula and the Bay. Calms and light variable airs had re-appeared in parts of North-West and Central India, but otherwise the winds were unaltered. The mean temperature was low except across the head of the Peninsula and in Bengal and Burma. The deficiency varied between 6° and 8° over the western desert and was 5° at Madras. Snow had ceased over the North-West Himalayas, but local showers continued to be reported from Madras.

Thursday, December 16th.—The barometer had given way everywhere. The change had however been slight except in the north-west, where it had been brisk. Barometric gradients were somewhat slighter, but pressure remained high in the north-west and low over the Bay. The winds remained generally unchanged. The mean temperature had risen and exceeded the normal in the Indus Valley and remained excessive over Burma, but elsewhere the weather was cooler than usual—largely so over Central India and Gujarat. Showers had again been received over the south of Madras.

Friday, December 17th.—The pressure changes were slight and the distribution of pressure unchanged. The winds were somewhat more north-westerly on the Orissa and Ganjam coasts than on the preceding day, but were otherwise unaltered. The temperature conditions were also unaltered. The only rainfall reported was a few showers in South Madras.

Saturday, December 18th.—There was again very little change to record in the pressure and winds. The area of high temperature in the north-west was extending, but in other respects the general conditions were little changed and the weather remained abnormally cool, except in the Punjab, Sind, the south of the Peninsula and Burma, where the heat was more or less excessive. Light rain had again been received at some southern stations.

Temperature.—Cool weather has prevailed very steadily over the greater part of India during the week under review while on the contrary over Burma the heat has been equally steadily excessive. From the north-west a cold wave started at the beginning of the week and rolled eastward and southward over Northern and Central India, but over the Peninsula the relative coolness appears to have been independent of this action and to have resulted from other causes.

The following table gives temperature data for the week :—

PROVINCE.	DECEMBER 1897.							Mean variation of week.
	12th	13th	14th	15th	16th	17th	18th	
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burma	−0.5	+0.8	+2.9	+4.0	+3.5	+3.3	+3.1	+2.4
Bengal and Assam	+0.2	+0.4	+0.6	−0.5	−2.4	−4.3	−3.5	−1.4
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	+1.6	+2.8	+0.4	−2.4	−4.0	−3.9	−2.6	−1.2
Punjab	−4.6	−4.5	−4.1	−2.4	−2.0	−2.1	−0.2	−2.8
Bombay	−0.8	−0.4	−0.3	−0.5	−1.7	−2.5	−2.8	−1.3
Central Provinces and Berar	+0.2	+1.6	+1.4	−1.0	−3.3	−5.9	−4.7	−1.7
Central India and Gujarat	+3.0	+1.8	−1.7	−5.3	−6.8	−6.3	−3.5	−2.7
Sind and Rajputana	+1.6	−3.4	−6.8	−5.8	−3.6	−1.3	+1.0	−2.6
Madras	−0.9	−1.8	−0.4	−2.2	−3.0	−2.1	−2.4	−1.8
Mean for whole of India	0	−0.3	−1.1	−1.8	−2.6	−2.8	−1.7	−1.5

The above shows that the mean temperature of the whole country was normal on the 12th and below the normal on all other days, the coolest day being

the 17th, a cool wave started in the extreme north-west on the 12th, reached Sind and Rajputana on the 13th, Gujarat and Central India on the 14th, and the North-Western Provinces and Bengal on the 15th, while over Madras and Bombay the weather was cooler than usual throughout the whole week. The provincial variations show that except in Burma the mean temperature of the week has been low in all parts of the country, the deficiency exceeding $2\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ in the Punjab, Central India, Gujarat, Sind and Rajputana.

Rain.—Practically the whole of the rainfall which occurred during the week under review was attributable to the unsettled conditions which advanced to North-Western India from regions further to the westward, at the close of the previous week. These unsettled conditions lasted, though with gradually decreasing extent and intensity during the first three days of the present week and extended from Baluchistan and the Indus Valley as far east as the West Submontane district of the North-Western Provinces. The fall of rain was fairly general over this area on the 12th of December, but was restricted to only one or two stations on the two following days, and after the 14th both rain on the plains and snow on the hills wholly ceased. In addition to the above a few light showers were received over the south of the Peninsula on different days during the week. With the exception of these two regions the weather has been rainless throughout the week.

The concluding table shows that ten of the rainfall divisions have received effective rain, the amount of the average rainfall ranging from 0·10" in Baluchistan and 0·12" in the South Punjab to 0·61" in the East Coast (south) to 0·74" in the North Punjab and to 1·04" in the Central Punjab. In addition to the abovementioned ten divisions there are three other divisions which received rain during the week, but in which the actual average amounts were less than one-tenth of an inch of rain. The rainfall in these three divisions was hence unimportant, and effective rain was only received in the south, central, submontane, hills, north and west divisions of the Punjab, Baluchistan, Malabar, the East Coast (south) and Madras (south).

The three concluding columns of the table show that for the period October 17th to December 18th the rainfall has been heavier than usual in ten divisions, *viz.*, Tenasserim, Central Burma, Arakan, North and South Bihar, the east of the North-Western Provinces, the Central and West Punjab, the east of the Central Provinces and Baluchistan, has been normal in ten divisions *viz.*, Upper Burma, Assam (Surma, Hills and Brahmaputra), Central Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, the East Submontane division of the North-Western Provinces, Sind and Hyderabad (South), and more or less short of the average in all the remaining divisions. The deficiency is large, both actually and relatively to the average over the east and south of the Peninsula.

The following totals for the week, though in most cases not large, are not unimportant, *viz.*, 1·48" at Sharakpur (Lahore); 1·80" at Ramnagar (Gujranwala); 1·55" at Kharian (Gujrat); 1·68" at Chackwal (Jhelum); 1·11" at Hazara; 1·35" at Shahpur; 1·11" at Chiniot (Jhang); and 8·81" at Vedaranyam (Tanjore).

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 18TH 1897.			RAINFALL DATA FROM OCTOBER 17TH TO DECEMBER 18TH 1897.		
		Average actual rainfall of Division.	Average normal rainfall of Division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, Oct. 17th to Dec. 18th.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a per- centage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
BURMA.	1. Tenasserim	0	0	0	6.98	5.26	+ 33
	2. Lower Burma Deltaic.	0	0.04	-0.04	4.75	7.17	- 34
	3. Central do.	0	0.03	-0.03	5.07	4.16	+ 22
	4. Upper do.	0	0.48	-0.48	3.89	4.21	- 8
	5. Arakan	0	0.28	-0.28	9.23	7.41	+ 25
	6. Eastern Bengal	0	0.05	-0.05	3.35	4.31	- 22
	7. Assam Surma	0	0.18	-0.18	3.20	3.85	- 17
	8. Do. Hills	0	0.11	-0.11	3.54	4.00	- 12
	9. Do. Brahmaputra	0	0.12	-0.12	2.61	2.48	+ 5
BENGAL AND ASSAM	10. Deltaic Bengal	0	0.05	-0.05	1.96	2.78	- 29
	11. Central do.	0	0.02	-0.02	2.51	2.26	+ 11
	12. North do.	0	0.08	-0.08	0.51	2.33	- 78
	13. Bengal Hills	0	0.09	-0.09	0.78	2.97	- 74
	14. Orissa	0	0.19	-0.19	5.11	5.18	- 1
	15. Chota Nagpur	0	0.09	-0.09	1.89	1.71	+ 11
	16. South Bihar	0	0.10	-0.10	2.41	1.53	+ 58
	17. North do.	0	0.06	-0.06	1.51	1.23	+ 22
	18. North-Western Provin- ces East	0	0.08	-0.08	3.36	1.00	+ 236
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND ODDH.	19. South Oudh	0	0.13	-0.13	0.17	0.55	- 69
	20. North do.	0	0.10	-0.10	0.02	0.46	- 96
	21. North-Western Provin- ces Central	0	0.12	-0.12	0.11	0.34	- 68
	22. North-Western Provin- ces West	0	0.12	-0.12	0	0.22	- 100
	23. North-Western Provin- ces East Submon- tane	0	0.08	-0.08	0.89	0.95	- 6
	24. North-Western Provin- ces West Submon- tane	0.04	0.17	-0.13	0.04	0.32	- 88
	25. North-Western Provin- ces Hills	0	0.22	-0.22	0.08	0.57	- 86
	26. South-East Punjab	0.01	0.16	-0.15	0.01	0.29	- 97
	27. South do.	0.12	0.07	+0.05	0.13	0.27	- 52
PUNJAB	28. Central do.	1.04	0.15	+0.89	1.31	0.51	+ 157
	29. Punjab Submontane	0.20	0.18	+0.02	0.30	0.44	- 34
	30. Do. Hills	0.49	0.15	+0.34	0.53	0.96	- 45
	31. North Punjab	0.74	0.20	+0.54	0.86	1.15	- 25
	32. West do.	0.31	0.04	+0.27	0.57	0.18	+ 217
	33. Malabar	0.19	0.34	-0.15	4.93	9.78	- 50
	34. Madras South Central	0.03	0.43	-0.40	2.38	9.24	- 74
	35. Coorg	0	0.14	-0.14	2.42	7.92	- 61
	36. Mysore	0	0.17	-0.17	0.59	5.60	- 89
BOMBAY AND MALA- BAR COAST DIS- TRICTS (MADRAS)	37. Konkan	0	0.03	-0.03	0.22	3.50	- 94
	38. Bombay Deccan	0	0.17	-0.17	0.86	3.96	- 78
	39. Hyderabad North	...	...	...	...	...	...
	40. Khandesh	0	0.16	-0.16	0.20	2.48	- 93
	41. Berar	0	0.20	-0.20	0.44	2.35	- 81
	42. Central Provinces West	0	0.20	-0.20	0.89	1.64	- 46
	43. Central Provinces Cen- tral	0	0.12	-0.12	0.82	1.33	- 38
	44. Central Provinces East	0	0.11	-0.11	2.08	1.45	+ 43
	45. Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0.59	- 100
BOMBAY (NORTH)	46. Kathiawar	0	0	0	0	0.32	- 100
	47. Sind	0	0.05	-0.05	0.14	0.16	- 13
	48. Baluchistan Hills	0.10	0.15	-0.05	1.11	0.58	+ 74
	49. Central India East	0	0.11	-0.11	0.11	0.76	- 86
RAJPUTANA AND CENTRAL INDIA.	50. Rajputana East, Cen- tral India West	0	0.06	-0.06	0	0.52	- 100
	51. West Rajputana	0	0.05	-0.05	0	0.17	- 100
	52. East Coast North	0	0.26	-0.26	4.67	8.84	- 48
	52(A) Do. do. (a)	0	0.03	-0.03	3.20	5.32	- 40
MADRAS	53. Hyderabad South	0	0.06	-0.06	1.36	1.35	+ 1
	54. Madras Central	0	0.15	-0.15	0.70	5.35	- 87
	55. East Coast Central	0	0.47	-0.47	2.63	12.05	- 78
	56. Do. South	0.61	1.02	-0.41	4.56	10.92	- 73
	57. Madras South	0.29	0.80	-0.51	6.81	12.15	- 43

W. L. DALLAS,

Asst. Meteorological Reporter
to the Government of India.

SIMLA, the 23rd December 1897.

DENZIL IBBETSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 25th December.*—The rainfall was fair in parts of South Carnatic and Tanjore and on the Nilgiris; elsewhere it was slight or *nil*. The water-supply is generally insufficient for cultivation except in parts of the Northern Circars and the Deccan. More rain is required everywhere. Agricultural operations are general but are retarded in parts by want of rain. The wet crops in parts are in good condition, but the dry crops generally and the wet crops in parts are suffering for want of rain. The outturn of crops is generally middling to fair; but is bad in parts. Pasture is sufficient, and fodder is available. The condition of cattle is normal. Prices are rising slightly in Nellore and the southern group; elsewhere they are slightly easier. There is no improvement in prospects and the Carnatic and the adjoining tracts still give cause for anxiety. The numbers on relief were—Nellore test works—workers—463 men, 717 women, 601 children, total 1,786. Fed in kitchens—dependants—52 children—Others—men 4, women 5, total 101; grand total 1,837.

Bombay.—*For week ending 27th December.*—Rain is urgently wanted for the late crops which are withering in parts of Sholapur, Bijapur, and Dharwar. *Jowari* (*Sorghum vulgare*) has been damaged by blight or excessive cold in parts of Ahmednagar, Poona, and Satara. *Tur* (*Cajanus indicus*) and cotton in one taluka of Broach and crops in two talukas of Shikarpur have been injured by locusts. The harvesting of the early crops is progressing in four, and sowing of the late crops in three, districts. Preparations for next season continue in three districts. Supplies of fodder and water are sufficient. The agricultural stock is healthy. Prices have fallen in eight districts and are almost stationary elsewhere. Prices in affected districts were—Belgaum 19¹/₁₆, Bijapur 15¹/₁₆, Sholapur 9¹/₁₆, and Poona 11¹/₁₆, seers per rupee. The average number on relief works, including dependants, was—Bijapur 965, Sholapur 9,687, Poona 5,749, Belgaum 798; total 17,199, of whom 16,313 are relief workers and 886 dependants. Of relief workers—5,635 are men, 7,746 women, and 2,932 children. Of dependants—24 are men, 60 women, and 802 children. On gratuitous relief—Sholapur 1,907, including 56 in poor-houses, Poona 3,199; total 5,106, of whom 1,714 are men, 1,875 women, and 1,517 children. Total number on relief:—22,305.

Bengal.—*For week ending 27th December.*—The weather was generally clear, but towards the end of the week it became cloudy in parts, and light showers are reported from Bankura, Backergunge, and Chittagong. The harvesting of the winter rice is being rapidly completed, and the outturn, taking the province as a whole, is estimated at 18 annas. All cold-weather crops promise well. The gathering of *katái* pulse and the pressing of sugarcane have begun in some districts. Locusts appeared in parts of the Sonthal Parganas, but no damage to the crops is reported. There was a fall in the price of rice in some districts, but generally prices were stationary. Cattle are generally in good condition, but scarcity of fodder is still reported from Kurigram in Rangpur. There is a scarcity of drinking-water in the flooded tracts of Chittagong.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 29th December.*—Seasonable weather prevails, but no rain has fallen though it is much wanted in many districts. Irrigation and weeding of the spring and poppy crops continue and prospects are generally favourable. There is no want of fodder for cattle and markets are well supplied with food-grains. Prices are stationary.

or are lower in all districts, except in Bareilly, Lucknow and Unao, where they have risen slightly.

Punjab.—*For week ending 27th December.*—Rainfall nil. The harvesting of autumn crops is nearly over. Sugarcane-pressing and cotton-picking are going on. Sowings of spring crops have been completed and in some districts large areas have been sown owing to recent rains. The outturn of sugarcane is reported to be good in Peshawar and that of cotton to be below average in Dera Ismail Khan. The standing spring crops promise well. The stocks of food grains are said to be scarce in parts of Amritsar. Cattle are generally in good-condition. Fodder is sufficient except in parts of Dera Ismail Khan. Prices are generally high; they are slightly rising in Lahore and Peshawar, and are falling in Jullundur, Ferozepore, Amritsar, Rawalpindi and Dera Ismail Khan; the figures are unchanged in other districts. Wheat is selling from 10½ to 13, gram 11½ to 12, barley 16, great millet 18, maize 17 to 21, and bulrush millet 15 to 22, seers per rupee.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 27th December.*—The weather is clear and cold with passing clouds in Chhattisgarh. The threshing and winnowing of autumn crops and picking of cotton continue; also the pressing of sugarcane with average yield. The general prospects of the spring crops are favourable, but the ordinary winter showers would be beneficial, especially to late sown crops and to those on high lying lands. Slight injury is reported to various crops from blight and frost in parts of Hoshangabad, Balaghat, Nimar and Chhindwara and some damage has been caused by insects in Bilaspur. Linseed is reported to have been damaged by rust and its germination to have failed in parts of the Drug tahsil of Raipur. Fodder is sufficient. The price of *Juar* (*Sorghum vulgare*) and rice continues to fall as the new crops come to market. The numbers on relief have now fallen to 13,000. The numbers on relief works were—Balaghat 1,225 and Bilaspur 37; total 1,262. The numbers on gratuitous relief were—Saugor 330, Damoh 335, Jubbulpore 726, Mandla 154, Seoni 53, Narsinghpur 44, Hoshangabad 333, Betul 72, Chhindwara 137, Bhandara 1,230, Balaghat 553, Raipur 2,187, and Bilaspur 4,526; total 11,914. Total number on relief:—13,176. There were also 11,901 persons employed on railway works. Details of relief workers—men 579, women 472, and children 211. Dependants—men 2, women 4, and children 42. Poor-houses—men 537, women 518, and children 2,616. Otherwise relieved—men 953, women 2,691, and children 4,512, with 39, unclassified. Wage prices—Balaghat 13, and Bilaspur 14, seers per rupee.

Burma.—*For week ending 25th December.*—In Lower Burma reaping and threshing are progressing and prospects continue very good. In Upper Burma the reaping of the wet-weather paddy and cultivation of the dry crops are progressing everywhere. The standing crops promise well except in Pakokku where they are poor, and in the Salin township of the Minbu district where some of the early paddy, maize and *jowar* crops are in bad condition for want of later rain. The price of paddy has risen considerably in Pakokku; slightly in Tharrawaddy, Thayetmyo, and Pegu; and has fallen in Rangoon; elsewhere it is stationary.

Assam.—*For week ending 29th December.*—The weather is seasonable. The reaping of the late rice is in progress and the outturn is generally good. Sowing of pulses is over; that of mustard is still in progress in Lakhimpur. The condition of the sugarcane is good in Lakhimpur; elsewhere it is fair. Pruning of tea continues. Prices of common rice—Silchar 13, Sylhet 12½, Dhubri 11, Gauhati and Dibrugarh 10, Tezpur and Nowgong 9, and Sibsagar 12, seers per rupee. Fodder is scarce in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 27th December.*—**MYSORE:** The standing crops are in good condition. Prices have risen slightly in Bangalore, Tumkur, and Hassan; and have fallen in Chitaldroog, Kadur, and Shimoga. *Ragi* (*Eleusine coracana*) has been harvested in Bangalore, Kolar, and Mysore.

COORG: The rice harvest and coffee-picking continue. Prices of food-grains are stationary. Water and fodder for cattle are sufficient.

Berar and Hyderabad.—For week ending 27th December.—**BERAR:** The weather is cold. The harvesting of the monsoon crops continues. Cotton-picking is in progress. The winter crops are in good condition in most parts of the province. The fodder and water-supply are sufficient. No material change in prices of food-grains. Prices—Akola 18, Amraoti 18½, Basim 20, Buldana 16, Ellichpur 19, Wun 22, seers per rupee.

HYDERABAD: No rain during the week. The standing spring crops require rain urgently in many parts. The cold is reported to have damaged the *jowari* (*Sorghum vulgare*) in some places. Prices of food-grains are fairly steady, but have gone up in parts. Prices—wheat 5½, coarse rice 6½, and *jowari* 12 seers per current sicca rupee.

Central India.—For week ending 27th December.—No rain fell in Central India during the week. Rain is wanted in parts of the Bhopawar agency. Agricultural operations are in progress throughout Central India. The standing crops are in good condition. The agricultural stock is in good condition in all agencies and pasturage is available. Prices are steady in Gwalior and Baghelkhand and are falling in other agencies. The condition of the opium crop is good in Bhopal and Bhopawar and is fair in Malwa. No report received from Bundelkhand.

Rajputana.—For week ending 29th December.—Agricultural operations are in progress and standing crops are in good condition. Harvesting of autumn crops and sowing of spring crops continue. Agricultural stock is in fair condition in Meywar; good elsewhere. Pasturage or fodder is sufficient. Prices are rising in Kerowlee and Jeysulmere; falling in Jhallawar, Jeypore, Haraoti, Ulwar and Bikanir; are fluctuating in Pertabgarh and Meywar, and are steady elsewhere.

Kashmir.—For week ending 28th December.—The weather is fine. Prices continue a little below normal.

Nepal.—For week ending 27th December.—No rain. The weather is cold and frosty. Price—8½ seers per rupee.

The total numbers in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks were as follows:—

NAME OF PROVINCE.	PRECEDING WEEK.			PRESENT WEEK.			Increase or decrease.
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	TOTAL.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	TOTAL.	
Madras . . .	1,200	40	1,040	1,786	101	1,887	+ 847
Bombay . . .	16,697	4,951	21,648	17,199	5,106	22,305	+ 657
Central Provinces	2,702	20,859	23,561	1,262	11,914	13,176	—10,385
TOTAL . . .	20,399	25,850	46,249	20,247	17,121	37,368	—8,881

DENZIL IBBETSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.



SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India.

No. 2.1 CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 8, 1898.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully or made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in PART VI of the GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The SUPPLEMENT and PART VI of the GAZETTE can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

STATISTICS AND COMMERCE.
CUSTOMS

No. 87 S. R., dated Calcutta, the 6th January 1898.

ORDER—By the Government of India, FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

READ—

Customs Circular No. 1 of 1898.

ORDERED, that the Circular be published for general information in the Supplement to the Gazette of India.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Customs Circular No. 1 of 1898.

From—The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, No. 5287 S. R., dated the 10th December 1897.

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Financial Department.

• • • The Government of India are of opinion that machinery for the manufacture of braid—of whatever fibrous material the braid is composed—should be held to be included in entry No. 14 (a) of Schedule IV of the Import Tariff.

From—The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, No. 5343 S. R., dated the 11th December 1897.

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Revenue Department.

• • • • •
India-rubber Attock blocks are component parts of railway carriages.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, December 25th, 1897.

Very quiet and settled conditions have prevailed over the Indian region during the week under review. Throughout the whole week pressure has been uninterruptedly high over North Western and Central India, and uninterruptedly low over the south-east of the Arabian Sea and the south of the Bay. The daily changes of the barometer have occasioned variations in the amount of the pressure difference between these two areas, but these general conditions of pressure have held steadily throughout. The winds have been almost equally steady, blowing from between north-west and north-east on the coasts of the Bay and from the eastward over the central parts of India and the centre and west of the Peninsula, while over Northern and North-Western India calms have been exceedingly numerous. A few showers have been reported from the south of the Peninsula and from Ceylon on different days of the week, but the rainfall in this region has been generally light, while in all other parts of the country the weather has been rainless. Quite at the close of the week there were signs of the development of a storm within the low pressure area which had held steadily over the south of the Bay, but even this change exercised no effect on the general weather over the south of the Peninsula. The mean temperature has been generally higher than usual except in Bengal (where for four days) and in Madras (where for six days) the heat was less than usual.

Daily Summary.—Sunday, 19th December.—The barometer had risen briskly over Sind, but had changed very little elsewhere. Pressure was high and uniform over North-Western and Central India, relatively high over Upper Assam and Upper Burma, and low over the south of the Bay. The pressure differences were greater than usual. The winds were northerly over the Bay area, easterly over the centre and west of the Peninsula and variable and light over Central and North-Western India. The mean temperature was, relatively to the normal, high over Burma, over the south-west of the Peninsula and over North-West India, and low elsewhere. The greatest excess was $5^{\circ}8$ at Bassein, the greatest defect $6^{\circ}3$ at False Point. A few showers had been received over the south of the Peninsula and locally at Quetta, while light snow had fallen at Minimarg.

Monday, 20th December.—The pressure changes had been generally slight and unimportant. Pressure remained highest in the north-west and centre of India and lowest over the south of the Bay. Westerly winds had appeared down the Gangetic Plain, but, with this exception, the winds were unchanged. The mean temperature was low over Bengal and around the north of the Bay, as well as in some South Madras districts, but in general the heat was greater than usual. A few showers had again been received over the southern half of the Peninsula, but elsewhere the weather had been rainless.

Tuesday, 21st December.—Pressure had decreased briskly over the western desert, but elsewhere the barometric changes remained slight. Pressure was high and fairly uniform over the centre and north-west of India, and low over the south of the Bay. The winds were practically unaltered. The mean temperature remained low, relatively to the average, over the east of the Peninsula, Bengal, and the greater part of Burma, but elsewhere the heat was greater than usual. Over the western desert the excess was between 4° and 6° . Light snow has been received over parts of Kashmir, while about 1" of rain had fallen at some places in the south of the Peninsula and in Ceylon.

Wednesday, 22nd December.—The barometer had recovered again over the western desert, but elsewhere the barometric changes were again unimportant. The general distribution of pressure was unchanged. The winds were somewhat more easterly in South Burma and more north-westerly on the south-west shores of the Bay, while the westerly current down the Gangetic Plain

was giving way, but elsewhere there had been little or no change. The mean temperature was low over the Peninsula, Deltaic Bengal, and Arakan, and generally excessive elsewhere. The excess was greatest, and, as much as 7° , at Jacobabad. There had been no rain over India.

Thursday, 23rd December.—A slight barometric fall had occurred over Sind, but elsewhere pressure had increased, the change having been brisk to rapid over the greater part of Northern India. The area of highest pressure had been transferred eastward to the Gangetic Plain, but otherwise the distribution was unaltered. Calms and northerly breezes prevailed over Northern India, north-east to north-west winds over the Bay area and easterly winds elsewhere. The distribution of mean temperature, relatively to the normal, was generally the same as on the 22nd, but there had been a fall over the north-west of India, and the areas of greatest excess were reported from Burma and from the Central Provinces. There had again been no rain over India.

Friday, 24th December.—Pressure had decreased slightly in Bengal and the south of the Peninsula and had risen elsewhere. The rise had been greatest and brisk to rapid over North-West India, and the area of highest pressure had been re-transferred to that region. The lowest pressures continued to be reported from the south of the Bay. The winds were practically unaltered. The mean temperature was low over the Peninsula (except South Madras) and the west and south-west of Bengal, but elsewhere the heat remained excessive. The greatest excess was 6° at Hyderabad (Sind), so that the hottest area, relatively to the normal, had again been transferred to the north-west.

Saturday, December 25th.—Pressure had fallen briskly over the east of the Peninsula and the west of the Bay, and a depression had apparently been formed within the low pressure area which had held so steadily over the south of the Bay. The highest pressures continued to be reported from North-West India, and the barometric difference between the Punjab and the south of the Bay was abnormally large. The wind had shifted to north-west over the south of Madras, and the wind was apparently strong over the south of the Bay. The mean temperature was low over the north of the Peninsula and the central parts of India, and was higher than usual elsewhere. The greatest excess was $7^{\circ}1$ at Kurrachee. There was again no rain over India.

Temperature.—The temperature distribution, relatively to the normal, has been fairly steady during the week under review. On Sunday, the 19th, the mean temperature was lower than usual over the east of the Peninsula, the head of the Peninsula, Bengal and Arakan, and was generally higher than usual elsewhere. This condition lasted with only slight modifications until Friday, the 24th, when the temperature rose to above the normal over Arakan and Burma, so that on the two last days of the week the heat was generally excessive, except over the northern half of the Peninsula and the central parts of India.

The following table gives the temperature data for the week:—

PROVINCE.	DECEMBER 1897.							Mean variation of week.
	19th.	20th.	21st.	22nd.	23rd.	24th.	25th.	
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	•
Burma	+2.6	+1.5	+0.6	+1.0	+2.6	+3.3	+3.1	+2.1
Bengal and Assam	—2.2	—1.2	—0.8	—0.3	+0.3	+0.7	+1.9	—0.2
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	—0.5	+1.9	+2.0	+1.5	+1.0	+1.2	+0.7	+1.1
Punjab	+1.2	+2.1	+2.2	+2.2	+1.3	+0.6	+1.3	+1.6
Bombay	—0.4	+2.1	+1.8	+0.2	—0.5	—0.5	—0.3	+0.3
Central Provinces and Berar	—1.3	+0.9	+1.3	+1.5	+1.9	+1.5	—0.8	+0.7
Central India and Gujarat	—0.7	+1.7	+2.0	+2.2	+1.9	+1.4	+0.5	+1.4
Sind and Rajputana	+2.2	+4.0	+4.8	+5.1	+1.9	+3.3	+1.3	+3.2
Madras	—1.2	—0.6	—0.7	—1.4	—1.8	—0.1	+1.3	—0.6
Mean for whole of India	0	+1.4	+1.5	+1.3	+1.0	+1.3	+1.0	+1.1

The above shows that the mean temperature of the whole country was exactly normal on the 19th, and about 1° above the normal on the remaining days of the week. The provincial variations show a moderate excess of temperature for the week in Burma, Sind and Rajputana, a slight excess in the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab and Central India, and a normal temperature in Bengal, Bombay, the Central Provinces and Madras.

Rain.—The week has been rainless over the greater part of the country. Very light showers have been received in Baluchistan, Malabar and Coorg, and light showers in the South-Central and South divisions of Madras and the East Coast (South). In the last named division the average actual rainfall for the week was $0.57''$, and in Madras (South-Central) $0.29''$, and these were the only two divisions which received any rain of importance.

The three last columns of the rainfall table, showing the state of the seasonal fall, exhibit an increasing deficiency in the rainfall up to date.

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING 25TH DECEMBER 1897.			RAINFALL DATA FROM 17TH OCTOBER TO 25TH DECEMBER 1897.		
		Average actual rainfall of Division.	Average normal rainfall of Division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, 17th Oct. to 25th Dec.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a per- centage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
BURMA	1. Tenasserim	0	0	0	6.98	5.26	+ 33
	2. Lower Burma Deltaic	0	0.01	-0.01	4.75	7.17	- 34
	3. Central do.	0	0.01	-0.01	5.07	4.17	+ 22
	4. Upper do.	0	0.07	-0.07	3.89	4.28	- 9
	5. Arakan	0	0.03	-0.03	9.23	7.43	+ 24
	6. Eastern Bengal	0	0.03	-0.03	3.35	4.35	- 23
	7. Assam Surma	0	0.02	-0.02	3.20	3.67	- 17
	8. Do. Hills	0	0.06	-0.06	3.54	4.06	- 13
	9. Do. Brahmaputra	0	0.08	-0.08	2.61	2.55	+ 2
	10. Deltaic Bengal	0	0.05	-0.05	1.96	2.83	- 31
BENGAL AND ASSAM	11. Central do.	0	0.04	-0.04	2.51	2.30	+ 9
	12. North do.	0	0.04	-0.04	0.51	2.36	- 78
	13. Bengal Hills	0	0.14	-0.14	0.78	3.11	- 75
	14. Orissa	0	0.13	-0.13	5.11	5.31	- 4
	15. Chota Nagpur	0	0.15	-0.15	1.89	1.85	+ 2
	16. South Bihar	0	0.06	-0.06	2.41	1.59	+ 52
	17. North do.	0	0.05	-0.05	1.51	1.27	+ 19
	18. North-Western Provin- ces East	0	0.11	-0.11	3.36	1.11	+ 203
	19. South Oudh	0	0.17	-0.17	0.17	0.71	- 70
	20. North do.	0	0.17	-0.17	0.02	0.03	- 97
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.	21. North-Western Provin- ces Central	0	0.14	-0.14	0.11	0.48	- 77
	22. North-Western Provin- ces West	0	0.10	-0.10	0	0.33	- 100
	23. North-Western Provin- ces East Submon- tane	0	0.08	-0.08	0.89	1.03	- 14
	24. North-Western Provin- ces West Submon- tane	0	0.16	-0.16	0.04	0.48	- 92
	25. North-Western Provin- ces Hills	0	0.23	-0.23	0.08	0.80	- 90
	26. South-East Punjab	0	0.08	-0.08	0.01	0.37	- 97
	27. South do.	0	0.11	-0.11	0.13	0.38	- 66
	28. Central do.	0	0.06	-0.06	1.31	0.58	+ 126
	29. Punjab Submontane	0	0.19	-0.19	0.28	0.03	- 56
	30. Do. Hills	0	0.38	-0.38	0.53	1.34	- 60
PUNJAB	31. North Punjab	0	0.07	-0.07	0.91	1.19	- 24
	32. West do.	0	0.02	-0.02	0.57	0.19	+ 200
	33. Malabar	0.06	0.12	-0.06	4.99	9.90	- 49
	34. Madras South-Cen- tral	0.29	0.44	-0.15	2.68	9.68	- 72
	35. Coorg	0.01	0.14	-0.13	2.43	8.00	- 70
	36. Mysore	0	0.21	-0.21	0.59	5.81	- 90
	37. Konkan	0	0.07	-0.07	0.22	3.57	- 94
	38. Bombay Deccan	0	0.13	-0.13	0.86	4.09	- 79
	39. Hyderabad North . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
	40. Khandesh	0	0.22	-0.22	0.20	2.70	- 93
BOMBAY AND MALA- BAR COAST DIS- TRICTS (MADRAS).	41. Berar	0	0.32	-0.32	0.44	2.67	- 84
	42. Central Provinces West	0	0.16	-0.16	0.89	1.80	- 51
	43. Central Provinces Cen- tral	0	0.07	-0.07	0.82	1.40	- 41
	44. Central Provinces East	0	0.09	-0.09	2.08	1.54	+ 35
	45. Gujarat	0	0.02	-0.02	0	0.00	- 100
	46. Kathiawar	0	0	0	0	0.32	- 100
	47. Sind	0	0.05	-0.05	0.14	0.21	- 33
	48. Baluchistan Hills	0.02	0.17	-0.15	1.13	0.75	+ 51
	49. Central India East	0	0.04	-0.04	0.11	0.79	- 86
	50. Rajputana East, Cen- tral India West	0	0.04	-0.04	0	0.56	- 100
RAJPUTANA AND CENTRAL INDIA.	51. West Rajputana	0	0.05	-0.05	0	0.22	- 100
	52. East Coast North	0	0.13	-0.13	4.67	8.97	- 48
	52-A. Do. do. (a)	0	0.04	-0.04	3.20	5.35	- 40
	53. Hyderabad South	0	0.03	-0.03	1.36	1.38	- 1
	54. Madras Central	0	0.13	-0.13	0.70	5.48	- 87
	55. East Coast Central	0	0.42	-0.42	2.03	12.47	- 79
	56. Do. South	0.57	1.64	-1.07	5.14	18.57	- 72
	57. Madras South	0.13	0.86	-0.73	6.94	13.01	- 47

W. L. DALLAS,

Asst. Meteorological Reporter
to the Government of India.

SIMLA, the 30th December 1897.

DENZIL IBBETSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 1st January.*—The rainfall was generally normal; there was no rain in seven northern districts; under half an inch in Nellore and Cuddapah; *nil* in Madura and Tinnevely where half an inch is due; sixty cents in Chingleput and Madras and trifling rain elsewhere. The water-supply is insufficient for cultivation, except in the Northern Circars, Bellary, Nilgiris, and Malabar. More rain is required everywhere. Agricultural operations are much retarded by want of rain. The condition of the standing crops has not materially improved. Harvests are in progress and the outturn of crops is generally middling to fair, but is bad in parts. Pasture is generally sufficient. Fodder is available. The condition of cattle is normal. Prices are fluctuating but are practically stationary, except in Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Cuddapah, Salem, and Coimbatore, in which the dry grains are slightly dearer. There is no improvement in prospects. The numbers on relief were—Nellore test works—workers—641 men, 887 women, 636 children; total 2,164. Fed in kitchens—dependants—135 children. Others—4 men and 11 women; total 150. Grand total 2,314.

Bombay.—*For week ending 3rd January.*—The harvesting of early crops is progressing in five, and the sowing of late crops in two, districts. Standing late crops are thriving except in parts of Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Poona, Satara, and Bijapur, where damage by blight, excessive cold, or drought continues. Crops have been injured by locusts in one taluka of Shikarpur. Preparations for next season continue in three districts. Supplies of fodder and water are sufficient. Agricultural stock is healthy. Prices have risen in Belgaum; fallen in ten other districts and are almost stationary elsewhere. Prices in affected districts were—Belgaum 18½, Bijapur 15½, Sholapur 9½, Poona 12½ seers per rupee. The average number on relief works, including dependants was—Bijapur 981, Sholapur 9,457, Poona 6,105, Belgaum 708; total 17,251, of whom 16,348 are relief workers and 903 dependants. Of relief workers—5,656 are men, 7,771 women, and 2,921 children. Of dependants—28 are men, 64 women, and 811 children. On gratuitous relief—Sholapur 1,928, including 47 in poor houses, Poona 237; total 2,165, of whom 715 are men, 1,002 women, and 448 children. Total number on relief 19,416.

Bengal.—*For week ending 3rd January.*—There was slight rain in parts of Orissa and South-East Bengal during the week. The harvesting of winter rice is still proceeding. All spring crops are doing well, and the earlier ones are being gathered in some districts. The prospects of the poppy crop in Bihar and of the indigo crop in Central Bengal are favourable. Sugarcane continues to be reported well; it is being cut and pressed in some districts. There was an appearance of locusts in Hazaribagh; no damage is reported. Prices were practically stationary. Scarcity of fodder is still reported from Kurigram in Rangpur, and of drinking water from the flooded tracts of Chittagong.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 5th January.*—The weather is clear and cold. High westerly winds have prevailed during the week. Rain is much needed to forward the young crops which so far are in good condition. Irrigation is in active progress where practicable. Slight damage is reported from frost in Budaun and Hardoi and by locusts in Banda. Supplies and fodder are sufficient. Prices have risen in three districts, but are lower or stationary in the others.

Punjab.—*For week ending 3rd January.*—Rain has fallen in Sialkot, Rawalpindi, and Peshawar; a slight fall is also reported from parts of Dera

Ismail Khan. The harvesting of the autumn crops is nearly over. Sugarcane-pressing and cotton-picking are still going on. The sowings of spring crops have been nearly finished in all districts except Peshawar, where wheat and barley are still being sown. The outturn of sugarcane is reported to be average in Peshawar and of cotton below average in Dera Ismail Khan. The condition and prospects of the standing spring crops are generally good. An early fall of rain is badly needed. The rain where it has fallen has benefited the standing crops. Locusts passed over two tahsils of Peshawar but did not damage the crops. Cattle are generally in good state except in Sialkot, where they are losing condition. Fodder is said to be scarce in Sialkot and sufficient elsewhere. Prices are mostly unchanged; they are only falling slightly in Mooltan, Lahore, Shahpur, Rawalpindi, and Peshawar. Wheat is selling from $10\frac{1}{2}$ to 13, gram 11 to 13, barley 16, bulrush millet 16 to 22, maize $17\frac{1}{2}$ to 23, great millet 18, and rice 9 to $9\frac{1}{2}$, seers per rupee.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 3rd January.*—The weather is clear and cold, with occasional clouds in Balaghat and Chhattishgarh. Rain is required for the spring crops; especially for those sown late or on high-lying lands. Slight damage to these crops from frost is also reported from parts of Balaghat and Bilaspur; but prospects at present generally are favourable. The threshing of autumn crops and picking of cotton are approaching completion; also the pressing of sugarcane, with average outturns. Prices of wheat and grams are steady or slightly falling; a further fall is noticeable in the price of rice in most districts; that of *juar* (*Sorghum vulgare*) has fallen to twenty seers in Chanda and is easy in other districts. The numbers on relief now amount to only 6,000. The numbers on relief works were—Bilaspur 28. Numbers on gratuitous relief—Damoh 252, Mandla 150, Betul 74, Chhindwara 1,233, Wardha 12, Bhandara 273, Balaghat 210, Raipur 428, and Bilaspur 3,376; total 6,008. Total number on relief 6,036. There were also 12,893 persons employed on railway works. Details of relief workers—men 7, women 16, and children 5. Poor-houses—men 289, women 292, and children 1,245. Otherwise relieved—men 461, women 1,382, and children 2,339. Wage prices—Bilaspur 15 seers per rupee.

Burma.—*For week ending 1st January.*—In Lower Burma reaping and threshing continue, and prospects are excellent. In Upper Burma the reaping of paddy, maize, and sessamum is in progress, and the cultivation of dry-weather paddy has commenced. Prospects are generally fair to good. The price of paddy has risen largely in Amherst and slightly in Pegu; and has fallen largely in Akyab and slightly in Rangoon; elsewhere it is stationary.

Assam.—*For week ending 4th January.*—The weather is seasonable. Reaping of late rice is in progress and the outturn is generally good. Gathering of pulses has commenced. Prospects are good in Lakhimpur; elsewhere they are fair. Sowing of mustard still continues in Lakhimpur. The mustard crop has been damaged to some extent by locusts in parts of Sylhet. The condition of sugarcane is fair; pressing has commenced in places. Pruning of tea is in progress. Prices of common rice—Silchar and Sylhet 12, Dhubri 11, Gauhati and Dibrugarh 10, Tezpur and Nowgong 9, and Sibsagar 13, seers per rupee. Fodder is insufficient in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 3rd January.*—**MYSORE:** Slight rain in parts of Tumkur. Prospects are favourable. Prices have fallen slightly in Chitaldroog, Kadur, and Shimoga; and have risen in Tumkur. The paddy has been harvested in nearly all parts of the State.

COORG: Rainfall 3 cents. The rice harvest and coffee-picking continue. Prices of food-grains are stationary. Water and fodder for cattle are sufficient.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 3rd January.*—**BERAR:** The weather is cool and clear. Picking of cotton continues and threshing of *juar* (*Sorghum vulgare*) has commenced. The general condition of the winter crops is reported as satisfactory. Fodder and water are adequate to wants.

Prices have fallen in all districts, except in Akola and Basim. Prices—*jowar*—Akola 18, Amraoti 21, Basim 20, Buldana 19, Ellichpur 21, and Wai 23, seers per rupee.

HYDERABAD: No rain during week. The cold has injured the standing spring crops in parts. Winter rice sowing is in progress. Prices of grain, though stationary in parts, have risen in some places. Prices—wheat 5, coarse rice 6½, and *jowari* 11½, seers per current sicca rupee.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 5th January.*—Agricultural operations are in progress and standing crops and prospects are good. Sowing of spring crops is progressing in Sirohi and Jeysulmere. Agricultural stock is in fair condition in Bikanir; good elsewhere. Pasturage or fodder is sufficient. Prices are rising in Jeysulmere; fluctuating in Kherwara; steady in Sirohi, Marwar, Jeypore, Dholepore, Bikanir; and are falling elsewhere. Report from Meywar not received.

Central India.—*For week ending 3rd January.*—No rain fell in Central India during the week. Rain is generally required. Agricultural operations have been completed in Bundelkhand; and are in progress in other agencies. The standing crops are in good condition. Agricultural stock is generally in good condition. Prices are stationary in Malwa and are falling in other agencies. The condition of opium is good in Bhopal and fair in Malwa.

Kashmir.—*For week ending 4th January.*—Snow has fallen. Prices continue below normal.

Jammu Province.—*For week ending 4th January.*—Slight rain during the week. Prices are stationary.

Nepal.—*For week ending 3rd January.*—No rain. The weather is cloudy but cold. Wheat and barley sowings have been finished. Some early sowings are beginning to sprout. Prices 7½ seers per rupee.

The total numbers in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks were as follows:—

NAME OF PROVINCE.	PRECEDING WEEK.			PRESENT WEEK.			Increase or decrease.
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	TOTAL.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	TOTAL.	
Madras . . .	1,786	101	1,887	2,164	150	2,314	+ 427
Bombay . . .	17,199	5,106	22,305	17,251	2,165	19,416	— 2,889
Central Provinces	1,262	11,914	13,176	28	6,008	6,036	— 7,140
TOTAL . . .	20,247	17,121	37,368	19,443	8,323	27,766	—9,602

DENZIL IBBETSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.
(FAMINE.)

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity.

NOTE.—The figures are compiled from the Local Gazettes, and give the District details of the Provincial totals published weekly in the Crop and Weather Summary in the Gazette of India.
Non-labouring children and other dependants of relief workers are classed as on relief works when distinguished in the local returns from persons gratuitously relieved in poor-houses or at their homes.

No.	Name of Province and District.	FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 11TH DECEMBER, 1897.			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 18TH DECEMBER, 1897.			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 25TH DECEMBER, 1897.			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 1ST JANUARY, 1898.		
		Relief works.	Gra-tuitous relief.	TOTAL.	Relief works.	Gra-tuitous relief.	TOTAL.	Relief works.	Gra-tuitous relief.	TOTAL.	Relief works.	Gra-tuitous relief.	TOTAL.
1	<i>Madras.</i>												
	Nellore	250	...	250	438	...	438	1,000	40	1,040	1,878	9	1,887
	TOTAL MADRAS	250	...	250	438	...	438	1,000	40	1,040	1,878	9	1,887
	<i>Bombay.</i>												
1	Bijapur	909	...	909	964	...	964	989	...	989	965	...	965
2	Sholapur	7,943	2,147	10,090	8,690	2,131	10,821	9,530	2,113	11,643	9,667	1,907	11,594
3	Poona	6,059	3,739	9,798	5,698	2,574	8,272	5,275	2,838	8,113	5,749	3,199	8,948
4	Belgaum	860	...	860	897	...	897	903	...	903	798	...	798
	TOTAL BOMBAY	15,771	5,886	21,657	16,249	4,705	20,954	16,697	4,951	21,648	17,199	5,106	22,305
	<i>Central Provinces.</i>												
1	Saugor . . . . .	...	8,649	8,649	...	680	680	...	360	360	...	330	330
2	Damoh . . . . .	...	5,704	5,704	...	1,940	1,940	...	339	339	...	335	335
3	Jabalpur . . . . .	...	15,193	15,193	...	1,721	1,721	...	1,177	1,177	...	720	720
4	Mandla . . . . .	...	18,950	18,950	...	6,433	6,433	...	470	470	...	154	154
5	Seoni . . . . .	...	1,957	1,957	...	357	357	...	229	229	...	53	53
6	Narsinghpur . . . . .	...	5,406	5,406	...	2,438	2,438	...	415	415	...	44	44
7	Hoshangabad . . . . .	...	6,596	6,596	...	6,594	6,594	...	344	344	...	333	333
8	Nimar . . . . .	...	1,557	1,557	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Betul . . . . .	...	8,305	8,305	...	7,953	7,953	...	596	596	...	72	72
10	Chindwara . . . . .	...	5,919	5,919	...	5,329	5,329	...	1,534	1,534	...	137	137
11	Nagpur . . . . .	...	69	69	...	28	28	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Chanda . . . . .	...	946	946	...	247	247	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Bhandara . . . . .	...	8,509	8,509	...	7,325	7,325	...	1,512	1,512	...	1,230	1,230
14	Balaghat	3,880	5,580	9,460	3,001	4,416	7,417	3,001	3,816	6,817	1,225	553	1,778
15	Raipur . . . . .	...	7,913	7,913	...	7,871	7,871	...	4,411	4,411	...	2,187	2,187
16	Bilaspur . . . . .	...	8,670	8,670	78	6,885	6,903	...	5,193	5,193	37	4,526	4,503
17	Wardha . . . . .	...	894	894	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL CENTRAL PROV- INCES	3,880	110,877	114,757	3,079	60,217	63,296	3,001	20,396	23,397	20,339	15,795	36,134
	<i>Central India.</i>												
1	Bundelkhand	3,568	1,129	4,697	1,694	1,313	3,007	1,521	1,269	2,790	...	...	...
	TOTAL CENTRAL INDIA	3,568	1,129	4,697	1,694	1,313	3,007	1,521	1,269	2,790	...	...	...
	<i>Rajputana.</i>												
1	Dholpur . . . . .	...	20	20	...	19	19	...	17	17	...	...	...
	TOTAL RAJPUTANA . . . . .	...	20	20	...	19	19	...	17	17	...	...	...
	GRAND TOTAL FOR ALL PROVINCES	23,469	117,912	141,381	21,460	66,254	87,714	22,219	26,673	48,892	...	...	...

* There were also 11,901 persons employed on railway and other private works.

The dates at the head of the table are the dates of the Gazette of India in which the Provincial totals were published. The figures, however, actually show the numbers on relief on each preceding Saturday. All previous returns should be read subject to a similar correction.

DENZIL IBBETSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Dated 7th January, 1898.

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SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India.

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in PART VI of the GAZETTE.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

**Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on
Saturday, January 1st, 1898.**

Pressure has been unsteady over India during the week under review, so that, though the main features of the pressure distribution have not altered, there have been considerable local changes. Pressure has been high over North-Western and part of Central India and low over the Bay or Burma, and this distribution has been maintained steadily throughout the week, but there have occurred considerable changes from day to day both in the area of high and in the area of low pressure. Thus the barometer read as high as 30.295" at Peshawar on the 30th December and as low as 30.057" on the 1st of January. Over the Bay the weather was disturbed by two slight storms, the first lasting from the 26th to the 28th, the second appearing and disappearing suddenly on the 30th December. Another important local change of pressure was the brisk to rapid fall of the barometer, which occurred over the Gangetic Plain during the 30th and 31st of December, and which resulted in the production of steep barometric gradients over the Gangetic Plain and of strong westerly winds and gales over that region. The two storms in the Bay were accompanied with slight rain over the Bay and the surrounding coasts, and a few local showers were received in Kashmir and the North Punjab during the week, but with these exceptions the weather was uninterruptedly fine throughout the whole of the Indian region. The mean temperature for the first few days of the week ranged below the normal average over Bombay and the central parts of the country, but in the second-half of the week in these localities and in other parts of India throughout the whole week the temperature was excessive and the mean temperature of the whole country for the whole week was $1\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ above the normal average.

Daily Summary.—*Sunday, December 26th.*—The barometer had fallen briskly over parts of Madras and the south of the Central Provinces, but had changed slightly elsewhere. A depression, within which the barometer read about 0·12" below the normal, lay over the south of the Bay and was apparently inclined to move northward. Pressure was high and considerably above the normal average over the north-west of India, so that the pressure differences over the central parts of the country and the Peninsula were large. The winds around the Bay were influenced by the storm and were strong to a gale in force. In Northern India calms and light variable breezes were reported. There was a large deficiency in the mean temperature over Bombay and the central parts of India, and a large excess around the head of the Bay. Showers had been received at Madras and at the Ceylon stations.

Monday, December 27th.—The barometer had risen over the south of the Peninsula and Ceylon and had fallen elsewhere. The storm over the Bay was apparently drifting northward up the Bay at the same time filling up. The winds were cyclonic around the Bay, but the force had fallen lighter. Calms and variable light breezes continued very numerous over Northern India. The heat was largely below the normal average over the central parts of India and the Bombay Presidency, and largely above over the Madras Presidency and Burma. Showers were reported around the head of the Bay as well as in Baluchistan and Persia.

Tuesday, December 28th.—Pressure had given way over Burma, Bengal and the western desert, and had increased elsewhere. The rise had been brisk in Central Madras, the fall brisk at Saugor Island, so that the Bay depression was now apparently near the head of the Bay. The storm had, however, continued to fill up. In Northern India pressure was high and calms numerous. Temperature had fallen briskly over Bengal and was below the normal there as well as over the central parts of the country and Bombay. Excessive temperatures were on the contrary reported from Burma, Madras and the Punjab. Light showers had been received around the head of the Bay and in Baluchistan.

Wednesday, December 29th.—Pressure had increased almost everywhere. The depression over the Bay had almost filled up though the lowest pressures continued to be reported from that area. The winds were between north-west and north-east around the Bay, easterly over the west of the Peninsula and variable with calms elsewhere. Pressure was highest and considerably above the normal over North-Western and Central India. The heat was excessive over the greater part of India, the principal variations from the normal having been +8°·8 at Jacobabad, +9°·7 at Vizagapatam and +7°·8 at Barisal. Light snow had fallen in Kashmir and light rain at Peshawar, Murree, Cherat, Chaman and Bhamo.

Thursday, December 30th.—The barometric changes had been large during the previous 24 hours. The barometer had fallen briskly over the Gangetic Plain and steepish gradients for west and north-west winds were appearing in that locality; it had fallen rapidly at Madras and a small storm apparently lay over the west of the Bay close to the Madras coast; it had on the contrary risen rapidly over Sind and Baluchistan, and the high pressure area in the north-west was strongly marked. A fresh, to strong westerly to north-westerly wind was blowing down the Gangetic Plain, but elsewhere there was not much change to record though the wind was rising somewhat at Madras. The mean temperature was very high over Burma, the Bay area and east of the Peninsula, Akyab reporting a variation of +8°·4, Coconada of +7°·9, Cuddapah of +8°·8 and Trichinopoly of +6°·6. Light showers of rain or snow had been received over the North-Western Himalayas, and showers over the Madras coast districts.

Friday, December 31st.—The barometer had fallen briskly to rapidly over Northern India, a low pressure area had appeared over Bihar, and the barometric gradients, already steep, had still further increased over the Gangetic Plain. At the same time pressure had increased briskly to rapidly over Madras and the storm noticed there on the preceding day had disappeared. Strong squally westerly gales were blowing down the Gangetic Plain; calms were reported over Bengal and calms or light northerly winds from Madras.

Pressure was lowest over Upper Burma. The mean temperature was lower than usual at several central stations and at Madras, but was generally excessive elsewhere. In Upper Burma the excess was between 8° and 10° . Light snow or rain had been received at one or two hill stations in the north-west, but the most important rainfall was that reported from the southern districts of Madras where Cochin reported $1.36''$, Cuddapah $1.46''$, Nellore $0.80''$, Trevandrum $0.55''$, Salem $0.41''$, Wellington $0.31''$ and Madras $0.28''$.

Saturday, January 1st, 1898.—The barometer had fallen slightly to briskly over North-West India and risen slightly to briskly over North-East India, but elsewhere the changes had been unimportant. Pressure was highest over the central parts of the country and the head of the Peninsula and was lowest in Tenasserim. The pressure differences were much smaller than on the preceding day. The winds were practically unchanged. The mean temperature was low across the head of the Peninsula, in North Bengal and in South Madras, but was excessive elsewhere. Trichinopoly reported about half an inch of rain and Wellington a few drops, but elsewhere the weather had been rainless.

Temperature.—The principal feature in the temperature records of the past week has been the large variations from the normal which have been recorded. In Madras, in Burma and around the head of the Bay the heat on different occasions has been very excessive and in North-West India on some occasions largely excessive, while, on the contrary, over the central parts of the country and Bombay the heat on some days has been from 4° to 7° less than usual.

The following table gives temperature data for the week :—

PROVINCE.	DECEMBER 1897.						JANU- ARY 1898.	Mean variation of week.
	26th.	27th.	28th.	29th.	30th.	31st.	1st.	
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	+3.1	+4.1	+3.6	+2.0	+4.4	+6.1	+2.5	+3.7
Bengal and Assam	+2.4	+3.1	+0.6	+3.8	+2.9	+0.9	+0.4	+2.0
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	+0.6	+1.1	+0.9	+0.4	+1.2	+4.1	+1.9	+1.5
Punjab	+2.7	+1.9	+3.3	+2.5	+1.1	+2.2	+1.9	+2.2
Bombay	—0.2	—1.3	—1.2	+0.5	+1.0	+1.0	+0.9	+0.1
Central Provinces and Berar	—1.8	—1.4	—0.3	+0.8	+0.2	—0.8	—0.9	—0.6
Central India and Gujarat	—1.5	—2.4	—2.1	—1.0	—0.3	+1.0	+0.7	—0.8
Sind and Rajputana	—0.7	—0.5	—0.3	+1.8	+2.6	+3.0	+2.2	+1.2
Madras	+3.0	+4.6	+4.2	+4.0	+5.4	+3.6	+1.5	+3.8
Mean for whole of India	+0.8	+1.0	+1.0	+1.6	+2.1	+2.3	+1.2	+1.5

On each day of the week the mean temperature of the whole country exceeded the normal average, the excess ranging from 0.8 on the 26th to 2.3 on the 31st December. The provincial variations show that in Bombay, the Central Provinces, Central India and Gujarat the mean temperature of the week was normal or very slightly below the normal, but that in all the other provinces the heat was excessive, the amount of the excess being greatest and nearly 4° in Madras and Burma. On the 29th when, owing to the depression over the Bay, the sky was slightly clouded over the Bay area, the night temperatures were excessively high around the head of the Bay. Thus at False Point the minimum temperature was 14.6 , at Calcutta 11.1 and at Jessore 10.3 higher than the normal average.

Rain.—The two storms over the Bay and the feebly unsettled weather in the extreme north-west during the week under review, have resulted in a slightly more extensive area of rainfall than has been the case in the two

preceding weeks. The fall of rain has, however, been exceedingly light and has exceeded the small normal average only in one or two unimportant instances. The North Punjab has received an average actual rainfall for the week of 0·22" and Baluchistan of 0·11"; these are the only amounts connected with the disturbed weather in the extreme north-west, and all the remaining rainfall reported is connected with the two storms over the Bay area. These two disturbances occasioned rain in the following thirteen divisions, *viz.*, Upper Burma, East Bengal, the Bengal Hills, Orissa, Malabar, Madras (South-Central), Coorg, Mysore, the East Coast (North), Madras (Central), the East Coast (Central), the East Coast (South) and Madras (South), but of these thirteen divisions no less than seven had an average fall for the week of less than 0·10". There were thus throughout the whole country only eight divisions which received effective rainfall during the week, the whole of the remaining divisions showing actually or practically no rain.

The third column of the table shows that in the case of East Bengal, Orissa, Malabar, Baluchistan, Central Madras and the Central Division of the East Coast the small anticipated fall of the week has been exceeded by the actual fall, but that in all other parts of the country the weather has been drier than usual.

The autumn season has thus been dry almost everywhere. The principal rainfall during the period, October 15th to the end of the year, is the Carnatic rainfall which sets in with the appearance of north-east winds along the Madras coast. During the present year the wind in this region has been abnormally northerly and north-westerly and the rainfall has, as a consequence, been exceedingly scanty, thus in the north of the East Coast the rainfall anticipated during the two and a half months, October 17th to January 1st, is 9·0", while the actual amount received was 4·7"; in Central Madras the amounts are 5·6" and 0·8" respectively; in the centre of the East Coast 12·6" and 2·9"; in the south of the East Coast 19·2" and 5·5"; in South Madras 13·5" and 7·0"; in Malabar 10·1" and 5·3"; in South-Central Madras 10·3" and 3·0"; in Coorg 8·2" and 2·5", and in Mysore 6·0" and 0·6".

In the east of the Central Provinces, the west of Bengal and the east of the North-Western Provinces the rainfall of the period is locally in excess due to heavy rainfall which accompanied disturbed weather between the 15th and 18th of October, and in parts of the Punjab and Baluchistan, it is in excess, owing to an early cold-weather disturbance which gave rain to North-Western India between the 11th and 14th of December. These two periods of disturbed and rainy weather were, however, more or less accidental, and the general characteristic of the whole autumnal period has been fine and dry weather.

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING JANUARY 1ST, 1898.			RAINFALL DATA FROM OCTOBER 17TH TO JANUARY 1ST, 1898.		
		Average actual rainfall of Division.	Average normal rainfall of Division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, Oct. 17th to Jan. 1st.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a per- centage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
BURMA.	1. Tenasserim	0	0	0	6.98	5.20	+ 33
	2. Lower Burma Deltaic	0	0.04	-0.04	4.75	7.21	- 34
	3. Central do.	0	0.01	-0.01	5.07	4.18	+ 21
	4. Upper do.	0.01	0.06	-0.05	3.90	4.34	- 10
	5. Arakan	0	0	0	9.23	7.43	+ 24
	6. Eastern Bengal	0.05	0.01	+0.04	3.40	4.36	- 22
BENGAL AND ASSAM	7. Assam Surma	0	0.02	-0.02	3.20	3.88	- 18
	8. Do. Hills	0	0.07	-0.07	3.54	4.13	- 14
	9. Do. Brahmaputra	0	0.06	-0.06	2.01	2.01	0
	10. Deltaic Bengal	0	0.01	-0.01	1.96	2.84	- 31
	11. Central do.	0	0.01	-0.01	2.51	2.31	+ 9
	12. North do.	0	0.01	-0.01	0.51	2.37	- 78
	13. Bengal Hills	0.01	0.03	-0.02	0.79	3.14	- 75
	14. Orissa	0.13	0.03	+0.10	5.24	5.31	- 2
	15. Chota Nagpur	0	0.02	-0.02	1.89	1.87	+ 1
	16. South Bihar	0	0.03	-0.03	2.41	1.62	+ 49
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND ODDH.	17. North do.	0	0.03	-0.03	1.51	1.30	+ 16
	18. North-Western Provin- ces East	0	0.04	-0.04	3.36	1.14	+ 195
	19. South Oudh	0	0.11	-0.11	0.17	0.83	- 80
	20. North do.	0	0.05	-0.05	0.02	0.68	- 97
	21. North-Western Provin- ces Central	0	0.07	-0.07	0.11	0.55	- 80
	22. North-Western Provin- ces West	0	0.08	-0.08	0	0.41	- 100
	23. North-Western Provin- ces East Submon- tane	0	0.03	-0.03	0.89	1.05	- 15
	24. North-Western Provin- ces West Submon- tane	0	0.10	-0.10	0.04	0.58	- 93
	25. North-Western Provin- ces Hills	0	0.14	-0.14	0.08	0.94	- 88
	26. South-East Punjab	0	0.03	-0.03	0.01	0.39	- 97
PUNJAB	27. South do.	0	0.03	-0.03	0.13	0.41	- 68
	28. Central do.	0	0.09	-0.09	1.31	0.06	+ 98
	29. Punjab Submontane	0	0.11	-0.11	0.28	0.74	- 62
	30. Do. Hills	0	0.22	-0.22	0.53	1.55	- 66
	31. North Punjab	0.22	0.28	-0.06	1.13	1.47	- 23
	32. West do.	0	0.08	-0.08	0.57	0.27	+ 111
BOMBAY AND MALA- BAR COAST DIS- TRICTS (MADRAS)	33. Malabar	0.33	0.16	+0.17	5.32	10.06	- 47
	34. Madras South-Central	0.35	0.03	-0.28	3.02	10.31	- 70
	35. Coorg	0.02	0.14	-0.12	2.45	8.20	- 70
	36. Mysore	0.08	0.14	-0.12	0.61	5.95	- 90
	37. Konkan	0	0.03	-0.03	0.22	3.00	- 94
	38. Bombay Deccan	0	0.10	-0.10	0.86	4.19	- 79
CENTRAL PROV- INCES AND BERAR	39. Hyderabad North . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
	40. Khandesh	0	0.13	-0.13	0.20	2.83	- 93
	41. Berar	0	0.10	-0.10	0.44	2.77	- 84
	42. Central Provinces West	0	0.05	-0.05	0.89	1.85	- 52
	43. Central Provinces Cen- tral	0	0.06	-0.06	0.82	1.46	- 44
	44. Central Provinces East	0	0.09	-0.09	2.08	1.64	+ 27
BOMBAY (NORTH)	45. Gujarat	0	0.01	-0.01	0	0.62	- 100
	46. Kathiawar	0	0.01	-0.01	0	0.32	- 100
	47. Sind	0	0.02	-0.02	0.14	0.23	- 39
	48. Baluchistan Hills	0.11	0.10	+0.01	1.24	0.85	+ 46
RAJPUTANA AND CENTRAL INDIA.	49. Central India East	0	0.03	-0.03	0.11	0.82	- 87
	50. Rajputana East, Cen- tral India West	0	0.02	-0.02	0	0.58	- 100
	51. West Rajputana	0	0.02	-0.02	0	0.23	- 100
	52. East Coast North	0.05	0.06	-0.01	4.73	9.03	- 48
MADRAS	52-A. Do. do. (a)	0	0.21	-0.21	3.20	5.56	- 42
	53. Hyderabad South	0	0.03	-0.03	1.36	1.41	- 4
	54. Madras Central	0.11	0.08	+0.03	0.81	5.56	- 85
	55. East Coast Central	0.24	0.11	+0.13	2.87	12.58	- 69
	56. Do. South	0.31	0.67	-0.36	5.45	19.24	- 72
	57. Madras South	0.02	0.47	-0.45	0.96	13.45	- 49

W. L. DALLAS,
Asst. Meteorological Reporter
to the Government of India.

SIMLA, the 6th January, 1898.

DENZIL IBBETSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 8th January.*—There was no rain during the week. The water-supply is generally insufficient for cultivation, except in the Northern Circars, Malabar and in parts of the Deccan. More rain is required everywhere. Agricultural operations continue but are retarded by want of rain. The crops in rainfed areas, except in the extreme north, are generally suffering for want of rain. The harvest is in progress; the outturn of crops in the north is middling or slightly better; elsewhere the outturn is middling or worse. Pasture is generally sufficient but is scanty in parts. Fodder is available. The condition of cattle is normal. Prices are very high; they are slightly easier in the north but are rising in the south; most of the staple dry grains are dearer than or are touching scarcity rates in Ganjam, Godavari, Kistna, Kurnool, Anantapur, Cuddapah, Nellore and North Arcot. There is no improvement in prospects. The numbers on relief were—Nellore test works—workers—786 men, 1,354 women, 813 children; total 2,953. Fed in kitchens—dependants—203 children. Others—men 20, women 11; total 39. Grand total 3,192. The figures are incomplete.

Bombay.—*For week ending 10th January.*—The standing crops are blighted or are suffering from excessive cold or drought in parts of Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Poona, Satara, Bijapur, Dharwar, Baroda and Karachi, and have been damaged by locusts in parts of Shikarpur and Upper Sind Frontier. The harvesting of early crops continues in four, and preparations for next season in three, districts. Supplies of fodder and water are sufficient. Agricultural stock is healthy. Prices have risen in Ahmednagar, Belgaum, and Dharwar; fallen in nine other districts; and are almost stationary elsewhere. Prices in affected districts were—Belgaum 18½, Bijapur 17, Sholapur 10½ seers per rupee. The average number on relief works, including dependants, was—Bijapur 982, Sholapur 9,630, Belgaum 217; total 10,829, of whom 9,945 are relief workers and 884 dependants. Of relief workers—3,425 are men, 4,428 women, and 2,092 children. Of dependants—26 are men, 58 women, and 800 children. On gratuitous relief—Sholapur 1,883, Poona 61; total 1,944, of whom 638 are men, 933 women, and 373 children. Total number on relief 12,773.

Bengal.—*For week ending 10th January.*—There was slight rain at Darjeeling, but none elsewhere in the province during the week. The general prospects of all crops continue favourable. The harvesting of winter rice is being rapidly completed, and that of pulses and other early spring crops is in progress. A little rain is required for the spring crops in a few districts, and for the late-sown poppy plants in Monghyr. The cultivation of *boro* or spring rice has begun. Prices show a tendency to fall. Fodder is everywhere sufficient except in the flooded tracts of Chittagong and at Kurigram in Rangpur.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 12th January.*—The weather is bright and cold. Prospects are reported favourable but the crops on unirrigable lands are in urgent need of rain, and slight anxiety is being caused by high westerly winds. Irrigation is being resorted to where practicable. Sugarcane-pressing is in progress. Slight damage is reported from frost in seven districts and by locusts in Jhansi. Supplies and fodder are sufficient. Prices are almost stationary.

Punjab.—*For week ending 10th January.*—Slight rain has fallen in parts of the Sialkot and Rawalpindi districts. The harvesting of autumn

crops is over and only sugarcane-pressing and cotton-picking are in progress in some districts. Irrigation of spring crops is going on. Wheat and barley are still being sown in Peshawar. The condition and prospects of the standing crops are generally reported good, but rain is urgently needed in most districts. The yield of sugarcane is reported to be average in Sialkot and Peshawar, and that of cotton below average in Dera Ismail Khan. Locusts appeared in parts of Rawalpindi but did no damage. Some crops have been slightly damaged by caterpillars in parts of Ferozepore; by high winds in parts of Dera Ismail Khan; and by white ants in parts of Umballa. Cattle are generally in good condition except in Sialkot and in parts of Dera Ismail Khan. Fodder is sufficient in all districts except in Sialkot and in parts of Amritsar and Dera Ismail Khan. Prices are rising in Multan and Peshawar; falling in Jullundur, Lahore, Amritsar, Shahpore, Rawalpindi and Dera Ismail Khan; and are unchanged elsewhere. Wheat is selling from $10\frac{3}{4}$ to 14, gram $11\frac{1}{2}$ to 13, barley 16, bulrush millet $16\frac{1}{2}$ to 22, maize 17 to $23\frac{1}{2}$, great millet 18, and rice 9 to 10, seers per rupee.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 10th January.*—The weather is clear and cold. So far the winter crops are in fair to good condition, but those latest sown are not thriving well, and some damage to gram and pulses from the excessive cold is reported from several districts. Rain would be most beneficial for the wheat crops. The numbers on relief are confined to 1,515 in poor houses and 251 otherwise relieved. Prices are fluctuating slightly, rice continuing relatively high in Chanda, Raipur and Balaghat; a rise in Nimar is attributed to exports to Madras. The numbers on gratuitous relief were—Damoh 251, Betul 75, Chhindwara 41, Bhandara 260, Balaghat 197, Raipur 324, and Bilaspur 623; total 1,766. There were also 13,079 persons employed on railway works. Details of gratuitous relief—poor-houses—men 278, women 263, and children 974. Otherwise relieved—children 251.

Burma.—*For week ending 8th January.*—In Lower Burma the reaping of the main paddy crop is completed in three districts; threshing is in progress and everywhere prospects are excellent. In Upper Burma the reaping of the wet-weather paddy, *jowar*, maize and sessamum is nearly ended in most districts, and cultivation of dry-weather crops is in progress. The crop prospects are fair, except in parts of Pakokku and Minbu districts. The price of paddy has risen largely in Amherst; considerably in Rangoon and Myaungmya; and has fallen largely in Thaton and Shwebo; considerably in Henzada and Pakokku and slightly in Prome.

Assam.—*For week ending 11th January.*—The weather is seasonable. Reaping of late rice is nearly finished and the outturn is generally good. Sowing of mustard still continues in Lakhimpur; the mustard crop has been damaged to some extent by locusts in parts of Sylhet and Nowgong. Gathering of pulses, pruning of tea, and pressing of sugarcane are in progress. Prices—common rice—Silchar, Sylhet and Sibsagar 12, Dhubri and Gauhati 11, Tezpur and Dibrugarh $9\frac{1}{2}$, and Nowgong 9, seers per rupee. Fodder is insufficient in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 10th January.*—**MYSORE:** The standing crops are in good condition. Prices have risen slightly in Tumkur, Mysore and Shimoga. *Ragi* (*Eleusine coracana*) has been harvested in Bangalore, Shimoga, and parts of Kolar.

COORG: The rice harvest and coffee-picking continue. Prices of food grains are stationary. Water and fodder for cattle are sufficient.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 10th January.*—**BERAR:** The weather is cool and clear. Picking of cotton and threshing of *jowar* (*sorghum vulgare*) continue. The winter crops are thriving satisfactorily. Fodder and water-supply are ample. Prices are almost stationary. Prices—*jowar*—Akola 19, Amraoti 22, Basim 20, Buldana 18, Ellichpur 21, and Wun 23, seers per rupee.

HYDERABAD: No rain during the week. The winter rice sowing, which is limited this year on account of the short water-supply in tanks, is still going on. The standing crops are affected in parts by excessive cold. Prices of grain are generally stationary, but have slightly risen in parts. Prices—wheat 5, coarse rice $6\frac{1}{2}$, and *jowari* $11\frac{3}{4}$, seers per current sicca rupee.

Central India.—*For week ending 10th January.*—No rain fell in Central India during the week. Winter rains are wanted in Bhopawar and Bundelkhand. Agricultural operations are in progress in all agencies. Crops are in good condition, but damage by locusts during the week is reported from Chhaturpur. The condition of opium in Bhopal is good. The state of agricultural stock and pasturage is good in all agencies. Prices are steady in Gwalior, Baghelkhand and Bhopawar; and are falling in other agencies.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 12th January.*—Standing crops and prospects continue good. Rain is needed in Kerowlee for the spring crops. Crops have been damaged by frost and locusts in parts of Meywar. Agricultural stock is in fair condition in Meywar and Bikanir and good elsewhere. Pasturage or fodder is sufficient. Prices are rising in Meywar, Jhallawar and Jeypore; falling in Haraoti, Kerowlee and Ulwar; and are steady elsewhere.

Kashmir.—*For week ending 11th January.*—The weather is fine. Prices continue below normal.

Jammu Province.—*For week ending 11th January.*—No rain during the week. Prices are stationary.

Nepal.—*For week ending 10th January.*—Rainfall nil. The mornings are cold and foggy; days sunny and bright. Price— $7\frac{1}{16}$ seers per rupee.

The total numbers in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks were as follows:—

NAME OF PROVINCE.	PRECEDING WEEK.			PRESENT WEEK.			Increase or decrease.
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	TOTAL.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	TOTAL.	
Maoras . . .	2,164	150	2,314	2,953	239	3,192	+ 878
Bombay . . .	17,251	2,165	19,416	10,829	1,944	12,773	— 6,643
Central Provinces	28	6,008	6,036	...	1,766	1,766	— 4,270
TOTAL	19,443	8,323	27,766	13,782	3,949	17,731	—10,035

DENZIL IBBETSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.
(FAMINE.)

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity.

NOTE.—The figures are compiled from the Local Gazettes, and give the District details of the Provincial totals published weekly in the Crop and Weather Summary in the *Gazette of India*.
Non-labouring children and other dependants of relief workers are classed as on relief works when distinguished in the local returns from persons gratuitously saved in poor-houses or at their homes.

Name of Province and District.	FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 18TH DECEMBER, 1897.			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 25TH DECEMBER, 1897.			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 1ST JANUARY, 1898.			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 8TH JANUARY, 1898.		
	Relief works.	Gra-tuitous relief.	TOTAL.	Relief works.	Gra-tuitous relief.	TOTAL.	Relief works.	Gra-tuitous relief.	TOTAL.	Relief works.	Gra-tuitous relief.	TOTAL.
<i>Madras.</i>												
Nellore	438	...	438	1,000	40	1,040	1,878	9	1,887	2,299	15	2,314
TOTAL MADRAS	438	...	438	1,000	40	1,040	1,878	9	1,887	2,299	15	2,314
<i>Bombay.</i>												
Bijapur	964	...	964	989	...	989	965	...	965	981	...	981
Sholapur	8,690	2,131	10,821	9,530	2,113	11,643	9,687	1,907	11,594	9,457	1,928	11,385
Poona	5,698	2,574	8,272	5,275	2,838	8,113	5,749	3,199	8,948	6,405	237	6,342
Belgaum	897	...	897	903	...	903	798	...	798	708	...	708
TOTAL BOMBAY	16,249	4,705	20,954	16,697	4,951	21,648	17,199	5,106	22,305	17,251	2,165	19,416
<i>Central Provinces.</i>												
Saugor . . . . .	...	680	680	...	360	360	...	330	330	...	...	...
Damoh . . . . .	...	1,940	1,940	...	339	339	...	335	335	...	252	252
Jabalpur . . . . .	...	1,721	1,721	...	1,177	1,177	...	720	720	...	...	...
Mandla . . . . .	...	6,433	6,433	...	470	470	...	154	154	...	150	150
Seoni . . . . .	...	357	357	...	229	229	...	53	53	...	...	...
Narsinghpur . . . . .	...	2,438	2,438	...	415	415	...	44	44	...	...	...
Hoshangabad . . . . .	...	6,594	6,594	...	344	344	...	333	333	...	...	...
Betul . . . . .	...	7,953	7,953	...	590	590	...	72	72	...	...	...
Chindwara . . . . .	...	5,329	5,329	...	1,534	1,534	...	137	137	...	1,233	1,233
Nagpur . . . . .	...	28	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chanda . . . . .	...	247	247	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhandara . . . . .	...	7,325	7,325	...	1,512	1,512	...	1,230	1,230	...	273	273
Balaghat	3,001	4,416	7,417	3,001	3,816	6,817	1,225	553	1,778	...	210	210
Raipur . . . . .	...	7,871	7,871	...	4,411	4,411	...	2,187	2,187	...	428	428
Bilaspur	78	6,885	6,903	...	5,193	5,193	37	4,526	4,503	28	3,376	3,404
Wardha . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	12
TOTAL CENTRAL PROV- INCES	3,079	60,217	63,296	3,001	20,396	23,397	1,262	10,680	11,942	28	6,008	6,036*
<i>Central India.</i>												
Bundeikhand	1,694	1,313	3,007	1,521	1,269	2,790	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL CENTRAL INDIA	1,694	1,313	3,007	1,521	1,269	2,790	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Rajputana.</i>												
Dholpur . . . . .	...	19	19	...	17	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL RAJPUTANA . . . . .	...	19	19	...	17	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL FOR ALL PROVINCES	21,460	66,254	87,714	22,219	26,673	48,892	20,339	15,795	36,134	19,578	8,188	27,766

* There were also 12,893 persons employed on railway works.

The dates at the head of the table are the dates of the *Gazette of India* in which the Provincial totals were published. The figures, however, actually show the numbers on relief on each preceding Saturday. All previous returns should be read subject to a similar correction.

DENZIL IBBETSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Dated 14th January, 1898.

C

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FROM 1ST JULY TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1896, AND FROM 1ST JULY TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1897.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column Total Earnings from 1st July, 1897, audited figures have been used, as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week during the second-half of 1896.	LAST 12 DAYS OF DECEMBER, 1896.				LAST 13 DAYS OF DECEMBER, 1897.				Earnings from 1st July to 31st December, 1896.	Earnings from 1st July to 31st December, 1897.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings.		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings.							
			TOTAL.	Per mile open.		TOTAL.	Per mile open.						
State lines worked by companies.													
Standard gauge—	R	Miles.	R	R	Miles.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	
East Indian	583	1,735	19,88,126	1,145	1,737	21,62,000	1,245	2,63,39,482	2,85,39,000	21,99,518	...	...
Bengal Central	158	125	27,126	217	125	79,800	638	5,13,614	6,75,000	1,61,386	...	...
Bengal-Nagpur	118	802	2,67,550	310	802	2,64,000	306	20,45,890	24,89,000	...	1,59,890	...	
Indian Midland (including Bhopal-Itarsi)	133	752	1,59,199	212	752	1,72,000	229	26,12,755	28,26,000	2,13,245	...	...
Beawada extn. (East Coast state)	110	21	5,028	239	21	5,500	262	64,753	80,300	15,547	...	...
Madras-Ennūr sec. (Beawada-Mad.)	167	9	2,900	323	9	1,600	178	30,000	29,900	...	6,760	...	
Metre gauge—													
Rajputana-Malwa (including Godhra-Rutlam-Nagda)	191	1,815	7,07,759	390	1,815	7,66,000	422	90,08,650	90,79,000	70,350	...	...
Palampur-Deesa	45	17	1,380	82	17	700	41	20,073	11,900	...	8,173	...	
South Indian	101	1,042	3,06,886	295	1,042	3,33,000	320	43,50,195	44,67,000	1,16,805	...	...
Mayavaram-Mutpet	89	54	7,908	140	54	7,000	130	1,25,592	1,32,000	6,408	...	...
Southern Mahratta (including Guntakul-Mysore Frontier Section)	109	1,165	2,17,221	186	1,165	2,03,000	174	32,95,231	33,25,000	29,769	...	...
Mysore section (Southern Mahratta)	102	290	48,394	103	290	60,100	203	7,90,780	9,06,000	1,17,514	...	...
Bengal and North-Western (including Tirhoot section)	128	819	1,85,147	226	827	2,15,000	260	25,42,237	26,73,000	1,30,763	...	...
Lucknow-Bareilly	64	224	32,012	143	200	40,900	205	3,35,290	3,42,000	6,710	...	...
Assam-Bengal.	57	280	21,480	75	286	40,500	103	2,04,275	4,61,000	1,96,725	...	...
Burma	145	880	3,10,286	357	888	3,31,000	373	32,98,125	35,01,000	2,02,875	...	...
TOTAL	218	10,108	42,94,414	425	10,070	40,88,100	404	5,02,40,000	5,95,97,100	33,50,422	...	...
State lines worked by the State.													
Standard gauge—													
North Western (a)	198	2,797	10,33,477	369	2,883	13,39,000	464	1,37,23,857	1,79,29,000	42,05,143	...	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (including the metre gauge link)	181	815	2,77,373	340	875	4,03,000	401	37,68,850	40,09,000	2,40,104	...	...
Eastern Bengal (including metre and 2' 6" gauges)	423	814	5,58,618	686	817	7,03,000	860	89,51,657	87,01,000	...	2,50,657	...	
East Coast	89	500	95,580	191	538	1,15,000	214	11,49,050	14,30,000	2,80,944	...	...
Special gauges—													
Jorhat	87	28	3,456	123	28	5,100	182	58,132	44,100	...	14,032	...	
Cherra-Companyganj	60	...	...	...	...	(b)	...	...	(b)	...	...	...
TOTAL	221	4,954	19,68,510	397	5,131	25,05,100	499	2,76,51,593	3,21,19,100	44,67,502	...	...
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.													
Standard gauge—													
Great Indian Peninsula (c)	348	1,491	10,76,768	722	1,491	10,96,000	735	1,34,75,452	1,25,30,000	...	9,45,452	...	
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	542	401	5,44,003	1,181	401	4,40,000	954	64,90,541	58,68,000	...	6,22,541	...	
Madras	248	840	3,91,921	467	840	3,88,000	402	54,11,851	50,68,000	2,56,149	...	...
TOTAL	350	2,792	20,13,352	721	2,792	19,24,000	689	2,53,83,844	2,40,66,000	...	13,17,844	...	
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	240	17,854	82,70,270	404	18,029	91,77,200	509	10,92,82,050	11,57,82,200	65,00,150	...	...
Assisted companies.													
Standard gauge—													
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	137	160	42,944	268	160	51,900	324	6,53,655	8,83,000	2,29,345	...	...
Tarkesur	242	22	8,001	360	22	8,400	382	1,39,891	1,35,000	...	4,891	...	
Southern Punjab (Delhi-Samasata)	...	...	...	...	402	49,700	124	...	(d) 1,40,000	1,40,000	...	...
Metre gauge—													
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Coy.'s sec.)	120	66	10,101	153	66	8,900	135	2,05,127	2,16,000	10,873	...	...
Bengal Doonars	176	36	8,949	249	36	12,700	353	1,60,709	1,74,000	7,291	...	...
Dibru-Sadiya	101	78	26,703	343	78	26,700	342	3,24,292	3,96,000	71,408	...	...
Ahmedabad-Parāniti	...	...	...	...	54	3,700	99	...	50,900	50,900	...	...
Special gauge—													
Darjeeling-Himalayan	288	51	21,671	425	51	28,000	549	3,82,422	3,90,000	7,578	...	...
TOTAL	174	413	1,18,480	287	869	1,90,000	219	18,72,390	23,84,900	5,12,504	...	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.													
Standard gauge—													
Bina-Guana	27	74	3,909	53	74	4,500	61	50,837	38,300	...	12,537	...	
Bhopal-Ujjain	80	114	16,334	101	114	15,300	134	2,35,811	1,61,000	...	74,811	...	
Nagda-Ujjain	49	34	3,492	103	35	2,400	99	(e) 40,701	35,900	...	4,801	...	
The Nizam's guaranteed state	181	333	1,31,945	390	334	1,54,000	461	15,07,698	18,02,000	2,94,302	...	...
The Gackwar's Petlad	111	13	2,197	109	13	1,300	100	38,376	32,200	...	15,176	...	
Rajpura-Bhatinda	135	108	19,003	182	108	18,100	168	3,79,828	2,78,000	...	1,01,828	...	
Kolar Gold-fields	347	10	3,857	380	10	6,900	690	85,104	1,09,000	23,896	...	...
Metre gauge—													
Yesvantpur-Mysore Frontier (including Mysore-Vanjangud)	80	66	7,075	107	66	9,000	150	1,37,719	1,61,000	23,281	...	...
The Gackwar's Melasana	65	93	10,725	115	93	9,900	100	1,55,862	1,35,000	...	20,862	...	
Kolhapur	74	29	4,700	162	29	1,900	60	50,252	38,000	...	18,252	...	
Special gauges—													
The Gackwar's Dabhoi	49	72	6,744	94	79	5,800	73	90,880	86,400	...	4,480	...	
Anklesva-Pardi (Kajpipla)	...	...	...	...	19	200	11	...	5,100	...	5,100	...
Cooch Behar	56	22	3,233	147	22	2,700	123	32,069	25,400	...	6,669	...	
TOTAL	115	908	2,15,804	223	996	2,32,900	234	28,71,137	28,98,300	27,163	...	...
Lines owned and worked by native states.													
Metre gauge—													
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagarh-Porbandar	84	334	72,035	216	334	65,200	195	7,26,972	7,05,000	...	21,972	...	
Jetalsar-Rajkot	70	46	7,997	174	46	7,400	161	91,162	98,000	6,838	...	...
Jaunagar	...	...	...	...	51	4,300	84	...	57,700	57,700	...	...
Jodhpore-Bikaner	61	364	52,802	145	364	34,900	90	5,75,610	5,05,000	...	70,610	...	
Qudeypore-Chitor	43	60	3,387	50	60	4,800	80	67,039	60,000	...	6,139	...	
Special gauge—													
Morvi	70	94	12,880	137	94	14,700	151	1,72,303	(f) 2,25,000	52,697	...	...
TOTAL	70	808	1,49,110	166	949	1,31,300	138	16,33,080	16,51,600	18,514	...	...
GRAND TOTAL.													
	225	20,133	87,59,079	435	20,543	97,31,400	407	11,56,58,009	12,27,17,000	70,58,331	...	...

Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Shandipalli railways.

(b) Information not received.

(c) Includes the Wardha Coal, the Dhond-Manmad, the Khamsaon, and the Amravati railways.

(d) Total earnings from the 10th November to the 31st December, 1897.

(e) Total earnings from the 13th July to the 31st December, 1896.

(f) Includes Rs. 40,000 paid by the Vankar State as rent for the use of the Muehoo bridge for horse and cart traffic in perpetuity.

CALCUTTA, the 14th January, 1898.

H. BONHAM-CARTER, Capt., R.E.,
Offg. Under Secretary.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XXXVII of 1897-98.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st April, 1897*, audited figures have been used, as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1890-97.	LAST 12 DAYS OF DECEMBER, 1896.				LAST 13 DAYS OF DECEMBER, 1897.				Earnings from 1st April to 31st December, 1896.	Earnings from 1st April to 31st December, 1897.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings.		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings.							
			Total.	Per mile open.		Total.	Per mile open.						
State lines worked by companies.													
Standard gauge—	R	Miles.	R	R	Miles.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	
East Indian	606	1,735	19,88,126	1,146	1,737	21,62,000	1,245	3,92,11,135	4,34,09,000	41,97,865	...	...
Bengal Central	140	125	27,126	217	125	79,800	638	7,21,701	9,00,000	1,78,299	...	...
Bengal-Nagpur	137	862	2,07,550	210	862	2,04,000	300	42,16,866	41,46,000	...	70,866	...	
Indian Midland (including Bhopal-Ratni)	139	752	1,59,199	212	752	1,72,000	229	39,75,523	44,62,000	4,86,477	...	...
Berwara extn. (East Coast state)	134	21	5,028	239	21	5,500	262	1,01,790	1,14,000	12,204	...	...
Mad.-Barrack sec. (Berwara-Mad.)	103	9	2,906	323	9	10,000	178	53,453	40,400	...	7,053	...	
Metre gauge—													
Rajputana-Malwa (including Godhra-Kutlam-Nagda)	212	1,815	7,07,739	390	1,815	7,66,000	422	1,48,02,845	1,42,59,000	...	5,43,845	...	
Palampur-Deesa	58	17	1,380	82	17	700	41	41,004	26,000	...	15,004	...	
South Indian	105	1,042	3,06,666	295	1,042	3,33,000	320	67,84,435	69,17,000	1,32,565	...	...
Mayavaram-Mutpet	91	54	7,908	140	54	7,000	130	1,95,002	2,03,000	7,938	...	...
Southern Maratha (including Guntakal-Mysore Frontier Section)	116	1,165	2,17,221	186	1,165	2,03,000	174	53,51,110	54,61,000	1,09,890	...	...
Mysore sec. (Southern Maratha)	103	296	48,394	103	296	60,100	203	11,94,714	14,79,000	2,84,280	...	...
Bengal and North-Western (including Tihoot Section)	140	819	1,85,147	226	827	2,15,000	260	41,54,463	45,14,000	3,59,537	...	...
Lucknow-Bareilly	71	224	32,012	143	200	40,900	205	5,68,339	6,03,000	34,001	...	...
Assam-Bongal	61	286	21,480	75	286	40,500	105	4,18,151	7,04,000	2,85,849	...	...
Burma	175	866	3,10,286	357	888	3,31,000	373	51,69,004	57,45,000	5,75,390	...	...
TOTAL	232	10,108	42,94,414	425	10,096	46,88,100	464	8,69,60,261	9,29,88,400	60,28,139	...	...
State lines worked by the State.													
Standard gauge—													
North Western (a)	211	2,797	10,33,477	369	2,883	13,39,000	464	2,13,37,782	2,51,37,000	37,99,218	...	...
Odish and Rohilkhand (including the metre gauge link)	193	815	2,77,373	340	875	4,03,000	461	61,11,876	64,31,000	3,19,124	...	...
Eastern Bengal (including metre and 2' 6" gauges)	354	814	5,38,618	686	817	7,03,000	860	1,18,58,196	1,15,83,000	...	2,75,196	...	
East Coast	94	500	95,880	191	538	1,15,000	214	18,10,107	21,29,000	3,18,893	...	...
Special gauges—													
Jorhat	73	28	3,456	123	28	5,100	182	78,079	70,500	...	7,579	...	
Cherra-Companyganj	61	...	...	...	...	(b)	...	(c) 5,426	(d) 4,300	...	1,126	...
TOTAL	219	4,954	19,65,510	397	5,141	25,05,100	499	4,12,01,466	4,53,54,800	41,53,334	...	...
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.													
Standard gauge—													
Great Indian Peninsula (e)	407	1,491	10,76,768	722	1,491	10,96,000	735	2,32,75,890	1,99,92,000	...	32,83,890	...	
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	430	401	5,44,003	1,181	461	4,40,000	954	1,15,19,371	1,04,79,000	...	10,40,371	...	
Madras	253	840	3,91,921	467	840	3,88,000	402	82,37,855	80,04,000	4,26,145	...	...
TOTAL	397	2,792	20,13,352	721	2,792	19,24,000	689	4,30,33,116	3,91,35,000	...	30,98,116	...	
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	235	17,854	82,76,270	404	18,029	91,77,800	509	17,11,94,843	17,74,78,200	62,83,357	...	...
Assisted companies.													
Standard gauge—													
Delhi-Umbla-Kalka	138	160	42,944	268	160	51,900	324	9,83,998	12,31,000	2,47,002	...	...
Larkspur	274	22	8,001	300	22	8,400	382	2,28,830	2,26,000	...	2,836	...	
Southern Punjab (Delhi-Samastota)	...	...	...	...	402	49,700	124	...	(f) 1,40,000	1,40,000	...	...
Metre gauge—													
Rohilkhand and Kunnon (Co.'s sec.)	131	66	10,101	153	66	8,900	135	3,49,641	3,25,000	...	24,641	...	
Bengal Doonars	140	36	8,949	249	36	12,700	353	2,23,263	2,33,000	9,737	...	...
Dibru-Sadiya	168	78	20,703	343	78	20,700	342	4,88,038	6,00,000	1,11,962	...	...
Ahmedabad-Parantij	...	...	...	...	54	3,700	69	...	(g) 67,300	67,300	...	...
Special gauge—													
Darjeeling-Himalayan	285	51	21,671	425	51	28,000	549	6,14,383	5,97,000	...	17,383	...	
TOTAL	170	413	1,18,489	287	869	1,90,000	219	28,88,159	34,19,300	5,31,141	...	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.													
Standard gauge—													
Bina-Guona	28	74	3,909	53	74	4,500	61	74,592	71,300	...	3,292	...	
Bhopal-Ujjain	80	114	18,324	101	114	15,300	134	3,54,085	2,01,000	...	99,085	...	
Nagda-Ujjain	53	34	3,492	103	35	2,400	69	(h) 140,701	75,500	34,799	...	...
The Nizam's guaranteed state	191	333	1,31,945	390	334	1,54,000	461	23,94,214	26,50,000	2,55,786	...	...
The Gaekwar's Petlad	159	13	2,197	169	13	1,300	100	97,425	45,400	...	52,025	...	
Kajpura-Bhatinda	159	106	19,603	182	106	18,100	168	7,15,280	5,00,000	...	2,15,280	...	
Kolar Gold-fields	330	10	3,857	380	10	6,900	690	1,19,572	1,56,000	36,428	...	...
Metre gauge—													
Yesvantpur-Mysore Fron. (including Mysore-Nanjangud)	77	66	7,075	107	66	9,900	150	1,99,237	2,36,000	36,763	...	...
The Gaekwar's Mehsana	85	93	10,745	115	93	9,900	106	3,32,609	2,42,000	...	90,609	...	
Kolhapur	70	29	4,700	102	29	1,900	66	89,201	70,000	...	19,201	...	
Special gauges—													
The Gaekwar's Dahoi	63	72	6,744	94	79	5,800	73	1,73,357	1,59,000	...	14,357	...	
Anklesvar-Pardi (Rajpipla)	...	...	...	...	19	200	11	...	(i) 5,100	5,100	...	...
Couch Behar	63	22	3,233	147	22	2,700	123	50,584	42,700	...	7,884	...	
TOTAL	125	908	2,15,804	223	996	2,32,900	234	40,40,977	45,14,000	...	1,26,977	...	
Lines owned and worked by native states.													
Metre gauge—													
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagarh-Porbandar	108	334	72,035	216	334	65,200	195	13,32,448	12,61,000	...	71,448	...	
Jetalsar-Rajkot	81	40	7,997	174	40	7,400	101	1,42,547	1,52,000	9,153	...	...
Junagar	...	...	...	...	51	4,300	84	...	(j) 87,800	87,800	...	...
Jodhpore-Bikaner	67	364	52,802	145	304	34,900	90	9,05,386	8,47,000	...	58,386	...	
Udaipur-Chitor	42	60	3,347	50	60	4,800	80	1,00,301	92,900	...	7,401	...	
Special gauge—													
Morvi	78	94	12,889	137	94	14,700	156	2,91,336	(k) 3,34,000	42,664	...	...
TOTAL	82	893	1,49,110	160	949	1,31,300	138	27,72,318	27,74,700	2,382	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	239	20,133	87,59,679	435	20,843	97,31,400	407	18,14,90,297	18,81,80,200	66,82,903	...	...

(a) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Shadipalli railways.

(b) Information not received.

(c) Total earnings from the 1st April to the 13th June, 1896.

(d) Total earnings from the 1st April to the 13th June, 1897.

(e) Includes the Wardha Coal, the Dhond-Manmad, the Khámgaon, and the Amraoti railways.

(f) Total earnings from the 10th November to the 21st December, 1897.

(g) Total earnings from the 1st May to the 31st December, 1897.

(h) Total earnings from the 15th July to the 31st December, 1896.

(i) Total earnings from the 1st July to the 31st December, 1897.

(j) Total earnings from the 5th April to the 31st December, 1897.

(k) Includes Rs. 100,000 paid by the Vankar State as rent for the use of the Nughoo bridge for horse and cart traffic in perpetuity.

H. BONHAM-CARTER, Capt., R.E.,

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

ACCOUNT.

General.

CONSTRUCTION OF IRRIGATION WORKS FOR, AND TO THE END OF 1896-97, AND THE
CHARGE IN RESPECT OF THE CONSTRUCTION OF RAILWAYS FROM 1858-59 TO
1896-97.

Statement showing the Financial results, as affecting the general tax-payer, in
respect of the construction of Irrigation works in India, exclusive of works
of minor importance, for which separate Capital and Revenue Accounts are
not kept.

	To end of 1895-96.	1896-97.	To end of 1896-97.
MAJOR WORKS.			
(1) PROTECTIVE—	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Revenue—			
Receipts in the Public Works Department . . .	338,180	44,338	382,518
Receipts in the Civil Department (including share of land revenue), less collection charges . . .	4,707	11,386	16,093
TOTAL . . .	342,887	55,724	398,611
Charges—			
Capital outlay { Charged to protective grant . . .	1,813,841	46,830	1,860,671
{ Charged to Minor works grant . . .	285,433	...	285,433
Working expenses	242,562	25,868	268,430
	2,341,836	72,698	2,414,534
Loss, excluding indirect charges	—1,998,949	—16,974	—2,015,923
Indirect charges { Pertaining to Capital . . .	113,446	1,876	115,322
{ Ditto Revenue . . .	17,787	1,879	19,666
Loss, including indirect charges	—2,130,182	—20,729	—2,150,911
(2) PRODUCTIVE—			
Capital outlay not charged to Revenue	22,980,870	740,448	23,721,318
Revenue—			
Receipts in the Public Works Department . . .	26,247,840	2,023,822	28,271,662
Receipts in the Civil Department (including share of land revenue), less collection charges . . .	18,676,429	860,288	19,536,717
TOTAL . . .	44,924,269	2,884,110	47,808,379
Charges—			
Capital outlay { Charged to ordinary Revenues to end of 1884-85	5,402,415	...	5,402,415
{ Charged to Minor works grant . . .	167,103	8,540	175,643
{ Exchange prior to 1884-85 . . .	451,660	...	451,660
Working expenses	16,354,243	845,377	17,199,620
Interest at 4 % on Capital outlay not charged to Revenue	14,586,361	934,044	15,520,405
TOTAL . . .	36,961,782	1,787,961	38,749,743
Gain, excluding indirect charges	+7,962,487	+1,096,140	+9,058,636
Indirect charges { Pertaining to Capital . . .	1,468,270	33,550	1,501,820
{ Ditto Revenue . . .	1,162,725	54,273	1,216,998
Gain, including indirect charges	+5,331,492	+1,008,326	+6,339,818
TOTAL GAIN ON PRO- TECTIVE AND PRO- DUCTIVE WORKS. { Excluding indirect charges . . .	+5,963,538	+1,079,175	+7,042,713
{ Including ditto . . .	+3,201,310	+987,597	+4,188,907

Statement showing the Financial results, as affecting the general tax-payer, in respect of the construction of Irrigation works in India, exclusive of works of minor importance, for which separate Capital and Revenue Accounts are not kept—concl'd.

	To end of 1895-96.	1896-97.	To end of 1896-97.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION.			
(1) WORKS FOR WHICH CAPITAL AND REVENUE ACCOUNTS ARE KEPT.			
Revenue—			
Receipts in the Public Works Department . . .	3,934,536	136,837	4,071,373
Receipts in the Civil Department (including share of land revenue), less collection charges . . .	8,404,824	394,193	8,799,017
	12,339,360	531,030	12,870,390
Charges—			
Capital outlay, excluding outlay shown against Protective and Productive works . . .	4,817,784	189,989	5,007,773
Working expenses . . .	5,350,921	195,753	5,546,674
	10,168,705	385,742	10,554,447
Gain, excluding indirect charges . . .	+2,170,655	+145,288	+2,315,943
Indirect charges {	253,469	6,954	260,423
	261,320	9,434	270,754
Gain, including indirect charges . . .	+1,655,866	+128,900	+1,784,766
(2) WORKS FOR WHICH ONLY REVENUE ACCOUNTS ARE KEPT.			
Receipts in the Public Works Department . . . (a)	926,772	20,249	947,021
Receipts in the Civil Department (including share of land revenue), less collection charges . . . (b)	6,340,612	318,260	5,658,872
	6,267,384	338,509	6,605,893
Charges in the Public Works Department . . . (a)	2,449,863	125,244	2,575,107
Gain . . .	+3,817,521	+213,265	+4,030,786
TOTAL GAIN ON MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION.	Excluding indirect charges . . .	+5,988,176	+358,553
	Including ditto . . .	+5,473,387	+342,165
		+6,346,729	+5,815,552

(a) In the case of projects in Bombay, the figures are from 1872-73 only. Figures for earlier years are not obtainable.

(b) In the case of projects in Bombay, the figures are from 1874-75 only.

Statement showing the Charge upon the general Tax-payer in respect of the Construction of Railways in India from 1858-59 to 1896-97.

REVENUE.	To end of 1895-96.	1896-97.	To end of 1896-97.
	<i>Rx.</i>	<i>Rx.</i>	<i>Rx.</i>
State Railways—Gross Traffic Receipts . . .	199,383,891	17,639,604	217,023,495
Guaranteed Companies—Net Traffic Receipts . . .	113,419,077	2,634,164	116,053,241
Subsidised Companies—Repayment of Advances of Interest . . .	312,880	24,052	336,932
TOTAL REVENUE . . .	313,115,848	20,297,820	333,413,668
CHARGES AGAINST REVENUE.			
<i>Railway Revenue Account.</i>			
State Railways—Working Expenses . . .	99,375,472	8,819,553	108,195,025
" " Interest at 4% on Capital Outlay not charged to Revenue . . .	37,513,169	3,210,009	40,723,178
" " Annuities in purchase of Railways . . .	34,847,446	2,844,343	37,691,789
" " Interest chargeable against Companies on Advances . . .	1,938,674	404,708	2,343,382
" " Interest on Capital deposited by Companies . . .	10,240,809	1,215,145	11,455,954
Guaranteed Companies—Surplus Profits, etc. . .	11,996,845	447,302	12,444,147
" " Land and Supervision . . .	3,889,762	28,083	3,917,845
" " Interest . . .	141,239,210	3,597,232	144,836,442
Subsidised Companies—Land and Subsidy . . .	512,315	85,020	597,335
" " Advances of Interest . . .	107,000	...	107,000
Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure . . .	1,226,422	63,901	1,290,323
Total Railway Revenue Account . . .	342,887,124	20,715,296	363,602,420
<i>Outlay on Construction charged against Revenue.—</i>			
Construction of Protective Railways . . .	6,550,931	...	6,550,931
Construction of Railways . . .	6,493,289	12,750	6,506,039
Other Outlay charged to Construction, including Exchange prior to 1884-85 . . .	2,358,501	...	2,358,501
TOTAL CHARGES AGAINST REVENUE . . .	358,289,845	20,728,046	379,017,891
Loss, excluding indirect charges . . .	45,173,997	430,226	45,604,223
Indirect charges . . .	1,736,509	(a) 103,368	(a) 1,839,877
Loss, including indirect charges . . .	46,910,506	533,594	47,444,100

(a) Indirect charges for, and to end of the Calendar year 1896.



SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India.

No. 4. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 22, 1898.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in PART VI of the GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The SUPPLEMENT and PART VI of the GAZETTE can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

Post Office.

REVIEW OF THE REPORT ON THE OPERATIONS OF THE POST OFFICE OF INDIA FOR 1896-97.

No. 307 S. R., dated Calcutta, the 20th January 1898.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

READ—

Report on the Post Office of India for the year 1896-97.

RESOLUTION.—The operations of the Post Office during the year under review showed very satisfactory progress, the transactions in almost every branch of business having increased considerably. The estimated number of postal articles of all kinds issued for delivery, exclusive of money orders, amounted to nearly 439 millions or about 25 millions in excess of the number during the year 1895-96.

2. The numbers of Post Offices and letter-boxes and the transactions of

the Imperial Post Office during the year 1896-97 compare as follow with those of the previous year :—

	1895-96.	1896-97.	Percentage of increase + or decrease —.
Number of Post Offices . . .	9,588	9,948	+ 3.75
Number of letter-boxes (in addition to those at post offices)	15,927	16,952	+ 6.43
Number of letters and post-cards issued for delivery	364,168,006	386,950,269	+ 6.26
Number of newspapers issued for delivery	28,928,622	29,778,291	+ 2.94
Number of registered parcels issued for delivery	2,528,252	2,555,209	+ 1.07
Number of unregistered parcels issued for delivery	48,831	153,560	*
Number of packets issued for delivery	18,196,529	19,341,398	+ 6.29
Number of letters and parcels insured	294,983	298,228	+ 1.10
Number of inland money orders issued	10,055,036	10,947,571	+ 8.88
Value of inland money orders issued R	20,62,03,368	21,97,28,206	+ 6.55
Commission realised on inland money orders issued R	26,00,589	27,92,116	+ 7.36
Number of telegraphic money orders issued	130,337	145,849	+ 11.90
Value of telegraphic money orders issued R	1,50,91,524	1,73,27,359	+ 14.81
Commission realised on telegra- phic money orders issued . . R	1,59,651	1,78,301	+ 11.68
Number of foreign money orders issued from India	54,999	59,654	+ 8.46
Value of foreign money orders issued from India £	177,739	206,507	+ 16.19
Number of foreign money orders paid in India	28,334	35,036	+ 23.65
Value of foreign money orders paid in India £	152,288	186,896	+ 22.73
Number of articles sent under the value-payable system	1,877,693	2,009,092	+ 6.99
Value declared for realisation under the value-payable system . . R	2,16,57,029	2,30,39,800	+ 6.38
Commission realised on articles sent under the value-payable system R	3,84,196	4,11,839	+ 7.19

Mileage of mail lines.

Railways	18,871	19,410	+ 2.86
Mail carts, horses, camels, etc. . .	4,959	5,414	+ 9.17
Runners and boats	47,509	47,444	— 14
Steamer services, sea and river . .	13,984	13,751	— 1.66

3. There was an increase under all heads except two, the chief increases being under letter-boxes, letters and post-cards and packets issued for delivery,

* As the figures for 1895-96 show the actual number of parcels posted during the period from the 1st August 1895 to the 31st March 1896 only, no comparison between the figures for 1895-96 and 1896-97 can be made.

and in the transactions connected with money orders generally. The increase of about 25 millions in the number of postal articles (excluding money orders) issued for delivery during the year was made up by increases of $13\frac{1}{2}$ millions under post-cards, of $7\frac{1}{2}$ millions under paid letters, 1 million under packets, and of $3\frac{1}{4}$ millions under newspapers and unpaid and registered letters. As in the previous year, the total number of post-cards exceeded the total number of paid letters in Bengal, Bombay, the Punjab and Eastern Bengal. The total number of unpaid letters was nearly $29\frac{1}{2}$ millions, while in the preceding year the number was a little more than 28 millions. This increase is said to be due in some measure to the prevalence of the plague; for following on the exodus of the population from Bombay, Poona, Karachi and other places there was a marked increase in the number of unpaid letters. The total number of letters registered during the year was more than $8\frac{1}{2}$ millions, representing an increase of 10·87 per cent over the number registered in the previous year. Notwithstanding the introduction of the unregistered parcel system, which came into force from 1st August 1895, the total number of registered parcels during the year under review was more than $2\frac{1}{2}$ millions, or nearly 27,000 in excess of the number during the preceding year. The number of postal articles issued (excluding money orders) was 1·54 per head of the general and 36·39 per head of the literate population against 1·44 and 34·31 per head, respectively, in 1895-96, Bombay, Sind and Baluchistan, the Punjab, and Burma ranking highest as regards the number of articles per head of the population, and Sind and Baluchistan, Punjab, and Bombay ranking highest as regards the number of articles per head of the literate population. Inland money orders issued increased by about 9 per cent, the value of the orders issued by 6 per cent, and the commission realised by 7 per cent. There were considerable increases in the number and value of telegraphic money orders issued, and in the commission paid thereon, amounting to about 12, 15 and 12 per cent respectively.

4. Under "Inland Post," the following administrative measures which were carried out during the year may be specially noticed:—

- (1) The amalgamation of the postal systems in the Native States of Bhartpur and Khairpur with the Imperial Post Office.
- (2) The amalgamation of the Presidency Savings Banks with the Post Office Savings Banks.
- (3) The extension of the scheme for the sale of quinine through the agency of the Post Office.
- (4) The use of the Post Office money order system by the Forest Department in Bombay, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and Burma for the purpose of remitting revenue.
- (5) The extension of the system in force in the Punjab of sending copies of documents from Courts by value-payable post.
- (6) The successful introduction, in Calcutta and the districts of Khulna and the 24-Pergunnahs, of a system of taking the thumb impressions of illiterate payees on money orders in place of their marks.
- (7) The general adoption of clear and distinct hour type in the dated stamps of Post Offices in view to the checking of delays in transit.
- (8) The experimental introduction of light hand carts propelled by runners along roads in the mofussil, and of bicycles in Madras, for the carriage of mails.
- (9) Amendment of the Post Office Act in order to provide legal means for the recovery from addressees of postal parcels of the Customs duty assessed on them.
- (10) Increase from R10 to R25 of the limit of value of value-payable articles delivered by postmen at the houses of addressees.
- (11) The introduction of a new system of registered newspapers.
- (12) The acceleration of the mail train service between Madras and Tuticorin with the object of shortening the land transit between Madras and Colombo.

- (13) The introduction of an improved mail service between Calcutta and Bombay *via* Jubbulpore and *via* Nagpur, shortening each route by about twelve hours.
- (14) The running of a weekly special train with the inward foreign mails from Bombay to Calcutta *via* Jubbulpore, covering the distance in about 40 hours and starting from Bombay 5 hours after the mail steamer is signalled at Bombay.

5. Under " Foreign Post " the principal events were—

- (1) The inclusion of the British Colonies of Ascension and St. Helena in the Universal Postal Union.
- (2) The establishment of direct parcel exchanges with Tasmania and the Seychelles.
- (3) The extension of the foreign parcel post to Basutoland, Lord Howe and Norfolk Islands, Paraguay, Venezuela, British North Borneo, Cochin China, German New Guinea, Japan, Labuan and Sarawak.
- (4) The suspension, owing to quarantine restrictions, of the foreign parcel post to Malta, Gibraltar and Tangier, France, Portugal, Madeira and the Azores, and Egypt.
- (5) The prohibition, owing to quarantine restrictions, of the transmission, by the foreign post, of certain classes of articles, such as worn clothing, bedding, rugs, etc.
- (6) The establishment of a direct money order exchange with British Guiana in place of the exchange which had previously been carried on through the agency of the British Post Office.
- (7) The adoption of the special rates of postage for inland official correspondence to official correspondence posted in India for Ceylon.

6. Of the total number of postal articles (including money orders) received for delivery, *viz.*, 440,871,868, the number actually delivered in the ordinary course was 436,716,324 or 99·06 per cent, as compared with 99·08 per cent in the previous year. The greater part of the balance was disposed of by re-direction to addressees or return to senders, while of 997,353 articles which were found undisposible a large proportion were from their nature incapable either of delivery or of return. The percentage of the undisposed of articles to the total number of articles received for delivery in the year 1896-97 was ·2, the same as in the preceding year. As usual, a large amount of valuable property was found in letters and other articles posted without address or with addresses so incorrect or incomplete, that the covers had to be opened in order that the senders might be traced. It is satisfactory to learn that the greater part of this property was successfully delivered to the owners.

7. The transactions connected with money orders (comprising inland Native States and foreign money orders) show considerable progress, as will be seen from the figures given below :—

	1895-96.	1896-97.	Percentage of increase + or decrease —.
Number of orders issued . . .	10,161,107	11,068,726	+ 8·93
Value of orders issued . . . R	21,10,19,824	22,50,41,069	+ 6·64
Commission realised on orders issued . . . R	26,43,553	28,40,531	+ 7·45
Number of orders paid . . .	10,223,187	11,144,141	+ 9·01
Value of orders paid . . . R	21,38,48,394	22,83,75,091	+ 6·79

Compared with 1895-96 there was a falling-off both in the number and amount of revenue money orders issued in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh ; in the Central Province and the Punjab there was a slight increase

in the number of these orders, but a decrease in the amount; and in Bengal there was a slight increase both in the number and value of the orders. The system of remitting miscellaneous Government dues through the agency of the Post Office continued during the year to make progress in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. In the Punjab, though there was an increase in the value, there was a slight falling-off in the number of the orders. The system was for the first time introduced in Burma in August 1896 at the request of the Forest Department. As regards rent money orders there was a falling-off in the number and value in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and the Central Provinces, attributable in both provinces to the prevalence of famine. In Bengal, on the other hand, there was an increase both in the number and value of the orders. The average value of an inland money order was R20-1-1 against R20-8-0 in the preceding year.

The money order transactions in Native States during the last two years were as shown below:—

	1895-96.	1896-97.	Increase + or decrease —.
Number of orders issued in Native States . . .	72,948	80,935	+ 7,987
Value of orders issued in Native States . . . R	18,81,399	19,28,527	+ 97,128
Number of orders paid in Native States . . .	86,357	44,630	+ 8,273
Value of orders paid in Native States . . . R	11,22,216	12,66,057	+ 1,43,841

There was an increase in both the value of the issues and of the payments in Native States. The payments made by the Imperial Post Office on account of the orders issued by Native States were, however, very much larger than the issues by the Imperial Post Office on those States.

The number of sterling money orders issued rose from 54,999 in 1895-96 to 59,654 in 1896-97, and the value from £177,739 to £206,507, principally due, as in former years, to the growth of the drawings upon the United Kingdom. The number of sterling money orders received for payment in India was 35,036 against 28,334 in 1895-96, and the value £186,896 against £152,288 in the previous year. The improvement is attributable mainly to the growth of the money order business with Cape Colony, since the direct exchange between India and that Colony was established in January 1896. The average value of a money order issued by India in 1896-97 was £3-9-3 as compared with £3-4-7 in 1895-96, and that of a money order paid £5-6-8 as compared with £5-7-5 in the preceding year.

Turning to foreign countries in which money order transactions are advised in Indian Currency, there was a very considerable increase in the money order business with Ceylon, the drawings on India having increased by more than 10,500 in number and by nearly four and a half lakhs of rupees in value during the year 1896-97. The most noticeable feature of the year's transactions is, however, to be found in the figures relating to the exchange with British East Africa, the drawings of this Protectorate on India having, during the year, increased more than seven times in number and about five times in value. This remarkable increase is attributable to the large numbers of natives of India who are now employed on the construction of the Uganda Railway and elsewhere in British East Africa. The average value of a foreign rupee money order issued by India in 1896-97 was R37-9-2 as compared with R38-2-4 in 1895-96, and that of an order paid in India was R42-1-1 as compared with R41-10-1 in the preceding year.

As shown in paragraph 2 above, there was a very large increase in the values of telegraphic money orders issued during the year, regarding which no special explanation has been offered.

8. The operations of the Post Office Savings Banks increased generally. The following is a summary of the transactions during the last two years:—

	1895-96.	1896-97.	Percentage of increase + or decrease —.
Number of Banks . . .	6,348	6,420	+1.21
Number of accounts opened during the year . . .	182,168	208,140	+14.25
Number of accounts closed during the year . . .	140,223	149,712	+6.05
Number of accounts at the close of the year . . .	653,892	713,320	+9.08
Amount of deposits during the year . . .	R4,73,44,346	5,66,10,981*	+19.57
Amount of withdrawals during the year . . .	R4,36,11,148	5,36,54,634*	+23.02
Amount of interest which ac- crued during the year . . .	R 26,71,951	30,12,992	+12.76
Amount of balance at the close of the year . . .	R9,04,23,072	9,63,92,411	+6.60
Average balance of each account . . .	R 138.28	135.13	—2.28

The increase of 59,428 in the number of depositors was largely due to the transfer, during the year, of 23,177 accounts from the Presidency Savings Banks to the Post Office Savings Banks. Of the 713,320 active accounts at the close of the year, 34,777 were security deposit accounts, 5,632 public accounts and 152 regimental and other conjoint accounts, with an aggregate balance of 90½ lakhs. The remaining 672,759 were private accounts with an aggregate balance of over 873½ lakhs, of which over 172½ lakhs were held on behalf of minors by their parents, relatives and guardians. The number of private accounts and the balances at their credit thus formed 94.31 and 90.6 per cent respectively, of the total number of accounts and the aggregate balance at the close of the year in the Post Office Savings Banks.

9. The insurance business of the Post Office shows an increase as compared with the preceding year. The aggregate number of letters and parcels insured was 298,228 against 294,983 in 1895-96, and the value R8,81,85,426 against R8,72,31,573, the insurance fees realised amounting to R2,34,945 against R2,31,277. The number of letters insured rose from 93,764 to 99,405. The largest increase occurred in Bombay and is believed to be due to the impetus given to this form of remittance by the temporary suspension of hundi business on account of the plague. The average value for which each letter was insured was R259 against R262 in the previous year, and the average value for which each parcel was insured was R314 as compared with R311 in 1895-96. The number of claims for compensation on account of the loss of insured articles or the abstraction of their contents during the year 1896-97 was 54 against 18 in the preceding year. The increase is due to exceptional causes—20 claims having arisen out of highway robberies of the mails, nearly all in Native States, (there being none such in 1895-96), and 21 claims in respect of articles lost in an accident which occurred to the mail train in April 1896, when the Post Office van was burnt owing to an explosion of fireworks in an adjoining carriage. Of the 54 claims 46 were admitted, but in only 5 cases was the loss caused by fraud or negligence on the part of servants of the Post Office. The claims admitted amounted to R10,743 or 4.57 per cent of the total amount realised from insurance fees, as compared with a percentage of 2.18 in the year 1895-96.

10. The value-payable system continues to show a remarkable development, for, as will be seen from the figures quoted in paragraph 2 above, the year under review exhibits an increase of 6.99 per cent in the number of articles, of 6.38 per cent in the declared value, and of 7.19 per cent in the com-

* Includes transfers of accounts from one Post Office to another amounting in all to R1,14,04,380.

mission realised. As in previous years, nearly two-fifths of the entire business was transacted in the Bengal Circle, and practically in Calcutta. Out of a total of 733,656 articles sent by the value-payable post in the whole circle, 700,536 were posted at the Calcutta General Post Office and its town sub-offices; and out of nearly 88 lakhs of rupees recovered from the addressees, nearly 84 lakhs were payable to the tradesmen of Calcutta. The value-payable system has not yet been introduced between India and any other foreign country except Ceylon. The business with that country has been steadily progressing since its introduction in 1891. The number of value-payable articles despatched from India to Ceylon during the year 1896-97 was 21,713 as compared with 18,464 in the previous year, and the value R1,98,071 against R1,76,718.

11. The mileage under each class of mail line has already been noticed in paragraph 2. The increase under railway lines is chiefly due to the opening of the Assam-Bengal Railway and the extension of the East Coast Railway and the Mu Valley Railway; and the increase under mail cart lines to the establishment of new horse and mule lines in Burma, and the substitution of this means of conveyance for runners on some existing lines in that province. The decrease under steamer lines was due in great part to the closing of the steamer service between Rampur and Silchar in consequence of the opening of the Assam-Bengal Railway.

12. The transactions connected with the receipt of salt revenue through the agency of the Post Office during the year were again insignificant, the amount of revenue realised on this account having been R1,39,372 on 51,305 maunds of salt.

13. The system of paying the pensions of pensioners of the Native Army through the agency of the Post Office in the Punjab continued to work satisfactorily. The total number of pensioners paid during the year was 24,112 against 23,485 in 1895-96, and the amount paid to them R17,46,333 against R16,74,896 in the preceding year.

14. The number of complaints made by the public rose from 15,428 in 1895-96 to 18,827 in the year under review. The proportion of cases in which the complaints were well-founded was 34.36 per cent of the total, while the percentage of complaints held to be groundless was 39.96, both percentages being about the same as in the preceding year. The remaining cases were either pending at the close of the year or were cases in which no definite conclusion could be arrived at.

15. The following statement shows the financial results of the working of the Post Office during the last three years:—

	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.
	R	R	R
Revenue	1,63,17,460	1,71,29,619	1,78,34,737
Expenditure	1,60,60,336	1,64,33,167	1,69,81,561
+ Surplus or — deficit	+ 2,57,124	+ 6,96,452	+ 8,53,176

This statement of surplus, however, has to be corrected by excluding from the expenditure the District Post charges (except Baluchistan) which are provided for by local cesses (R12,19,926, R12,04,904, and R12,75,420 in the respective years), and adding to it the indirect charges alluded to in Section XI of the Report (R7,26,217, R8,11,615, and R8,00,918 in the respective years). With these corrections the resulting surpluses are R7,50,833, R10,89,741, and R13,27,678.

16. Postal operations are still regulated by an Act of 1866 which has been subjected to but slight amendment since. The immense development of the Postal Department during the last 30 years, and the fact that some of its most important transactions, *viz.*, the value-payable post, money orders, and insurance, have at present no sanction other than executive orders, have rendered it

necessary to enact a new and comprehensive Act which shall provide for the present day conditions and functions of Indian Post Offices. A Bill to effect this object has lately been introduced into the Legislative Council.

17. The Department was administered for the greater part of the year by Mr. Fanshawe, and from December 1896 to February 1897 by Mr. Kisch. Both these officers have earned the commendation of the Government of India by their able administration of the Department. The Governor General in Council is also glad to notice the names of the officers favourably mentioned in paragraph 61 of the Report and especially those of Mr. Merrett and Mr. Stowell. He should also have been glad to learn the name of the second officer of the "Purulia," who saved the mails capsized at Bandar Abbas (paragraph 48 of the Report).

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Director General of the Post Office of India, and that the Report and the Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India*.

By order,

J. F. FINLAY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

ANNUAL REPORT

ON

THE POST OFFICE OF INDIA

FOR THE YEAR

1896-97.

No. 20, dated the 30th November 1897.

From—A. U. FANSHAW, Esq., C. S. I., Director General of the Post Office of India,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce.

I have the honor to submit the Annual Report on the Post Office of India for the official year 1896-97.

2. The administration of the department was in my hands during the greater part of the year. Mr. Kisch held charge from the 12th December 1896 to the 12th February 1897, as officiating Director General during my deputation on special duty in connection with preparing proposals for new Post Office legislation.

3. During the year under review much has been done to improve the position of the worse paid officials of the department. More would have been done had it not been found necessary, owing to financial pressure on the Government of India, to curtail all except the most necessary expenditure. The famine did not affect the Post Office to any important extent, but the existence of the plague in Bombay and Sind and the consequent panic which resulted in the wholesale exodus of the inhabitants of Bombay, Karachi and other towns very materially increased the work of the department over a large portion of India, though of course the stress was most felt in the plague-infected centres, where increased work had to be performed under most difficult and dangerous conditions.

The amalgamation of the posts of the States of Bhartpur and Khairpur with the Imperial Post Office from 1st January 1897 marks the progress of postal unity. The Presidency Savings Banks were finally merged in the Post Office Savings Bank during the year, securing to Government a substantial saving in the cost of management. The sale of quinine through the agency of the Post Office was still further extended, and the Post Office Money Order system was made use of in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Bombay and Burma by the Forest Department for the purpose of remitting revenue. The system of sending copies of documents from courts by Value-Payable Post was still further extended in the Punjab and is reported to have worked well. On the other hand the prevailing famine has checked the growth of the revenue and rent money order work of the department. An experiment was made in Calcutta and the neighbouring districts of Khulna and the 24-Pergunnahs of taking the thumb marks of illiterate payees on money orders in place of their marks. The experiment proved eminently successful, and it has been decided to

Principal
events—
Inland Post.

extend it. With a view to enable the public to see for themselves whether their letters are delayed in transit or not, clear and distinct hour type in the dated stamps of post offices was experimentally introduced, and has since been prescribed for general use. Experiments were also being made with light hand carts propelled by runners along roads in the mofussil. It has been proved by experience that by this means a greater weight can be conveyed at a higher rate of speed than if carried by runners. It is hoped that a vehicle in every way suited for the purpose will soon be selected. Experiments were also made in Madras with bicycles, but no definite conclusions as to the practicability of such a service had been arrived at. Both in Bengal and the Punjab special attention was paid to the policy of using village schoolmasters for postal work. Considerable progress was made in both circles and cordial relations continued to exist between the Post Office and the Education Department.

During the year the Post Office Act was amended in order to provide legal means for the recovery from addressees of postal parcels of the customs duty assessed on them. The limit of value of value-payable articles delivered by postmen at the houses of addressees was raised from Rs 10 to Rs 25. A new system of "registered" newspapers was also introduced.

The mail service of the East Indian Railway was considerably modified by the introduction from 1st August of an "express passenger" train to Allahabad which left Howrah an hour before the departure of the mail train returning from Allahabad 44 minutes after the departure of the mail train for Calcutta and running at mail train speed. With the object of shortening the transit between Madras and Colombo *via* Tuticorin the mail train service between Madras and Tuticorin was accelerated by about 11 hours. At the instance of the Post Office a conference of railway and postal officers was held at Nagpur in February last which arranged for an improved mail service between Calcutta and Bombay *via* Jubbulpore and *via* Nagpur, shortening each route by about twelve hours. An arrangement was also come to at the same time for the running of a weekly special train with the inward foreign mails from Bombay to Calcutta *via* Jubbulpore to cover the distance in a little over forty hours, starting five hours after the mail steamer is signalled at Bombay.

Several serious breaks occurred on the Great Indian Peninsula, Bombay, Baroda and Central India, Madras, Nizam's Guaranteed and South Indian Railways causing difficulties which were successfully dealt with by officers of the Railway Mail Service. The only serious accident to mails travelling by railway occurred on the East Indian Railway on 27th April 1896, when a carriage next to the mail van accidentally caught fire and ignited the mail van itself, which was completely destroyed.

Principal
events—
Foreign
Post.

4. The following were the principal events of the Foreign Post. The British colonies of Ascension and St. Helena entered the Universal Postal Union on the 1st October 1896. Direct parcel exchanges were established with Tasmania and the Seychelles, and the foreign parcel post was also extended to Basutoland, Lord Howe and Norfolk Islands, Paraguay, Venezuela, British North Borneo, Cochin China, German New Guinea, Japan, Labuan and Sarawak. On the other hand, owing to quarantine restrictions, the parcel post to Malta, Gibraltar and Tangier, France, Portugal, Madeira and the Azores, and Egypt was suspended; and for the same reason the transmission by the Foreign Post of certain classes of articles, such as worn clothing, bedding, rugs, etc., was prohibited. A direct money order exchange was established with British Guiana, in place of the exchange which had previously been carried on through the agency of the British Post Office; and the special rates of postage for inland official correspondence were made applicable to official correspondence posted in India for Ceylon.

5: According to the P. and O. Steam Navigation Company's time table, as approved by Her Majesty's Postmaster General, the steamers with the European mails are due in Bombay at 8 A.M. on Monday of each week, and during the year under review the contract time was exceeded only once and then by less than an hour. On ten occasions the steamers arrived on the previous Friday, on eighteen occasions on the previous Saturday, on the same number of occasions on the previous Sunday and on the remaining six occasions early on Monday morning. The shortest time occupied in transit by the mail from London to Bombay was 13 days, 8 hours and 47 minutes, while the average time for the year was 15 days and 51 minutes. In the opposite direction (from Bombay to London), the quickest transit was made in 12 days, 19 hours and 35 minutes, the average time for the year being 15 days, 5 hours and 56 minutes.

Section I.—Post Offices, Letter-boxes and Village Postmen.

6. Appendix I shows the numbers of post offices, letter-boxes and village postmen of the Imperial Post in each circle on the 31st March 1897, as compared with the numbers at the close of the previous year, and the marginal abstract shows the figures

	IMPERIAL POST.		DISTRICT POST.		TOTAL.		Increase.
	Number at close of 1895-96.	Number at close of 1896-97.	Number at close of 1895-96.	Number at close of 1896-97.	Number at close of 1895-96.	Number at close of 1896-97.	
Post Offices	9,588	9,948	1,473	1,483	11,061	11,431	370
Letter-boxes (in addition to those at post offices).	15,927	16,952	3,463	3,688	19,390	20,640	1,250
Village Postmen	4,262	4,387	3,029	3,090	7,291	7,477	186

for the past two years for the whole of India, for both the Imperial and District Post, separately and together. The total number of post offices has increased by 370. The increase both as regards post offices and letter-boxes was greatest in the Punjab. The total number of post offices entrusted to the charge of schoolmasters and other persons not belonging to the department, was 5,812 at the end of the year.

The following table shows for each circle and for the whole of India the number of post offices and letter-boxes, compared with the area, total population and literate population, according to the last census :—

NAMES OF POSTAL CIRCLES.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Literate population.	Post offices.	Letter-boxes (including those at post offices).	POST OFFICE SERVES			LETTER-BOX SERVES		
						Square miles.	Population.	Literate population.	Square miles.	Population.	Literate population.
Bengal	119,719	49,879,787	1,093,584	1,597	6,249	75	25,597	1,248	19	6,341	319
Bombay	148,517	26,372,186	1,416,474	1,475	4,036	100	17,879	960	30	8,342	286
Madras	263,015	55,984,761	3,128,788	2,169	5,363	121	25,871	1,442	49	10,441	583
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	134,162	50,943,235	1,305,143	1,664	4,852	80	30,874	786	27	10,499	269
Punjab	148,966	25,130,147	819,383	1,672	3,939	80	18,079	460	27	6,370	208
Assam	49,804	5,476,833	168,314	319	641	153	17,168	597	70	8,344	262
Bihar	48,284	23,578,585	712,383	571	1,241	74	41,203	1,247	34	18,000	534
Burma	211,430	8,098,024	1,608,291	276	1,303	766	29,340	5,828	175	6,780	1,334
Central Provinces	141,808	17,849,135	345,761	722	1,110	197	24,721	478	118	14,751	285
Eastern Bengal	21,247	10,082,923	427,814	447	1,538	47	22,356	957	...	6,535	278
Rajputana	177,441	17,828,095	0	320	541	354	55,715	...	327	22,055	...
Sind and Baluchistan	53,890	3,030,981	125,058	109	357	270	12,721	879	150	8,490	322
TOTAL	1,512,491	285,255,592	12,044,293	11,431	32,071	132	24,954	1,053	47	8,894	375
1895-96 Total	1,512,491	285,255,592	12,044,293	11,061	30,461	126	23,789	1,088	49	8,367	306

* Enumeration not taken under this head.

It will be observed that there is only one post office in India for every 132 square miles as against 136 in 1895-96, and only a single letter-box, for 47 square miles as against 49 in the previous year. Eastern Bengal still continues to be the most favoured circle as regards post offices and letter-boxes while the least favoured circles in this respect are Burma and Rajputana, as in former years.

Section II.—Postal lines.

Postal communications.

7. Appendix II contains statistics, according to postal circles, shewing the

NATURE OF LINES.	1896-97.				Total mileage in 1896-97.	Total mileage in 1895-96.	1896-97.	
	Imperial.	District Post.	Political.	Military.			Increase.	Decrease.
Railway	19,410	8	...	...	19,418	18,879	539	...
Mail cart	5,414	676	847	462	7,399	6,839	560	...
Runners and Boats	47,444	33,739	...	...	81,183	81,071	112	...
Steamer	13,751	1,490	...	..	15,241	15,493	...	252
TOTAL	86,019	35,913	847	462	123,241	122,282	1,211	252

distances over which mails were carried by the various agencies of the Imperial Post Office. An abstract of that Appendix is given on the margin, for faci-

lity of reference, with additional columns for District Post, Political and Military lines managed by the Post Office. The mileage under each class of mail line, with the exception of the steamer mileage, was larger this year than last year; the increases being greatest under railway and mail cart lines. The large increase under railway lines was chiefly due to the opening of the Assam-Bengal Railway, and to the extension of the East Coast Railway and the Mu Valley Railway. The increase under mail cart lines was due mainly to the establishment of new horse and mule lines in Burma, and the substitution of this means of conveyance for runners on some existing lines in that province. The decrease under steamer lines was due in great part to the closing of the steamer service between Rampur and Silchar in consequence of the opening of the Assam-Bengal Railway already referred to.

Section III.—Correspondence and Parcels.

Postal traffic.

8. The estimated number of postal articles of all kinds, exclusive of money orders, issued for delivery during the year, amounted to nearly 439 millions, or about 25 millions in excess of the number during the preceding year. The increase has been 38·00 per cent. since 1890-91, and 43·75 per cent. since 1889-90. Statistics showing the different classes of articles delivered in the various postal circles during 1896-97 will be found in Appendix III, and a summary of the general results is given in the following statement:—

YEAR.	Post-cards	Letters (paid.)	Letters (unpaid.)	Letters (registered.)	Total of letters and post-cards.	News-papers.	Book and pattern packets.	Parcels (registered.)	Parcels (unregistered.)	GRAND TOTAL (all postal articles except money orders).
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1895-96	153,567,883	174,557,002	28,051,656	7,991,465	364,168,006	28,928,622	18,196,529	2,528,252	48,831	413,870,240
1896-97	166,803,227	181,817,607	29,469,293	8,860,142	386,950,269	29,778,291	19,341,398	2,555,209	153,560	438,778,727
Increase	13,235,344	7,260,605	1,417,637	868,677	22,782,263	849,669	1,144,869	26,957	•	24,908,487
Percentage of Increase	8·62	4·16	5·05	10·87	6·26	2·94	6·29	1·07	•	6·02

• Increase not shown under this column, as the figures for 1895-96 show actual number posted during the period from the 1st August 1895 to the 31st March 1896 only.

There was thus an increase in the total number of articles under each head throughout India. The percentage of increase in all articles taken together was highest in the Rajputana circle, where it was 8.19 per cent. The Madras circle comes next with an increase of 7.50 per cent., and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh circle follows with an increase of 6.82 per cent. and then Sind and Baluchistan, Bombay, Bengal, Assam and Bihar. In the year under report, as in previous years, the increase in the number of post-cards (almost 13½ millions) far exceeded the increase in any other class of postal articles.

It was anticipated that in a few years the total number of post-cards would exceed the total number of paid letters, and this was actually the case, during the year under report, as in the previous year, in Bengal, Bombay, the Punjab and Eastern Bengal. In Burma, post-cards have never been popular. The reasons assigned are that Burmans are writers of long letters and find post-cards too small, while, as most of them can read, they fear the publicity of a post-card. The total number of unpaid letters was nearly 29½ millions, the proportion of these letters being highest in Burma and Bihar as in the previous year, while the total number of unpaid letters delivered in Bengal was larger than in any other circle. These figures are higher than they have been for some years past, and this was due in some measure to the prevalence of the plague. It was noticed that the exodus of the population from Bombay, Poona, Karachi and other places was followed by a marked increase in the number of unpaid letters. The total number of letters registered during the year was more than 8½ millions, representing almost 66 per cent. of the number registered during the year in the United Kingdom, as against 61 per cent. in the previous year. Registration was, as usual, more largely resorted to in the Madras circle than elsewhere, the total number of letters registered in that circle being about 2 millions. In the year under report the total number of registered parcels was more than 2½ millions, or nearly 27,000 in excess of the number during the preceding year, showing that the introduction of the un-registered parcel system has not interfered with the growth in the despatch of registered parcels.

9. The following table, prepared from the last census returns, shows for each circle the number of letters and other postal articles per head of the total population and per head of the literate portion of the population. Bombay, Sind and Baluchistan, the Punjab and Burma rank highest as regards the number of articles per head of the population, and Sind and Baluchistan, the Punjab and Bombay rank highest as regards the number of articles per head of the literate population.

NAMES OF POSTAL CIRCLES.	Total population.	Number who can read and write.	Total number of postal articles (excluding money orders).	Number of postal articles per head of population.	Number of postal articles per head of those who can read and write.
Bengal	40,879,787	1,993,581	65,956,412	1.61	33.08
Bombay	26,372,106	1,410,474	83,887,924	3.18	59.22
Madras	55,984,761	3,128,788	79,541,009	1.42	25.43
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	50,943,235	1,308,145	58,750,452	1.15	44.91
Punjab	25,139,127	810,333	53,093,004	2.11	64.79
Assam	5,476,833	168,314	8,229,577	1.50	48.89
Bihar	23,578,585	712,383	17,677,732	.75	24.81
Burma	8,048,014	1,608,591	15,848,874	1.96	9.85
Central Provinces	17,849,155	345,761	17,532,201	.98	50.71
Eastern Bengal	10,087,923	427,814	15,718,386	1.56	36.74
Rajputana	17,828,995	†	12,699,040	.71	...
Sind and Baluchistan	3,030,981	115,056	9,472,089	3.13	82.33
TOTAL	285,255,502	12,044,293	438,407,600	1.54	36.39
1895-96. Total	285,255,502	12,044,293	413,338,253	1.44	34.31

* Excluding Indian Post Offices at Baghdad, Busra, and places in the Persian Gulf. Enumeration not taken under this head.

Foreign
Correspondence.

10. The figures in Appendix III include the foreign correspondence received in India for delivery; but a special table is given at the end of this paragraph showing separately the quantity of correspondence passing in each direction between India and the United Kingdom and between India and all other parts of the world. As regards the mails exchanged with the United Kingdom, the results of the year, which show a growth of traffic in all respects, were mainly of a normal character. The most noticeable feature of the exchange was the large increase of over a million in the number of newspapers and packets sent out from home as compared with the figures of the previous year, which has more than made up for the deficiency of nearly three-quarters of a million that had to be reported last year in connection with the same class of articles. In commenting last year upon this deficiency, it was said that the packet mail sent out from home is particularly liable to fluctuations owing to the inclusion or non-inclusion of large quantities of pamphlets or circulars for distribution in this country: and those remarks are fully borne out by the figures of the year now under review. As regards mails exchanged with countries other than the United Kingdom, statistics of the traffic are taken only once every three years, and as the figures given in the table below are merely a repetition of those of last year, they do not call for any remark:—

	CLASS.	ESTIMATED AGGREGATE NUMBER.		PERCENTAGE OF		REMARKS.
		1895-96.	1896-97.	Increase.	Decrease.	
Despatched from India to the United Kingdom.	Letters and post-cards	2,983,279	3,037,234	1.81	...	The figures relating to correspondence despatched from India to the United Kingdom are based on statistics taken for each mail, and those relating to correspondence received from the United Kingdom are based on special statistics taken during the year.
	Newspapers, book-packets and samples	978,245	1,017,883	4.97	...	
Received in India from the United Kingdom.	Letters and post-cards	3,123,698	3,174,487	1.63	...	
	Newspapers, book-packets and samples	4,600,323	5,626,419	21.73	...	
Grand Total of all correspondence exchanged with the United Kingdom.	Letters and post-cards	6,106,977	6,211,721	1.72	...	
	Newspapers, book-packets and samples	5,598,570	6,644,302	18.71	...	
Despatched from India to Foreign Countries other than the United Kingdom.	Letters and post-cards	2,209,900	2,100,500	Under the system of the Universal Postal Union, statistics of international correspondence are taken for 26 days every third year. The figures shown in the report for 1895-96 are here repeated as they are based on statistics recorded in May 1896.
	Newspapers, book-packets and samples	1,611,901	1,611,921	...	...
Received in India from Foreign Countries other than the United Kingdom.	Letters and post-cards	2,157,792	2,157,792	...	...
	Newspapers, book-packets and samples	1,348,686	1,348,686	...	...
Grand Total of correspondence exchanged with Foreign Countries other than the United Kingdom.	Letters and post-cards	4,367,692	4,258,292	...	...
	Newspapers, book-packets and samples	2,960,586	2,960,606	...	...

Foreign
parcels.

11. The following statement gives details of the foreign parcel traffic both to and from India during the last two years. In the year under review there was an increase of 10,954 or 4.9 per cent. in the total number of foreign parcels

and of Rs13,114 in the Indian share of the revenue from the foreign parcel post:—

PARCEL EXCHANGES.	TOTAL NUMBER OF PARCELS.		AVERAGE WEIGHT OF EACH PARCEL.		NET REVENUE OF THE INDIAN POST OFFICE.*	
	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.†	1896-97.
	No.	No.	lb. oz.	lb. oz.	R.	R.
<i>With the United Kingdom.</i>						
(1st, through London Post Office.)						
To India	85,203	87,723	1 6'24	1 6'76	1,17,878	1,19,901
From India	74,398	74,710	2 3'08	2 1'69	29,750	30,138
TOTAL	159,601	162,433	1 12'20	1 11'79	1,47,628	1,50,039
(2nd, through P. and O. S. N. Co. without the agency of the London Post Office.)						
To India	2,623	3,182	6 3'42	5 10'61	9,588	9,383
From India	2,113	2,404	10 14'59	11 7'67	11,439	13,109
TOTAL	4,736	5,586	8 4'96	8 2'66	21,027	22,492
Total number of parcels through both Agencies (London Post Office and Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company).	164,337	168,019	1 15'21	1 15'21	1,68,655	1,72,531
<i>With the Continent of Europe.</i>						
To India	3,174	3,259	4 12'19	5 0'13	8,348	9,090
From India	5,267	4,774	3 7'76	3 14'69	2,484	2,729
TOTAL	8,441	8,033	3 15'44	4 5'76	10,832	11,819
<i>With Other Countries.</i>						
To India	14,546	16,433	4 2'63	3 6'40	14,056	15,222
From India	33,054	38,847	2 13'57	3 0'19	28,644	35,729
TOTAL	47,600	55,280	3 4'01	3 2'03	42,700	50,951
GRAND TOTAL	220,378	231,332	2 4'94	2 5'04	2,32,187	2,35,301

* Net revenue is calculated after deduction of customs duty and sums due to the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, the British Post Office, and other Administrations.

† N. B.—These are revised figures.

12. More than 72 per cent. of the whole foreign parcel traffic was with the United Kingdom. As regards the exchange with the British Post Office, there was a substantial increase of 2,520 in the number of parcels received from the United Kingdom, while in the case of those sent home from India, the number also increased though not to the same extent. As regards the exchange through the agency of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company,

Parcel exchange with the United Kingdom.

the results of the year likewise show a growth of the traffic in both directions; and if the figures relating to both exchanges, *i.e.*, with the British Post Office and through the agency of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, be taken together, they show a total increase of 3,682 in the number of the parcels and of R3,876 in the net revenue of the Indian Post Office over the figures of the preceding year.

13. In the exchanges with Continental Europe, there was a small increase of 85 in the total number of parcels received in India, but a decrease of 493 in the number despatched, the net revenue derived by the Indian Post Office being, however, nearly R1,000 more than in the previous year. In the exchanges with other countries there was a satisfactory development of the traffic in both directions, an addition of 7,680, at the rate of 16·1 per cent., having been made to the number, and of R8,251 to the net Indian revenue. The large increase in the number of parcels sent from India to non-European countries is again mainly to be attributed to the continued growth of the parcel post to Ceylon.

Year.	Number of parcels.	Year.	Number of parcels.
1876-77	45,357	1887-88	158,792
1877-78	59,183	1888-89	163,989
1878-79	69,763	1889-90	177,210
1879-80	73,211	1890-91	191,713
1880-81	80,257	1891-92	211,162
1881-82	88,840	1892-93	185,460
1882-83	88,684	1893-94	204,270
1883-84	98,296	1894-95	215,201
1884-85	110,590	1895-96	220,378
1885-86	133,054	1896-97	231,332
1886-87	141,453		

14. The progress of the foreign parcel traffic as a whole since 1876-77 will be seen from the table in the margin.

Delivery work of the year.

15. The figures given in paragraph 8 of this report show that 438,778,727 letters, post-cards, newspapers, packets, and parcels were issued for delivery during the year. These figures are calculated from actual enumerations made for a week at a time twice during the year, and approximately represent the delivery of mail articles properly so called. In order, however, to ascertain the entire delivery work of the year, it is necessary to add the number of money orders which are delivered and paid by postmen and village postmen. The entire delivery work of the year is shown by the following figures:—

Sent out for delivery (including 11,162,981 money orders)	449,941,708
Received back undelivered (deducted as representing articles either again sent out and delivered, or sent to the Dead Letter Office)	13,225,384
Balance actually delivered	436,716,324
Sent to Dead Letter Offices	4,155,544
Total number received for delivery (counting each article only once)	440,871,868

These figures show that the percentage of articles delivered on the whole number received for delivery was 99·06 as compared with 99·08 in the previous year.

Dead Letter Offices.

16. The total number of letters, post-cards and other articles, excluding money orders, that reached one or other of the ten Dead Letter Offices, was 5,613,291 as compared with 5,109,378 received in the previous year. The distribution of these articles among the different Dead Letter Offices and the ways

in which the articles were disposed of are shown in detail in Appendix IV of which a summary is given below :—

	NUMBER.		PERCENTAGE.	
	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.
Total number of articles received in Dead Letter Offices	5,109,378	5,613,291	...	...
DEDUCT—				
Articles issued by Dead Letter Offices for delivery to the addressees or senders and received back again as undeliverable	223,968	230,052		
Articles transferred to other Dead Letter Offices	1,346,633	1,518,812		
Net receipts to be disposed of by the Dead Letter Offices	3,538,777	3,864,427	100	100
Articles disposed of by the Dead Letter Offices excluding articles returned as undeliverable.	636,872	695,784	18·00	18·00
Articles undisposable	938,855	997,358	26·53	25·81

Of the total number of articles 695,784 were successfully disposed of by being redirected and then delivered to the persons to whom they were addressed, while 2,171,285 were returned to the senders and 997,358 were found to be unreturnable. This last figure is only 2 per cent. of the total number of articles given out for delivery in the year, and a large proportion of the 997,358 articles were from their nature not capable of delivery. At a small post office in Sind 541 letters were posted on one day by a person who was afterwards ascertained to be a lunatic. No postage was paid on any of these letters and the addresses were undecipherable. On being examined in the Dead Letter Office the addresses, and also the contents of the letters, were found to consist of a series of marks or hieroglyphics forming no actual character. Many of the letters contained several sheets covered with these marks and the unfortunate man, who had posted the letters, must have spent weeks of toil in laboriously tracing them. From special statistics kept by the Bengal Dead Letter Office for three months, it appears that 3,264 letters and post-cards, 4,648 newspapers and 1,576 packets were posted in the Bengal, Eastern Bengal and Assam circles without any address at all. As usual, a large amount of valuable property was found in letters and other articles posted without address or with addresses so incorrect or incomplete that the covers had to be opened in order that the senders might be traced. In articles opened in the five more important Dead Letter Offices were found hundis, cheques, bills of exchange, currency notes and other property amounting in value to Rs. 3,88,458, £957-6-4, 357 Francs, 50 Dollars, 130 Cents and 8 other foreign coins, and the greater part of this property was successfully delivered to the owners.

17. Particulars regarding the issues from treasuries of post-cards, postage stamps, embossed envelopes, and stamped wrappers will be found in Appendix V, and similar information regarding service post-cards, service postage stamps, and service embossed envelopes will be found in Appendix VI, to which is added an abstract of the two appendices, showing the issues of each kind of postcard,

Sale of postage stamps, etc.

postage stamp, embossed envelope, and stamped wrapper. The total value of the issues of ordinary stamps was R1,23,94,922, and of service stamps R25,92,966 there being an increase over the figures of the preceding year of R10,87,129 in the value of ordinary stamps and of R2,51,853 in the value of service stamps.

The issues of ordinary stamps were largest in the Bombay circle where they amounted to over 25 lakhs of rupees. Madras comes next with issues of over 22 lakhs of rupees, and Bengal follows with issues of over 21 lakhs of rupees. The inland single post-cards commanded the highest sales, the total issues being over 112 millions in number. The small half-anna envelope had the next largest sales, over 73 millions in number being issued during the year. Of the $\frac{1}{2}$ -anna adhesive stamps over 54 millions were issued, of the $\frac{1}{2}$ -anna reply post-cards over 14 millions, of the 1-anna adhesive stamps over 10 millions, of the 2-anna adhesive stamps over 6 millions, and of the $2\frac{1}{2}$ -anna adhesive stamps over 3 millions. In the case of the $\frac{1}{2}$ -anna and 1-anna square envelopes, both ordinary and service, the sales declined, and there was also a fall in the sales of the 2-anna service registration envelopes; but in the case of the 2-anna ordinary registration envelopes, the sales improved as regards both the large and the small size.

As stated in previous reports, newspaper wrappers of the value of $\frac{1}{2}$ -anna and 1-anna were brought into use from 1st May 1895. Some 358 thousand of the $\frac{1}{2}$ -half anna wrappers were issued during the year as compared with 325 thousand during the eleven months of the preceding year, showing some increase in the public demand for them; but in the case of the 1-anna wrappers there was a large falling off in the issues from treasuries, some 49 thousand only having been issued as compared with 93 thousand during the eleven months of the previous year.

Apart from the sales of postage stamps, 1-anna revenue or receipt stamps to the value of R3,94,299 were sold during the year through the agency of the Post Office. Non-judicial stamps and court-fee stamps are also sold at many post offices, but except in Burma, the postmaster acts, as regards these stamps, as a private vendor, and the stamps do not form part of the post office balance. In Burma, where general stamps are kept by the postmaster in the same way as other stamps, the sales on this account amounted to R57,084.

Section IV.—District Post.

Management
of the Dis-
trict Post.

18. There has been no change in the management of the District Post during the year under report. It was administered, as usual, by the heads of postal circles subject to the control of the several Local Governments and Administrations.

General re-
sults of the
year.

19. The comparative statement given on the next page shows the establishments, income, expenditure of the District Post and the work done by it for the years 1895-96 and 1896-97. The total income of the year under report was R12,06,222 and the total expenditure R11,54,726. There was an increase of 10 in the number of post offices; of 69 in the number of postmen and village postmen; of 225 in the number of letter-boxes kept up out of District Post funds, and of 182 miles in District Post mail lines. There was also an increase of 827,216 or 5.05 per cent. in the number of articles, including money orders delivered by the District Post agency, of 628,321 or 5.69 per cent. in the number of articles posted in post offices and letter-boxes kept up by the District Post, and of 48,204 or 5.57 per cent in the number of articles returned as undeliverable. Appendix VII gives details according to circles of letters and other postal articles sent to, and received from, the District Post.

District Post.

Names of Postal Circles.	Number of District Post Offices Receiving Office.	Number of District Post Village Postmen and Postmen.	Number of District Post Letter-boxes (in addition to those at post offices).	Length in miles of District Post Lines.	Local Cos.	Grant from Imperial or Provincial Revenue.	Expenditure.	Articles received from the Imperial and District Posts for delivery by the District Post.	Articles posted in the District Post for despatch to the Imperial or District Post.	Articles retained by the District Post undelivered.	Percentage of articles returned on the total delivered by the District Post.
	No.	No.	No.	Miles.	R	R	R	No.	No.	No.	%
Bengal	187	21	341	7,819	1,98,261(a)	Nil.	2,10,146	1,670,504	1,499,670	55,409	3.32
{ 1895-96	189	22	334	7,700	2,23,322(a)	Nil.	2,15,066	1,804,397	1,618,022	64,335	3.56
{ 1896-97	43	555	542	285	Nil.	84,972	80,845	1,804,260	788,298	67,032	3.71
Bombay	55	590	584	380	Nil.	84,282	81,371	2,087,580	964,620	73,218	3.50
{ 1895-96	119	738	592	1,562	Nil.	1,04,040	96,674	2,630,095	1,325,122	151,620	5.76
{ 1896-97	159	837	642	1,882	Nil.	1,10,040	1,00,774	2,997,865	1,610,878	176,209	5.87
Madras	306	726	758	9,191	1,89,000	Nil.	1,87,339	3,859,074	2,544,120	207,378	5.37
North-Western	297	716	768	9,234	1,89,000	Nil.	1,93,605	3,633,350	2,369,059	187,548	5.16
{ 1895-96	414	797	499	3,048	1,31,380	12,424	1,43,804	3,373,534	2,281,993	203,351	6.04
{ 1896-97	372	737	539	3,001	1,32,349	11,872	1,44,221	3,490,264	2,364,995	223,038	6.40
Punjab	62	79	33	1,311(b)	44,824	Nil.	43,006	457,151	354,097	25,746	5.63
Assam	66	84	48	1,320(b)	46,085	Nil.	44,667	485,370	375,913	27,706	5.70
{ 1895-96	87	Nil.	83	3,366	99,842	Nil.	1,01,418	739,986	686,934	41,784	5.64
{ 1896-97	86	Nil.	83	3,380	1,26,664	Nil.	1,03,250	786,288	714,408	47,832	6.08
Bihar	90	169	560	3,225	98,830	Nil.	94,813	735,282	571,038	58,404	7.95
{ 1895-96	122	168	634	3,070	1,03,830	Nil.	97,835	887,268	682,956	64,290	7.24
{ 1896-97	125	80	53	4,123(d)	80,399	18,953	99,191	414,750	283,381	34,327	8.27
Central Provinces	31	79	54	4,160(d)	81,420(f)	20,720	1,00,400	383,707	264,538	31,048	8.09
{ 1895-96	32	1	1	1,328	48,146	Nil.	56,989	648,468	651,870	17,370	2.67
{ 1896-97	10	2	1	1,309	60,472(c)	Nil.	55,320	597,852	647,202	14,310	2.39
Eastern Bengal	10	6	Nil.	188	835	3,280	4,078	54,033	47,150	3,102	5.74
{ 1895-96	2	6	Nil.	188	835	3,280	4,078	60,710	49,848	3,564	5.87
{ 1896-97	2	Nil.	1	285	Nil.	5,118(e)	5,118	4,488	4,470	117	2.60
{ 1895-96	2	Nil.	1	289	Nil.	5,142(c)	5,142	4,190	4,005	100	2.52
Sind and Baluchistan											
{ 1895-96	1,473	3,172	3,463	35,731	8,91,517	2,28,787	11,23,321	16,391,625	11,038,183	865,600	5.28
{ 1896-97	1,483	3,241	3,688	35,913	9,64,886	2,41,336	11,54,726	17,218,841	11,666,504	913,804	5.31
Total											

(a) Includes contributions from Tributary States.
 (b) These are dry season distances; during the rains these lines are increased in length.
 (c) Includes contributions from Frontier Police Fund, Rs. 984, and the State of Hill Tipperah, Rs. 900.
 (d) Includes lines paid from the revenues of Feudatory States.
 (e) Grant made available from Bombay District Post Funds.
 (f) Includes contributions from Feudatory States, Rs. 3,400.

Section V.—Money Orders.

Inland money orders.—General results.

20. The total number of money order offices at the end of the year under review was 11,295 as compared with 10,926 at the close of the previous year. The number of inland money orders issued, including telegraphic money orders, but excluding all transactions with Native States, was nearly 11 millions of the aggregate value of nearly 22 crores of rupees, and the commission realised

amounted to nearly 28 lakhs of rupees. The table in the margin shows the yearly progress made in this branch of business since it was undertaken by the Post Office in 1880. During the year under report there was an increase of 8·87 per cent. in the number of inland money orders issued, of 6·55 per cent. in their value and of 7·36 per cent. in the amount of the commission realised. The aver-

INLAND MONEY ORDERS.	Total number of money orders issued.	Total value of money orders issued.	Commission realised.
	No.	₹	₹
During the year 1878-79, the last complete year before money order business was transferred from treasuries to the Post Office	245,468	89,24,720	1,05,870
During the last quarter of the year 1879-80. (The Post Office began the business on the 1st January 1880)	232,639	72,48,208	84,901
During the year 1880-81	1,604,174	4,57,08,580	5,35,976
" " 1881-82	2,157,796	5,73,32,027	6,79,073
" " 1882-83	2,565,904	6,46,84,183	7,70,958
" " 1883-84	3,034,894	7,31,24,179	8,84,925
" " 1884-85	3,550,257	8,20,88,559	11,06,226
" " 1885-86	4,103,078	9,38,27,375	11,63,830
" " 1886-87	4,821,117	10,68,49,151	13,37,820
" " 1887-88	5,512,395	11,84,43,573	14,94,381
" " 1888-89	6,136,790	12,99,06,864	16,57,761
" " 1889-90	6,750,116	14,65,32,147	17,05,350
" " 1890-91	7,326,065	15,77,70,303	19,37,598
" " 1891-92	7,783,296	16,44,09,586	20,58,306
" " 1892-93	8,237,855	17,19,16,585	21,58,398
" " 1893-94	8,754,940	18,35,34,008	22,95,946
" " 1894-95	9,422,105	19,43,09,308	24,46,683
" " 1895-96	10,055,036	20,62,03,368	26,00,589
" " 1896-97	10,947,571	21,97,28,206	27,92,116
Percentage of increase over the year 1895-96	8·87	6·55	7·36

age value of an inland money order was ₹20-1-1 against ₹20-8-0 in the previous year.

Incidence of inland money order work according to postal circles.

21. The following statement shows the distribution of the inland money order business among the various postal circles :—

NAMES OF POSTAL CIRCLES.	ISSUES DURING 1896-97.		PAYMENTS DURING 1896-97.		PERCENTAGE TO THE WHOLE.	
	Number of money orders.	Value of money orders.	Number of money orders.	Value of money orders.	Number of money orders.	Value of money orders.
		₹		₹		
Bengal	2,776,781	4,58,97,833	2,494,466	4,42,42,491	24·09	20·53
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	1,476,731	2,63,38,953	2,479,656	4,22,00,617	18·09	15·61
Madras	1,382,449	2,70,72,110	1,384,121	2,87,48,955	12·05	12·78
Bombay	1,080,420	2,44,89,627	1,288,582	2,80,44,713	10·87	11·97
Punjab	1,028,572	2,04,15,115	1,046,254	2,38,94,242	9·48	10·09
Burma	591,035	2,06,09,828	169,686	88,33,595	3·48	6·71
Bihar	660,360	1,11,22,674	939,302	1,49,89,860	7·31	5·95
Eastern Bengal	569,586	1,16,18,635	533,598	97,01,172	5·04	4·86
Central Provinces	493,212	1,11,27,167	217,016	58,11,416	3·25	3·86
Rajputana	266,961	67,93,286	170,088	59,05,167	2·00	2·89
Assam	383,013	86,71,712	124,114	39,13,758	2·32	2·87
Sind and Baluchistan	220,442	55,77,266	81,848	29,31,228	1·42	1·94
TOTAL	10,947,571	21,97,28,206	10,928,731	21,92,17,214	100	100
Total for 1895-96	10,055,036	20,62,03,368	10,041,889	20,60,36,354	...	...
Increase	892,535	1,35,24,838	886,842	1,31,80,860	...	...

As in former years the money order business of the Bengal circle was on a larger scale than that of any other postal circle. As in previous years also the payments were largely in excess of the issues in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Bombay, and Bihar, whereas in Bengal, Assam, Burma, Central Provinces, Rajputana, and Sind and Baluchistan the issues were in excess of the payments.

22. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and in the Central Provinces, a check was caused to the revenue money order system by the prevalence of famine. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the total number of revenue money orders issued fell from 165,829 in 1895-96 to 133,498 during the year under report, and the amount from R37,60,918 to R30,44,174. In the Central Provinces, while the number of revenue money orders issued slightly rose from 10,105 in the previous year to 10,728 in the year under report, the amount of the orders fell from R4,23,450 to R4,18,965. In the Lower Provinces of Bengal, including Eastern Bengal and Bihar, there was a slight increase both in the number and value of revenue money orders, as compared with the figures for the previous year. The number of orders rose from 186,175 in 1895-96 to 192,425, and the amount from R17,19,018 to R17,79,477. In the Punjab there was a further decrease in the amount of revenue money orders and a slight increase in the number of orders, as compared with the last year. The value fell from R6,01,244 in 1895-96 to R5,81,235, while the number of orders rose from 9,697 in 1895-96 to 9,859 during the year under report.

23. The system of remitting miscellaneous Government dues through the agency of the Post Office continued to make progress in the Lower Provinces of Bengal during the year under report, 92,195 official money orders of the aggregate value of R21,25,813 having been issued as compared with 91,368 money orders of the aggregate value of R20,22,900 issued in the previous year. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh also the progress reported last year was sustained. The number of orders rose from 21,154 to 22,847 and the value from R3,74,605 to R4,74,493. In the Punjab there was an increase of R3,772 in the value and a decrease of 45 in the number of official money orders. The number of orders issued and their amount were 3,775 and R86,266 in 1896-97 as compared with 3,820 and R82,494 respectively in the previous year. The system was newly introduced in Burma in August 1896 at the request of the Forest Department and is now confined to the Shwebo District.

24. There was again a falling off in the number and value of rent money orders issued during the year in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the number of orders having fallen from 61,826 in 1895-96 to 51,691 during 1896-97, and the amount from R8,34,518 to R7,03,349. In the Central Provinces also the progress reported last year in the working of the system was not sustained. The number of orders fell from 1,849 in 1895-96 to 1,509 during the year under report, and the amount from R26,913 to R24,693. The result is attributed in both provinces to the prevalence of famine. In the Lower Provinces of Bengal, however, there was an advance both in the number and value of rent money orders as compared with the figures for the previous year. The total number of orders issued rose from 47,919 in 1895-96 to 49,675 during 1896-97, the amount of rent remitted being R7,40,310 in 1896-97 as compared with R6,76,452 in the preceding year.

Money order
transactions
with Native
States.

25. The following statement shows the money order transactions with Native States:—

	ISSUES IN THE STATE.		PAYMENTS IN THE STATE.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
		R		R
Gwalior	49,771	11,27,285	19,173	5,31,409
Patiala	18,337	4,36,188	16,256	4,56,261
Jhind	5,061	1,55,712	4,123	1,20,973
Nabha	4,388	1,17,924	4,048	1,20,748
Chamba	1,636	55,007	535	19,855
Faridkot	1,742	36,411	495	16,811
TOTAL	80,935	19,28,527	44,630	12,66,057
Total for 1895-96	72,948	18,31,399	36,357	11,22,216
Increase	7,987	97,128	8,273	1,43,841

There was an increase of more than ninety seven thousand rupees in the value of the issues in the Native States, and of nearly 1½ lakhs of rupees in the value of the payments in the States. It will be noticed that the payments made by the Imperial Post Office on account of money orders issued by Native States have been very much larger than the issues by the Imperial Post Office on those States. This result is largely due to the issues of the Gwalior State.

Telegraphic
money or-
ders.

26. The transactions in telegraphic money orders are given in the following table according to postal circles:—

NAMES OF POSTAL CIRCLES.	ISSUES.			PAYMENTS.	
	Number of money orders.	Value of money orders.	Commission.	Number of money orders.	Value of money orders.
		R	R		R
Burma	63,319	63,05,839	64,098	17,714	33,70,420
Madras	19,390	24,13,469	25,530	34,475	34,09,718
Bengal	16,433	22,11,103	22,623	19,298	24,53,498
Bombay	7,978	13,61,519	14,074	9,530	11,72,850
Eastern Bengal	4,924	9,23,569	9,436	8,544	7,09,609
N.-W. P. and Oudh	6,918	8,78,704	9,156	21,152	14,71,051
Assam	8,582	8,73,074	9,013	3,580	5,92,579
Punjab	6,226	8,49,445	8,885	9,586	10,30,400
Central Provinces	3,682	5,06,037	5,235	3,558	5,41,438
Bihar	3,372	3,58,349	3,779	4,877	5,07,638
Sind and Baluchistan	3,011	3,35,254	3,554	1,907	3,91,591
Rajputana	2,014	3,10,937	2,918	2,362	3,77,565
TOTAL	145,849	1,73,27,359	1,78,301	136,583	1,60,28,357
Total for 1895-96	130,337	1,50,91,524	1,59,651*	135,519	1,51,33,610
Increase	15,512	22,35,835	18,650	1,064	8,94,747

* The amount shown last year, Rs. 2,86,544, included Rs. 1,28,206, cost of telegrams paid by remitters along with the postal commission, which ought to have been deducted. Rs. 1,59,651 is the correct revised total, as reported since the issue of the last annual report.

The number of telegraphic money orders issued in the year under report was 145,849 for the aggregate value of Rs. 1,73,27,359, as compared with 130,337 orders for Rs. 1,50,91,524, which revised figures have, since the issue of the last annual report, been ascertained to represent the work done in the previous year. The postal commission on these orders amounted to Rs. 1,78,301 in addition to Rs. 1,45,849, the cost of telegrams, which is paid by the remitters along with the postal commission but credited to the Telegraph Department.

The average value of a telegraphic money order was Rs. 118-12-10 against Rs. 115-12-7 in 1895-96.

Telegraphic money orders continued to be issued far more freely from Burma than elsewhere, the orders issued from that province in the year under report being 43·41 per cent. of the total number for the whole of India. The payments also in Burma continued to be larger in amount than in any other provinces, excepting only Madras.

27. Foreign money orders for and from the United Kingdom, most of the British colonies and possessions, foreign European countries and most of their colonies and possessions, and Egypt are issued in sterling, payments being made by the remitters and to the payees in India at the rates of exchange fixed by the Post Office from time to time for this purpose. Details of the sterling money order exchanges of the year are given in the table below:—

COUNTRIES OF EXCHANGE. [Only countries of exchange are entered here. The list of countries for which sterling orders are issued is given in the Postal Guide.]	1895-96.				1896-97.			
	ORDERS ISSUED BY INDIA.		ORDERS PAID IN INDIA.		ORDERS ISSUED BY INDIA.		ORDERS PAID IN INDIA.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
United Kingdom	48,082	153,677 17 1	22,009	97,561 11 4	53,187	183,635 12 11	20,230	78,980 14 2
France	2,149	4,794 7 8	1,001	11,397 10 2	1,921	4,108 11 6	930	9,453 3 5
Egypt	403	1,799 19 10	623	7,112 3 8	416	1,933 14 10	452	3,408 9 8
Germany	1,612	4,792 0 1	709	4,019 15 10	1,593	4,827 13 0	957	5,366 2 10
Italy	789	6,081 7 5	73	675 5 10	732	5,918 18 9	99	897 16 9
New South Wales	221	841 13 2	948	6,814 17 4	223	715 19 10	1,148	8,648 15 11
Victoria	472	1,680 8 5	653	5,666 10 5	506	1,946 15 11	801	6,009 10 2
Western Australia	37	273 7 0	563	6,949 6 6	34	243 11 10	586	5,283 9 9
Cape Colony	10*	23 18 0	715*	5,695 8 6	70	285 7 8	7,525	59,848 10 2
Queensland	408	796 0 8	250	2,264 15 11	84	194 11 5	245	2,061 2 4
South Australia	87	362 5 3	344	1,857 8 11	68	273 11 8	336	1,658 1 5
New Zealand	67	270 8 11	262	1,426 16 3	115	400 2 5	240	1,315 11 9
Tasmania	412	681 7 1	52	246 8 0	405	687 12 9	64	198 1 4
Denmark	28	199 16 1	24	325 18 5	43	293 18 11	29	373 13 5
Switzerland	122	325 9 10	56	178 8 1	123	433 14 5	78	213 11 10
Malta	100	238 16 11	52	156 2 4	100	236 10 0	168	861 15 2
British Guiana	...	...	...	...	34	280 18 3	1,151	2,377 5 6
TOTAL	54,999	177,739 3 5	28,334	152,288 7 6	59,654	206,507 6 1	35,036	186,895 15 7
Percentage of increase or decrease	...	...	...	...	+8·46	+16·19	+23·65	+22·73
Average amount of each order.	...	3 4 7	...	5 7 5	...	3 9 2	...	5 6 8

* For three months, January, February and March 1896.

The number of sterling money orders issued rose from 54,999 in 1895-96 to 59,654 in the year under review and the value rose from £177,739 to £206,507. This increase was principally due, as in former years, to the growth of the drawings upon the United Kingdom. In the case of the sterling money orders received for payment in India, the increase was still more marked; the number being greater by 6,702 and the value by £34,607 than in the previous year; and the improvement in this direction is to be attributed mainly to the dimensions which have been attained by the money order business with the Cape Colony since the direct exchange between India and that colony was established.

in January 1896. During the first three months in which that direct exchange was in operation, 715 orders of the aggregate value of £5,695 were received for payment, the monthly average being 238 orders of the value of £1,898. On the figures of the year under review the monthly average is 627 orders of the value of £4,987. As regards the decrease shown by the foregoing table in the drawings of the United Kingdom upon India, it has to be explained that this was not caused by any falling off in the money order transactions with the mother country, but was due to the fact that in 1895-96 those transactions included a large number of orders drawn in the Cape Colony and British Guiana upon India which are now advised direct to this country. The average value of a money order issued by India in 1896-97 was £3-9-3 as compared with £3-4-7 in 1895-96, and that of a money order paid in India was £5-6-8 as compared with £5-7-5 in the preceding year. The average of the rates of exchange in force during 1896-97 was 14½d. per rupee as compared with 13½d. in the previous year.

28. The following table shows the money order transactions with foreign countries to and from which the amounts are advised in Indian currency:—

Foreign
money
orders in
Indian
currency.

	1895-96.				1896-97.			
	ORDERS ISSUED BY INDIA.		ORDERS PAID IN INDIA.		ORDERS ISSUED BY INDIA.		ORDERS PAID IN INDIA.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
		R s. p.		R s. p.		R s. p.		R s. p.
Ceylon ^a	4,230	1,53,748 10 11	54,864	18,80,495 7 0	5,007	1,84,361 9 0	65,403	22,22,007 8 0
Straits Settlements . .	481	26,353 9 0	15,089	8,10,168 3 0	475	21,621 11 0	16,017	7,46,512 2 0
Portuguese Settlements (India)	9,893	3,29,368 10 0	3,244	91,539 9 0	10,363	3,63,829 4 0	3,708	1,12,483 11 0
German Protectorate (East Africa)	12	480 4 0	2,227	2,35,955 4 0	...	...	1,041	1,02,142 13 0
Mombasa (British East Africa)	65	3,157 8 0	1,028	92,410 3 0	128	7,944 4 0	7,273	4,44,516 6 0
China and Japan . . .	438	38,197 8 0	913	56,783 0 0	371	27,917 7 0	1,007	68,402 4 0
Mauritius	76	5,030 15 0	1,289	73,245 8 0	78	5,444 0 0	1,657	68,593 10 0
Zanzibar (British Protectorate)	96	5,341 3 0	1,053	71,254 11 0	300	21,583 4 0	2,307	2,06,005 5 0
Seychelles	15	378 0 0	152	9,072 4 0	31	1,082 6 0	228	13,526 10 0
North Borneo	10	294 3 0	107	8,301 1 0	9	148 11 0	138	9,973 10 0
TOTAL	14,715	5,61,350 5 11	70,966	33,28,955 10 0	16,671	8,33,932 8 0	90,439	41,03,263 15 0
Percentage of increase or decrease on previous year . . . .	..	...	...	...	+14'65	+12'93	+24'35	+25'66
Average amount of each order . . . .	...	38 3 4	...	41 10 1	...	37 9 2	...	42 1 1

^a Includes Ceylon telegraphic money orders.

The money order business with Ceylon continues to grow apace, the drawings on India having increased by more than 10,500 in number and by nearly four and-a-half lakhs of rupees in value over the figures of the preceding year; but in the case of the exchange with the Straits Settlements the increase that was noticed last year was not maintained. On the contrary there was a small decrease in the transactions in both directions; and it is a curious fact that no orders at all were issued during the year for payment in German East Africa. The most noticeable feature of the year's transactions is, however, to be found in the figures relating to the exchange with British East Africa. The drawings of this British Protectorate upon India during the year under review were more than seven times as great in number and nearly five times as great in value as in 1895-96, having grown from a little over 1,000 in number and less than one lakh of rupees in value to over 7,000 in number and nearly 4½ lakhs in value. This remarkable increase in the remittances made to this country is to be attributed to the fact that large numbers of natives of India are now employed on

the construction of the Uganda Railway and elsewhere in British East Africa. The average value of a foreign rupee money order issued by India in 1896-97 was R37-9-2 as compared with R38-2-4 in 1895-96 and that of an order paid in India was R42-1-1 as compared with R41-10-1 in the preceding year.

29. The table in the margin shows the telegraphic money order transactions between India and Ceylon during the year under review. There was a considerable development of the traffic in both directions; but the transactions mainly consist of remittances to India. The number of telegraphic money orders issued on Ceylon rose from 710 to 885 and the value from R49,875 to R59,779, while the telegraphic remittances received from Ceylon for payment in India during the year under review were greater by nearly 4,000 in number and by more than two and-a-half lakhs in value than in the preceding year.

YEAR.	ISSUED BY INDIA ON CEYLON.				ISSUED BY CEYLON ON INDIA.			
	No.	Amount.			No.	Amount.		
		R	a	p.		R	a.	p.
1895-96 .	710	49,875	0	0	7,593	4,90,431	0	0
1896-97 .	885	59,779	0	0	11,589	7,57,760	0	0
Increase .	175	9,904	0	0	3,996	2,07,329	0	0

Telegraphic money orders between India and Ceylon during the year under review.

30. The usual statement of forfeited and void money orders is given below:—

Balance on the 31st March 1896.		Void money orders for 1896-97.		TOTAL.		VOID ORDERS PAID, REPAYED TO REMITTERS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES, RENEWED AND FORFEITED TO THE STATE DURING 1896-97.								Balance on the 31st March 1897.	
No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	Paid and repaid.		Renewed.		Forfeited to the State.		TOTAL.		No.	Value.
	R a.		R a.		R a.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.		R a.
1,708	71,588 9	8,424	2,85,306 5	11,132	3,56,894 14	5,188	1,65,085 1	2,184	68,142 3	500	5,732 14	8,062	2,60,301 2	3,070	87,593 12

Forfeited or void money orders.

The total balance standing on the register of forfeited money orders at the end of the year was R87,593 against R71,588 at the close of the previous year.

31. The following statement gives an abstract of the entire money order business of the post office in the year including inland and foreign money orders, both ordinary and telegraphic, the foreign sterling money orders being shown in Indian currency at the rates in force when the transactions took place:—

Aggregate money order transactions—inland and foreign.

Money orders—Inland, Native State, and foreign for the year 1896-97.	ISSUES.			PAYMENTS.		
	Number.	Value.	Commission.	Number.	Value.	
		R a. p.	R a. p.		R p. a.	
Inland money orders	10,947,571	21,97,28,205 14 0	27,92,116 5 0	10,928,731	21,92,17,213 15 0	
Native State money orders	44,630	12,66,056 9 0	14,183 10 0	80,935	19,28,527 4 0	
Foreign sterling money orders converted at the prevailing rates of exchange.	59,654	34,12,874 3 0	28,184 6 0	35,036	30,46,085 15 0	
Foreign money orders in Indian Currency	16,871	6,33,932 8 0	6,046 10 0	99,439	41,83,263 15 0	
TOTAL	11,068,726	22,50,41,069 2 0	28,40,530 15 0	11,144,141	22,83,75,091 1 0	
Total for the year 1895-96	10,161,107	21,10,19,824 8 0	26,43,553 5 0	10,223,137	21,38,48,393 10 0	
Increase	907,619	1,40,21,244 10 0	1,96,977 10 0	921,004	1,45,26,697 7 0	
Percentage of increase	8.93	6.64	7.45	9.01	6.79	

British
postal
orders.

32. The statement on the margin shows the sales of British postal orders during the year. The total number of orders sold, in 1896-97 was 56,961 as compared with 49,566 in the preceding year, and the total value (including poundage) £37,297 as compared with £31,915 in 1895-96. The orders most in demand were, as in former years, those of the 5 shillings, 10 shillings, and 20 shillings denominations. During the year 43,502 of these orders were sold, while the total sales of orders of all the other denominations only amounted to 13,459. The net commission realized by the Indian Post Office on the entire sales of the year was Rs 1,742.

Denomination of British postal orders.	Number sold during 1895-96.	Number sold during 1896-97.	Increase.	Decrease.
From 1s. to 1s. 6d.	2,543	2,695	152	...
From 2s. to 10s. 6d.	22,837	25,669	2,832	...
From 15s. to 20s.	24,186	28,597	4,411	...
TOTAL	49,566	56,961	7,395	...

General
results of the
year.

Section VI.—Savings Banks.

33. The usual statement is given on the next page showing in detail, according to postal circles, the savings bank transactions of the year as compared with those of the previous year. At the close of the year under report there were 713,320 active accounts as compared with 653,892 at the end of the year 1895-96. The increase, however, of 59,428 in the number of depositors was largely due to the transfer during the year of 23,177 accounts from the Presidency Savings Banks to the Post Office Savings Banks. Excluding transfers from one post office to another, the amount deposited in the year was nearly 451½ lakhs of rupees as compared with some 366 lakhs of rupees in 1895-96; the amount withdrawn was nearly 422 lakhs as compared with over 328½ lakhs in 1895-96; and the interest paid was over 30 lakhs as compared with nearly 26½ lakhs in 1895-96. The total amount standing at the credit of depositors at the close of the year was nearly 964 lakhs, showing an increase of about 59½ lakhs over the balance at the close of the preceding year.

The average balance of each account was Rs 135.13 as compared with Rs 138.28 in the previous year. Of the 713,320 active accounts at the end of the year, 34,777 were security deposit accounts with a balance in favour of depositors of over 44½ lakhs, giving an average of Rs 128 for each account, the maximum limit for a security deposit account being Rs 500. The number of public accounts was 5,632 with a balance of nearly 35 lakhs, giving an average of Rs 621 for each account as compared with 5,399 accounts with a balance of 58 lakhs at the end of the previous year, giving an average of Rs 1,075 for each account. While, therefore, there was an increase of 233 in the number of public accounts the balance was reduced by over 23 lakhs. This was due to the closing of the East Indian Railway Provident Fund account under the special orders of Government, and also in some measure to withdrawals made in consequence of the Government Resolution of March 1897 fixing the maximum balance for public accounts at Rs 10,000. There were 152 regimental and other conjoint accounts with a balance of nearly 11 lakhs, giving an average of Rs 7,186 for each account. There is no limit of deposit in the case of regimental and other conjoint accounts. Of the remaining 672,759 active accounts with a balance of over 873½ lakhs, 88,865 with a balance of over 172½ lakhs were held on behalf of minors by their parents, relatives, and guardians, and the rest were accounts opened and held by depositors on their own behalf. It will be seen, therefore, that 94.31 per cent. of the total number of accounts, and 90.6 per cent. of the total balance of 964 lakhs, represent the savings of private persons, deposited either for their own benefit or for the benefit of their children, minor relatives, and wards.

Statement showing Post Office Savings Bank transactions during 1896-97 compared with 1895-96.

[Arranged in the order of aggregate balance as shown in column 13.]

Arranged in the order of aggregate balances as shown in column 13.																
NAME OF POSTAL CIRCLES.	Number of Head of Sub-Banks.	NUMBER OF ACCOUNTS.						Opening balance.	Deposits.	Interest.	TOTAL.	Withdrawals.	Balance.	Average number of Depositors per Head Bank.	Average balance in each Head Bank.	Average balance at credit of each Depositor.
		Opening Balance.	Opened during the year.	Closed during the year.	Balance.	6	7									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Bombay	25	827	137,422	43,811	23,627	157,606	2,56,31,737	1,49,82,474	9,51,998	4,14,66,204	1,06,60,914	3,08,05,290	6,304.24	12,32,211.60	195.45	
Bengal	30	1,131	139,720	40,532	25,219	155,033	1,85,44,972	1,30,34,046	6,61,808	3,22,40,826	1,40,83,990	1,81,56,836	3,975.20	4,65,559.89	117.11	
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	51	872	71,793	24,879	20,323	76,347	97,66,413	55,82,511	2,94,263	1,56,43,187	57,95,710	98,47,477	1,497.00	1,93,087.78	128.98	
Punjab	36	432	50,538	23,477	18,318	55,697	84,24,612	58,64,271	9,60,366	1,45,49,279	57,89,181	83,10,128	1,547.13	2,44,725.77	158.17	
Madras	39	999	103,826	27,781	21,860	109,747	78,62,267	54,70,027	2,41,267	1,35,73,551	55,16,712	80,56,849	2,814.02	2,06,585.87	73.41	
Eastern Bengal	9	177	29,477	6,562	4,458	31,591	35,70,688	17,20,132	1,09,951	54,00,771	16,93,161	37,07,610	3,509.00	4,11,956.66	117.40	
Bihar	12	412	27,688	7,470	5,922	29,236	25,56,210	19,35,752	1,08,031	55,99,993	18,92,648	37,07,345	2,435.33	3,08,445.30	126.80	
Burma.	34	146	31,144	15,089	13,126	23,107	21,41,580	30,49,980	86,044	68,77,604	30,61,646	32,15,958	973.73	94,587.00	97.13	
Central Provinces.	18	534	22,360	6,252	5,218	23,394	21,04,049	18,37,837	95,184	50,37,040	18,71,471	21,65,569	1,999.66	1,75,865.00	135.31	
Sind and Baluchistan	5	150	15,907	5,371	4,809	16,469	30,28,765	14,39,403	89,942	45,58,110	15,52,077	30,06,033	3,293.80	6,01,206.60	182.52	
Rajputana	12	163	10,898	3,688	3,010	11,516	19,84,233	9,23,378	60,109	20,67,720	9,28,666	20,30,054	959.66	1,69,921.16	177.06	
Assam	11	184	13,179	3,228	2,820	13,587	18,07,546	8,71,170	54,034	27,32,730	8,58,488	18,74,362	1,235.18	1,70,387.45	137.94	
Total of 1896-97	291	6,129	653,892	208,140	146,712	713,320	9,04,23,072	5,08,10,931	20,12,992	15,00,47,045	5,28,64,091	9,83,92,411	2,451.27	3,31,285.39	126.12	
Total of 1895-96	291	6,052	611,947	182,168	140,223	653,892	8,40,17,023	4,73,44,364	26,71,951†	13,49,34,220	4,36,11,148	9,04,23,072	2,247.05	3,10,712.20	135.28	
Increase or Decrease in 1896-97	...	+77	+41,945	+25,972	+8,489	+59,428	+64,05,149	+92,66,635	+341,041	+1,60,12,825	+1,00,43,486	+59,69,339	+204.22	+20,515.19	-3.15	
Percentage of Increase or Decrease	...	+1.27	+6.85	+14.25	+6.05	+9.08	+7.62	+19.57	+18.76	+11.94	+23.02	+6.60	+9.08	+6.60	-2.28	

* Inclusive of Rs. 14,64,360, the aggregate balance of accounts transferred from one post office to another.

† These are revised figures.

Depositors—
Europeans and
Natives
of India.

34. The statement below shows the number and value of accounts held by Europeans and Eurasians, as compared with the number and value of accounts held by natives of India. The proportion of accounts held by Europeans and Eurasians was, as in the two preceding years, highest in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Madras and Bombay circles; but nearly 91·12 per cent. of the total number of accounts at the close of the year were held by natives of the country showing again a slight increase over the percentage for the preceding year:

NAMES OF POSTAL CIRCLES.	ACCOUNTS OF NATIVE DEPOSITORS (INCLUDING ACCOUNTS OF LOCAL NATIVE INSTITUTIONS ADMINISTERED BY NATIVES OF INDIA).			ACCOUNTS OF EUROPEAN AND EURASIAN DEPOSITORS (INCLUDING ACCOUNTS OF LOCAL INSTITUTIONS ADMINISTERED BY EUROPEANS AND EURASIANS).			TOTAL.		
	Number of accounts.	Balance of deposits.	Amount of interest.	Number of accounts.	Balance of deposits.	Amount of interest.	Number of accounts.	Balance of deposits.	Amount of interest.
		R	R		R	R		R	R
Bombay	147,642	2,80,07,127	8,92,019	9,064	18,08,163	59,074	157,606	3,08,05,290	9,51,993
Bengal	146,382	1,67,00,889	4,92,224	8,651	14,55,947	1,69,585	155,033	1,81,56,836	6,61,819
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	65,322	83,45,275	2,48,539	11,025	15,02,202	45,724	76,347	98,47,477	2,94,263
Punjab	47,063	75,12,147	2,20,931	8,632	12,97,981	39,464	55,697	88,10,128	2,60,395
Madras	99,619	64,71,704	1,91,025	10,128	15,85,145	50,242	109,747	80,56,849	2,41,247
Eastern Bengal	31,279	30,29,170	1,07,204	302	78,440	2,747	31,581	37,07,610	1,01,951
Bihar	27,214	33,50,303	96,851	2,022	3,56,952	11,180	29,236	37,07,345	1,08,031
Burma	28,258	24,34,832	62,506	4,849	7,81,126	23,538	33,107	32,15,958	86,044
Central Provinces	20,152	26,53,845	76,210	3,242	5,11,725	18,944	23,394	31,05,570	95,154
Sind and Baluchistan	14,481	25,07,846	77,646	1,088	4,08,187	12,206	16,469	30,06,033	89,942
Rajputana	9,661	16,94,294	49,247	1,855	3,44,760	10,862	11,516	20,39,054	60,109
Assam	12,950	17,54,313	50,058	637	1,19,948	3,076	13,587	19,74,261	54,034
TOTAL	650,025	8,60,51,835	25,65,360	63,295	1,03,40,576	4,47,632	713,320	9,63,92,411	30,12,992

Depositors—
according to
occupation.

35. In the following statement the depositors are classified according to their occupation. As in the two preceding years the largest number of accounts were held by the undermentioned classes of depositors in the following order (1) persons of no occupation or whose incomes are derived from others or from their own property—classed as “Indefinite” in the statement, (2) the professional class, and (3) the domestic class. Last year the highest percentage of increase was in the agricultural class. This year the number of accounts falling under the agricultural class show an actual decrease, which is no matter for surprise in a year of widespread famine, the highest percentage of increase being in the case of the accounts classed as indefinite, the number of which increased by 12·28 per cent. during the year under review.

NAMES OF POSTAL CIRCLES.	CLASS I, PROFESSIONAL.		Class II, Domestic.	Class III, Commercial.	Class IV, Agricultural.	Class V, Industrial.	Class VI, Indefinite.	TOTAL.
	A. Having fixed income.	B. Having variable income.						
Bengal	41,526	11,510	14,362	6,222	2,371	3,195	75,847	155,033
Bombay	39,807	7,081	16,493	7,438	924	5,460	80,403	157,606
Madras	34,868	8,368	14,580	7,037	2,347	3,837	38,710	109,747
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	20,197	4,869	20,387	1,855	595	1,642	26,802	76,347
Punjab	14,907	4,013	15,951	1,475	327	2,229	16,795	55,697
Burma	6,204	1,079	14,798	720	79	2,103	8,124	33,107
Eastern Bengal	7,870	2,314	3,308	744	113	505	16,727	31,581
Bihar	8,896	2,785	3,722	529	823	464	12,017	29,236
Central Provinces	8,238	1,410	4,445	428	139	477	8,257	23,394
Sind and Baluchistan	4,457	750	3,770	574	51	935	6,132	16,469
Assam	3,846	1,126	2,855	275	165	596	4,724	13,587
Rajputana	3,774	738	2,157	330	57	358	4,102	11,516
Total of 1896-97	194,590	46,043	116,828	27,427	7,991	21,801	298,640	713,320
TOTAL OF 1895-96	183,531	43,709	105,957	26,416	8,095	20,222	265,962	653,892
INCREASE IN 1896-97	11,059	2,334	10,871	1,011	-104	1,579	32,678	59,428
PERCENTAGE OF INCREASE	6·02	5·33	10·25	3·82	-1·28	7·80	12·28	9·08

36. There were 453 investments in Government securities through the Post Office during the year, the nominal value of the investments being R 8,34,306 in the aggregate, as compared with 257 purchases of the nominal value of R 1,46,500 in the preceding year. This increase in the number of investments is to be attributed to the comparatively favourable rate at which Government securities were selling towards the close of the year. The large increase in their value was, however, mainly due to investments made during the year on behalf of the East Indian Railway Provident Fund amounting to R5,00,000 in nominal value. The sales of securities through the Post Office were 34 as compared with 40 in 1895-96. The value of the securities held in the custody of the Comptroller General at the close of the year on account of depositors in the Post Office Savings Bank was R6,05,600 as compared with R4,69,000 on the 31st March 1896; and it may be interesting to note that of this balance held by the Comptroller General, R5,47,800 represented the value of securities of the 3½ per cent. loan while R57,000 and R300 represented the value of securities of the 3 per cent. and 4½ per cent. loans respectively.

Section VII.—Insurance.

37. The progress of the insurance business of the Post Office since it was first undertaken is given in the following statement :—

YEAR.	LETTERS.		PARCELS.		TOTAL.		Insurance fees.
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	
1877-78, last quarter, being the commencement of the system		R 6,66,320		R 18,60,191		R 25,26,511	R 13,230
1878-79	Details not available.	89,71,775	Details not available.	2,81,21,219	Details not available.	3,70,92,994	1,23,556
1879-80		1,63,35,058		5,34,34,161		6,97,69,219	1,97,790
1880-81		1,57,33,498		6,30,26,524		7,87,59,932	2,01,046
1881-82		1,79,69,808		5,85,53,413		7,65,23,221	1,90,980
1882-83		2,30,67,342		5,95,70,924		8,26,38,266	1,99,841
1883-84		2,21,16,868		6,04,08,142		8,25,25,010	2,06,839
1884-85		2,30,06,964		5,52,14,744		7,82,21,708	1,93,579
1885-86		83,985		4,75,99,870		6,97,78,483	1,69,945
1886-87		74,808		5,26,06,770		7,61,80,975	1,80,274
1887-88		76,237		5,29,89,932		7,73,83,227	1,83,494
1888-89	76,364	2,52,60,326	151,474	5,39,54,694	227,838	7,92,15,020	1,99,928
1889-90	77,245	2,49,65,787	160,228	6,40,99,236	237,473	8,98,75,023	2,29,659
1890-91	85,889	2,31,91,674	176,838	5,67,24,543	262,727	7,99,16,217	2,10,873
1891-92	88,741	2,31,67,897	176,869	5,33,72,377	265,610	7,65,40,274	2,02,737
1892-93	89,845	2,36,54,593	173,966	4,94,06,117	263,811	7,30,60,710	1,93,250
1893-94	89,332	2,31,75,043	195,706	5,69,14,359	285,038	8,00,89,402	2,10,714
1894-95	92,019	2,34,06,081	198,257	5,92,55,919	290,276	8,26,62,000	2,18,436
1895-96	93,764	2,45,58,478	201,219	6,26,73,095	294,983	8,72,31,573	2,31,277
1896-97	99,405	2,57,93,201	198,823	6,23,92,225	298,228	8,81,85,426	2,34,945
Percentage of increase (+) or decrease (—)	+ 6.02	+ 5.03	- 1.19	- .44	+ 1.10	+ 1.09	+ 1.58

It will be seen that there was an increase in the total business of the year as regards both the number and value of the articles insured, and also an increase of R3,668 in the amount of insurance fees, notwithstanding the decrease in the parcel insurance business. The total number of parcels insured was 2,396 less than the number in the preceding year, their total value being

nearly 624 lakhs of rupees as compared with 626½ lakhs in 1895-96. The number of letters insured rose from 93,764 in 1895-96 to 99,405 in the year under report. The largest increase occurred in Bombay where the number of letters insured in the year under report exceeded that in the previous year by 2,592. The increase is believed to be due to the impetus given to this form of remittance by the temporary suspension of hundi business on account of the plague. There was, however, a falling-off by 1,543 in the number of insured parcels despatched from Bombay in the year under report.

The average value for which each letter was insured during the year 1896-97 was R259 as compared with R262 in the previous year, and the average value for which each parcel was insured was R314 against R311 in 1895-96.

Claims for compensation.

38. The number of claims for compensation on account of the loss of insured articles or the abstraction of their contents during the year under review was 54, as compared with 18 in the previous year. This increase is due to exceptional causes. Twenty claims arose out of losses by highway robbery of mails nearly all in Native States, whereas there were no such claims in 1895-96; and 21 claims had to be met in respect of insured articles lost in an accident which occurred on the 27th April 1896 to the mail train between Sikandarabad and Dadri on the East Indian Railway, when the Post Office van was burnt owing to an explosion of fire-works in an adjoining 3rd class carriage. Out of the 54 claims 46 were admitted, but in only 5 of these 46 cases was the loss caused by fraud or negligence on the part of servants of the Post Office. The usual statement showing the cases in which compensation was actually paid or in

Cases in which compensation was paid or the claims admitted.	1895-96.		1896-97.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
		R a. p.		R a. p.
Loss by accident or departmental neglect or fraud	16	7,561 7 5	26	9,158 2 0
Loss by highway robbery in British territory	...	...	1	625 0 0
Loss by highway robbery in Native States	...	...	19	6,042 0 0
	16	7,561 7 5	46	15,825 2 0
Value of property recovered	...	2,516 0 0	...	5,082 0 6
Balance, being amount of claims admitted	...	5,045 7 5	...	10,743 1 6

which the claims were admitted during the last two years, is given on the margin, and it will be seen that the claims admitted by the Post Office in the year under report amounted to R10,743-1-6 or 4.57 per cent. of the total amount realised from insurance fees, as compared with a

percentage of 2.18 in the previous year. Of the 8 cases in which claims were not admitted 4 were actually rejected, the remaining 4 being pending at the close of the year. In all 4 cases in which compensation was refused the Post Office declined to accept responsibility, as the insured articles had been delivered in good condition, under a clear receipt, and there was good reason to believe that the declared contents were not enclosed in the articles when the latter were posted. In one of these cases, in which currency notes were said to have been abstracted, it was evident from the weight of the letter and the postage paid that the notes could not have been inside it and in another instance, also of alleged abstraction of currency notes, the enquiry showed that the remittance, which was advised as being sent in part payment of a debt, was never enclosed. The other two claims related to jewellery alleged to have been abstracted from insured parcels, but in one case both the sender and addressee were persons of disreputable character whose statements could not be viewed without suspicion, and in the other case the sender's claim was made with regard to an insured parcel addressed to a Native Chief who had not ordered it and who refused to take delivery of it.

Section VIII.—Value-payable system.

29. The marginal table shows the development of the value-payable business since its introduction in 1877. The rapid and uninterrupted progress of this branch of Post Office work was fully maintained during the year under report. The total number of articles of all kinds sent through the post under the value-payable system was 2,009,092 in the year under review as compared with 1,877,693 in the previous year; the total amount specified for recovery from the addressees was over 230½ lakhs of rupees against 216½ lakhs, being almost exactly four times the figures of 1886-87, while the commission realised was over four lakhs against over three lakhs eighty thousand rupees in the previous year. There was thus an increase of 6·99 per cent. in the number of articles, of 6·38 per cent. in the value specified for recovery and 7·19 per cent. in the commission realised. As in previous years, nearly two-fifths of the entire business of the year was transacted in the Bengal circle, and practically in Calcutta. Out of a total of 733,656 articles sent by the value-payable post in the whole of the Bengal circle, 700,536 were posted at the Calcutta General Post Office and its town sub-offices; and of the sum of nearly 88 lakhs of rupees recovered from the addressees of value-payable articles posted in the Bengal circle, nearly 84 lakhs of rupees were payable to the tradesmen of Calcutta. This amount was 4½ lakhs of rupees in excess of the corresponding figure of the preceding year. The value-payable business with Ceylon has been steadily progressing since its introduction in 1891. During the year under report 21,713 value-payable articles of the aggregate value of ₹1,98,071 were despatched from India to Ceylon as compared with 18,464 articles of the aggregate value of ₹1,76,718 in the preceding year. The value-payable system has not yet been introduced between India and any other foreign country.

YEAR.	Articles sent under the value-payable system.	Value declared for realisation.	Commission.
	No.	₹	₹
1877-78 (from the commencement of the system in December 1877), 4 months	413	6,721	195
1878-79	7,408	1,32,109	3,942
1879-80	25,589	3,49,857	11,498
1880-81	49,389	5,76,574	13,413
1881-82	99,416	10,80,543	19,838
1882-83	174,301	16,86,098	32,568
1883-84	287,377	28,08,873	53,450
1884-85	338,930	34,35,045	65,571
1885-86	436,115	45,32,803	85,530
1886-87	596,296	58,78,016	1,17,247
1887-88	775,928	76,02,734	1,50,708
1888-89	990,731	92,67,084	2,04,015
1889-90	1,010,410	1,03,84,966	1,94,970
1890-91	1,108,888	1,16,41,972	2,12,200
1891-92	1,251,004	1,34,50,286	2,44,865
1892-93	1,415,595	1,51,64,846	2,77,845
1893-94	1,596,952	1,76,14,628	3,19,561
1894-95	1,735,998	1,99,34,271	3,60,333
1895-96	1,877,693	2,16,57,029	3,84,106
1896-97	2,009,092	2,30,39,800	4,11,839
Increase per cent. in 1896-97	6·99	6·38	7·19

addressees was over 230½ lakhs of rupees against 216½ lakhs, being almost exactly four times the figures of 1886-87, while the commission realised was over four lakhs against over three lakhs eighty thousand rupees in the previous year. There was thus an increase of 6·99 per cent. in the number of articles, of 6·38 per cent. in the value specified for recovery and 7·19 per cent. in the commission realised. As in previous years, nearly two-fifths of the entire business of the year was transacted in the Bengal circle, and practically in Calcutta. Out of a total of 733,656 articles sent by the value-payable post in the whole of the Bengal circle, 700,536 were posted at the Calcutta General Post Office and its town sub-offices; and of the sum of nearly 88 lakhs of rupees recovered from the addressees of value-payable articles posted in the Bengal circle, nearly 84 lakhs of rupees were payable to the tradesmen of Calcutta. This amount was 4½ lakhs of rupees in excess of the corresponding figure of the preceding year. The value-payable business with Ceylon has been steadily progressing since its introduction in 1891. During the year under report 21,713 value-payable articles of the aggregate value of ₹1,98,071 were despatched from India to Ceylon as compared with 18,464 articles of the aggregate value of ₹1,76,718 in the preceding year. The value-payable system has not yet been introduced between India and any other foreign country.

40. In the statement on the margin details are given of the different classes of articles sent through the post under the value-payable system. As compared with the figures of the previous year, the result is an increase of 2·68 per cent. in the number of value-payable parcels, of 10·08 per cent. in the number of value-payable railway receipts, of 9·25 per cent. in the number of value-payable registered letters and registered packets, of 10·08 per cent. in the number of value-payable unregistered packets.

	No.	Value.	Commission.	Average value of each article.	Average commission on each article.
		₹	₹	₹	Annas.
Value-payable parcels	714,089	64,84,080	1,26,584	9	1
Value-payable railway receipts	254,117	73,33,985	93,117	28	13
Value-payable registered letters and registered packets	178,635	37,97,624	72,576	32	7
Value-payable unregistered packets	862,251	34,27,111	1,19,562	3	15
TOTAL	2,009,092	2,30,39,800	4,11,839	11	7

payable railway receipts, of 9·25 per cent. in the number of value-payable registered letters and registered packets, of 10·08 per cent. in the number of value-payable unregistered packets.

registered letters and packets and of 9·43 per cent. in that of value-payable un-registered packets. The average value of each article taking all classes of articles together was R11-7-5 as compared with R11-8-6 in the preceding year. The average commission on each article was the same as in the preceding year.

Section IX.—Miscellaneous.

Post Office
Guarantee
Fund.

41. The following statement shows the transactions of the Post Office Guarantee Fund during the year under report. The balance at the credit of the Fund, including the value of Government Securities purchased on its behalf, rose from R6,11,378 on the 31st March 1896 to R6,41,920 on the 31st March 1897. The subscriptions realised from postal servants amounted to R24,659, while the amount decreed against the Fund in connection with frauds committed by officials of the Department was R16,469 as compared with R13,574 in 1895-96 and an average of R18,968 for the last ten years. A sum of R22,845 was added to the Fund on account of interest during the year under report.

RECEIPTS.	Amount.	CHARGES.	Amount.
	R		R
Balance of 1895-96*	6,11,378	Refund on account of excess realisation .	199
Interest on R3,00,000, at 4 per cent. from April 1896 to March 1897	12,000	Sums decreed against the Fund	16,469
Interest on Government Securities of the nominal value of R2,94,000 (3½ per cent. loan of 1865) for the half-years ending 30th April 1896 and 31st October 1896	10,290	Refunds to subscribers on account of returnable subscriptions	1,460
Interest on Government Securities of the nominal value of R37,000 (3 per cent. loan of 1896-97) for the half-year ending 30th December 1896	555	Rewards to persons who gave information leading to important results in Post Office robbery cases	350
Subscriptions realised from officials of the Imperial Post Office	21,988	Compensation to Postal servants for loss of private property	15
Subscriptions realised from officials of the District Post	2,671	Premium, brokerage, etc., on purchase of Government Securities (3 per cent loan of 1896-97) of the nominal value of R37,000	1,887
Recoveries on account of awards of previous years	3,418		
		Balance on 31st March 1897†	20,380
TOTAL	6,62,300		6,41,920
		TOTAL	6,62,300

* Inclusive of Government Securities of the nominal value of R1,94,000.
† Ditto ditto ditto R3,31,000.

Complaints
by the pub-
lic.

42. The number of complaints made by the public during the year under report was 18,827. In the previous year's report the number of complaints was shown as 15,428. The proportion of cases in which the complaints were found to be well-grounded was 34·36 per cent. of the total, while the percentage of entirely groundless complaints was 39·96, both percentages being practically the same as in the previous year. The remaining cases were either pending at the close of the year or were cases in which no definite conclusion could be arrived at. It is natural that many complaints should be made without real foundation seeing that the Post Office deals with persons of all classes of life, who are often ignorant of postal procedure and do not understand the necessity of verifying facts before complaining. The department, therefore, is frequently associated with losses caused by the shortcomings of domestic servants, peons and other menials to whom it is usual in this country to entrust articles for the

post. The following instances reported by the Post Master General, Bombay, serve to show with how little foundation complaints are sometimes made:—

(a) Early in 1897, a short paragraph headed "Twenty-six years after" appeared in a newspaper published in Western India. It was stated that a letter had been delivered twenty-six years after it had been posted. The Post Master General enquired into the case and it transpired that the letter in question had been posted in Bombay about twenty years ago to the address of a person living in a Native State, which had its own postal arrangements. The letter, therefore, was transferred in the usual course to the chief post office of this State for transmission to its destination. In this office, it appeared, the letter remained unnoticed up to the beginning of 1897, when it was reposted in a fresh cover, with a revised address, and was delivered as an unpaid article to a son of the person to whose care the article was originally addressed. It was satisfactorily established, therefore, that the Indian Post Office was in no way responsible for this extraordinary delay.

(b) In September 1896, a complaint was received through the Secretary, General Post Office, London, that a registered letter containing a ruby valued at £2,300 posted by a firm in Burma and addressed to a firm in London had been delivered with the ruby missing. Enquiry showed that the ruby had been stolen by a *durwan*, in the employ of the firm, who had been entrusted with the posting of the letter.

At the same time it cannot be repeated too often that the Post Office is anxious to receive complaints of which the facts are authenticated, and in the year under report, as in former years, valuable assistance was obtained from complaints of this character in fixing responsibility for neglect and in improving, in some instances, sorting arrangements.

43. The usual statement showing the number of complaints received during the year regarding registered letters, ordinary parcels, insured letters and value-payable articles is given below. These figures are included in the number of complaints shown in paragraph 42 of this report. Complaints regarding special classes of articles.

	1896-97.				TOTAL.	
	Registered letters.	Ordinary parcels.	Insured letters and insured parcels.	Value-payable parcels and Value-payable registered articles.	1896-97.	1895-96.
I.—Cases in which enquiry showed either that no loss occurred or that the loss had not occurred through the fault of postal officials	262	175	41	65	543	467
II.—Cases in which the postal establishment was proved to be in fault, or in which there was strong ground for believing it to be so	138	64	27	48	277	243
III.—Cases in which no definite conclusion was arrived at or which were pending at the close of the year	63	111	7	27	208	143
TOTAL	463	350	75	140	1,028	853

It will be seen that out of a total of 1,028 complaints regarding these special classes of postal articles 543 or 52·82 per cent. were groundless, and that the proportion of cases in which postal officials were proved to be in fault

was 26.94 per cent. The percentage of cases in which no definite conclusion was arrived at, or which were pending at the close of the year was 20.23. Against the increase of 175 in the number of complaints it may be noted that there was an increase of 868,677 registered letters, 131,686 parcels, 131,399 value-payable articles and 3,245 insured articles. Complaints which proved to be well-founded were made by the public in respect of only 138 out of 8,860,142 registered letters, 64 out of 2,708,769 parcels, 27 out of 298,228 insured articles and 48 out of 2,009,092 value-payable articles.

Offences by
Servants of
the Post
Office.

44. The number of cases in each postal circle in which servants of the

	1895-96.	1896-97
Number of legal convictions	151	153
Number of cases departmentally punished	148	139
	299	292

Post Office were found guilty of offences punishable by law is shown in Appendix VIII, and a summary of the figures

is given on the margin. The total includes 37 cases of misappropriation of office cash, 124 money order frauds, 16 savings bank frauds, and 55 cases of theft from mails and post offices. Most of the remaining offences relate as usual to letters, parcels, and other mail matter properly so called, and include some comparatively minor cases of negligence punishable under the Post Office Act. Among the offenders convicted or departmentally punished, were 50 departmental postmasters and 28 clerks including 5 Railway Mail Service sorters, 36 extraneous agents in charge of post offices, 107 postmen and village postmen, 4 telegraph messengers, 2 overseers, 30 runners and 21 others employed on various menial duties in post offices. The amount of defalcations and losses was R37,020-3-7 as compared with R34,646-12-5 in the previous year and R47,395-9-4 in 1894-95. R16,583-9-1 was recovered from the offenders or their sureties, R9,523-1-2 was decreed against the Guarantee Fund, and R10,913-9-4 remained unadjusted at the close of the year.

Offences by
persons not
belonging to
the Post
Office.

45. Six cases of fraud in respect of money orders to the value of R185-7-0, and 3 cases of fraudulent withdrawals amounting to R386-8-0 from the savings bank were committed by persons not belonging to the Post Office. There were 42 cases of house-breaking and theft of Government money from post office safes or from the mails, apart from the cases of highway robbery which are separately dealt with. The total amount stolen was R2,225-8-2, of which R1,722-13-3 was recovered, R2-5-3 was written off as finally lost, and R500-5-8 was unadjusted at the close of the year.

Highway
robberies
and attacks
upon the
mail.

46. The usual abstract is given in the margin showing the number

NAMES OF POSTAL CIRCLES.	1895-96.			1896-97.		
	NUMBER OF HIGHWAY ROBBERIES.			NUMBER OF HIGHWAY ROBBERIES.		
	British Territory.	Native States.	TOTAL.	British Territory.	Native States.	TOTAL.
Bengal	2	...	2	5	1	6
Bombay	1	3	4	4	1	5
Madras	3	1	4	3	1	4
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	6	1	7	6	...	6
Punjab	6	4	10	4	1	5
Assam	...	...	...	1	...	1
Bihar	...	...	...	3	...	3
Burma	1	...	1	1	1	2
Central Provinces	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern Bengal	...	...	...	1	...	1
Rajputana	...	1	1	...	3	3
Sind and Baluchistan	1	...	1	...	...	...
TOTAL	20	10	30	28	8	36

of cases in which the mails were plundered by highway robbers during the year under review and in the previous year, both in British territory and in Native States. There were 36 cases of the kind during 1896-97 as compared with 30 in 1895-96. Of these 36 cases 28 occurred in British territory as compared with 20 in the previous year, and

8 in Native States as compared with 10 in the previous year, so that the

increase in the total number was wholly due to the offences committed in British territory. The increase was greatest in Bengal where the number of these cases rose from 2 to 6. In Bombay, Burma, and Rajputana the number also increased; while in Bihar there were three cases and in Assam and in Eastern Bengal there was one case, these three latter being circles in which no highway robberies of the mail occurred last year. On the other hand, in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, as well as in the Punjab, the number decreased, while there were no mail robberies at all in the Central Provinces and Sind and Baluchistan circles.

47. In 23 out of the 36 cases of highway robbery the mail carriers were wounded by the robbers, and in three cases so severely as to necessitate their detention for some time in hospital. In a case that occurred in the Rawalpindi district of the Punjab the runner was killed and his body thrown into a tank. There were two men implicated in the murder both of whom were arrested, prosecuted, and, on conviction, sentenced to death. In another case, which occurred in the Kyaukpyu district in Burma, the runner lost his life, being beaten to death by his assailants with clubs. This robbery was instigated by a Burman postmaster with a view to conceal a misappropriation of cash committed by him. He reported that the plundered mail contained a cash remittance of R177, but enquiries showed the alleged remittance to be fictitious. The postmaster and the four men whom he had employed to commit the robbery were successfully prosecuted, and all sentenced to transportation for life. In the second case that occurred in Burma two runners were suddenly assaulted by two armed Karens. The runner who was actually carrying the mails was seriously wounded, but the other runner defended his comrade for some time with much courage, but finding himself over-matched eventually had to retreat. He was rewarded for his courageous conduct. The assailants could not be traced and no portion of the mail was recovered. The only other case involving a loss of life occurred in Rajputana where a camel sowar escorting the mails was shot dead. One of the men concerned in this crime was arrested. He was tried and sentenced to transportation for life. In one of the cases that took place in the Madras Presidency the object of the robbers appears to have been to obtain some official documents. The bulk of the mail was found intact, but most of the articles addressed to Government officers had been opened, and a parcel so addressed was missing.

There were only 10 cases in which Government suffered any loss, the total loss amounting to R8,954-1-6, of which R2,387-1-6 was taken from the mails in actual cash, while R6,567 represents the compensation that had to be paid for insured articles. In 13 cases the entire mail was recovered, in 12 cases a portion was recovered, and in the remaining 11 the entire mail was lost. Prosecutions were instituted in 16 cases, in 9 of which convictions were obtained. In addition to the cases of actual highway robbery mentioned above, there were 3 unsuccessful attempts to rob the mail, two of which took place in British territory and one in a Native State.

48. There were various other cases during the year in which the lives of postal servants were lost and destruction of property was caused by storms, floods, fires and other causes. The maintenance of the mail service with Gilgit across the Burzil pass, 13,500 feet in height, is always attended with much risk during the winter months. In 1895-96 four mail carriers unfortunately lost their lives on this line, and during the year under report a rest house on this pass was swept away and buried beneath an avalanche with three mail carriers in it who were waiting their turn to take on the mails. In the Chhatisgarh division of the Central Provinces two men were killed by tigers while employed in carrying mails, one in October 1896 and the other in February 1897, while a serious

Character
of mail
robberies.

Casualties.

accident occurred on the line from Shillong to Gauhati in Assam owing to the ponies of the mail tonga being frightened by a leopard on the road. They became unmanageable and dashed away, and finally ponies and tonga fell over the precipice at the side of the road. The driver escaped with his life though he was severely injured, and the mails were recovered. In June 1896 a boat carrying mails across the Rapti in the Bahraich district of Oudh capsized owing to a sudden flood and the mails were lost, though the passengers, with the exception of a child, were rescued. In August 1896 a mail tonga was swept away while crossing the Chakki river in the Gurdaspur district of the Punjab, and the letter and parcel mails were lost, but the driver and a passenger, who was travelling in the tonga, escaped with their lives. In three other instances during the rains of the year under report mails were lost in the attempts of the mail carriers to cross streams that were in flood. On the 7th July 1896 the boat conveying mails to the *S. S. Purnia* at Bandar Abas in the Persian Gulf capsized, but the mails were saved by the 2nd Officer of the vessel, who swam ashore with them, and on the night of the 14th October 1896 the *S. S. Tuna* foundered after leaving Zaila in the Gulf of Aden and two mail bags on board were lost.

The most serious accident that occurred during the year was the burning of the postal van attached to the mail train between the Sikandarabad and Dadri Railway stations on the East Indian Railway on the 27th April 1896. A native passenger in a 3rd class compartment next to the postal van was carrying fireworks with him which exploded, setting fire to the railway carriage and the postal van and causing the death of 11 persons, and the almost complete destruction of the mails, which comprised a large number of insured, value-payable, and other registered letters and parcels.

During the year 15 post offices were destroyed by fire, but only one of the buildings was the property of the Department. In no case was there any serious loss of cash or Government property. Two small post office buildings were blown down by storms and one was washed away by a flood.

Post Office
Staff.

49. The establishment of the Imperial Post Office in the various grades

Postal Officials.	1895-96.	1896-97.
Chief officers of the Directorate and Account office, and Heads of circles	22	22
Superintendents, Probationary Superintendents, Assistant Superintendents and Inspectors of Post offices	429	441
Postmasters, including Deputy, Assistant, Sub and Branch Postmasters	5,077	5,109
Extraneous agents, such as schoolmasters and station-masters	4,741	4,983
Clerks	7,135	7,335
Postmen and other servants	14,338	14,597
Road establishment	12,370	12,221
Village postmen	4,262	4,387
Signallers and other servants employed for telegraph work in combined offices	1,565	1,659
TOTAL	49,939	50,754

is shown according to postal circles in Appendix IX, and an abstract of this Appendix is given in the margin. The total numerical strength of the Post Office staff was 50,754 on the 31st March 1897, as compared

with 49,939 on the same date of the previous year. The increase under the several heads was due to the general development of Post Office work, the largest increase being under the head of postmen and other servants, while the small decrease in Road Establishment was caused mainly by the opening of new railway lines. The staff of the Post Office included 172 pensioned soldiers of the native army, of whom 38 were non-commissioned officers and 134 sepoys. These men were employed in various capacities, such as branch postmasters, clerks, postmen or packers. Out of the total number of 172 pensioned soldiers, 101 were serving in the Punjab, and 42 in the Madras circle. During the year 1896-97, 26 women were employed in the Post Office, of whom 25 were European or Eurasian. One of these 26 women was postmistress of a head office, 6 were postmistresses of sub-offices, one of a branch office, while 17 were clerks and one a postwoman.

50. The charges incurred during the year on account of printing work done by private presses amounted to Rs. 3,676 as compared with Rs. 7,805 in 1895-96 and Rs. 4,965 in the previous year. Cost of printing by private presses.

Section X.—Non-Postal Branches of the Post Office.

51. During the year under review 115 new combined post and telegraph offices were opened and 9 previously existing combined offices were closed. Postal Telegraph (combined) offices. There was thus a net increase of 106 in the total number of combined offices as compared with a net increase of 99 during the previous year. Of the new combined offices, 110 were opened at places which had previously been without a Government telegraph office, and 88 at places where there had previously been no Government or Railway telegraph office.

The Punjab circle heads the list with 21 new combined offices, Madras coming next with 20 new offices. The number of combined offices in each postal circle is shown in the statement given in the next paragraph. At the close of the year there were 1,563 Government telegraph offices, of which 249 were under the control of the Telegraph Department, and 1,314 were combined post and telegraph offices controlled by the Postal Department.

52. The usual statement is given below showing the traffic statistics of combined offices arranged according to postal circles. There was an increase of 260,809 or 16.25 per cent. in the number of messages sent, and of 236,431 or 13.75 per cent. in the number of messages received, while the revenue showed an increase of Rs. 2,64,422 or 16.63 per cent. over the figures of the previous year. The total revenue from messages sent from combined offices amounted to Rs. 18,54,070, and exceeded the expenditure on the establishments of these offices by Rs. 14,22,025. Traffic statistics of combined offices.

NAMES OF POSTAL CIRCLES.	Number of combined offices open on 31st March 1897.	Total cost of local Postal Establishments and fixed contingent allowance debitable to the Telegraph Department for working combined offices during the year.	NUMBER OF MESSAGES.			Revenue realised during the year on sent-messages (Inland and Foreign).	REMARKS.
			Sent Inland and Foreign (excluding free messages).	Received.	Transit.		
		R. a. p.				R. a. p.	
Madras	265	70,320 15 3	371,330	401,625	225,955	3,74,436 5 11	NOTE.—At the close of the year there were 537 combined offices authorised to accept foreign messages, as compared with 507 at the end of the year 1895-96.
Bengal	163	34,830 10 6	161,311	170,915	65,941	1,63,867 7 8	
Punjab	163	53,016 10 3	209,393	217,013	67,057	2,13,599 2 4	
Bombay	153	61,373 4 4	297,299	281,651	175,620	2,88,671 9 6	
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	144	46,510 0 0	228,439	257,432	68,082	2,28,803 2 0	
Azamgarh	89	26,176 15 0	78,217	88,010	12,561	68,993 0 6	
Eastern Bengal	72	18,974 10 7	68,232	80,176	48,470	64,667 1 8	
Central Provinces	68	27,687 6 9	102,824	112,135	32,770	1,03,391 7 5	
Bihar	67	19,957 6 11	72,111	94,596	109,959	79,271 7 4	
Burma	65	43,432 11 0	97,940	101,432	28,506	98,681 8 0	
Rajputana	37	12,645 3 5	81,641	101,376	14,380	76,504 6 9	
Sind and Baluchistan	28	17,110 10 2	96,802	48,723	4,802	93,183 12 10	
Total for 1896-97	1,314	4,32,045 8 2	1,865,539	1,955,684	854,103	18,54,070 7 11	
Total for 1895-96	1,208	4,01,375 11 6	1,604,730	1,719,253	688,996	15,89,648 7 0	
Increase	106	30,669 12 8	260,809	236,431	165,107	2,64,422 0 11	
Percentage of increase	8.77	7.64 0 0	16.25	13.75	23.96	16.63 0 0	

* Excluding 100,000 free messages.

During the year 306 servants of the Post Office qualified as signallers, while 136 were under training when the year closed. The number of boys employed as telegraph messengers in combined offices on the 31st March 1897 was 328.

Telegraph
Receiving
Offices.

53. In addition to messages despatched and received by wire at the 1,314 combined offices, telegrams were received from the public at 1,923 post offices for despatch by post to the nearest telegraph offices, as compared with 1,611 such offices during 1895-96. The number of telegrams booked at these receiving offices was 39,780 and the revenue realized was Rs38,190 as compared with 47,439 messages booked and Rs37,081 realised during the previous year.

The number of messages booked by post offices in the Persian Gulf on account of the Indo-European Telegraph Department was 246 as compared with 240 in 1895-96, and fees to the amount of Rs3,391-2-0 were realised as compared with Rs2,811-1-0 in the previous year.

Post Office
Passenger
and Bullock
Train ser-
vices be-
tween Kalka
and Simla.

54. The gross expenditure on the combined Passenger and Bullock Train service was Rs4,38,242 against Rs3,06,902 during the previous year, and the receipts amounted to Rs3,45,874 as compared with Rs2,75,372. There was thus an excess of Rs92,368, in charges over receipts, as compared with an excess of Rs31,530 in 1895-96. The largely increased cost for the year was principally due to the high prices of grain and fodder owing to the failure of the rains, which involved an extra expenditure of about Rs86,000 on food and allowances for the animals and grain compensation to the establishment. There was further an unusual charge of Rs10,000 on new carriages, harness, and other appointments; while the largely increased goods traffic involved an extra charge of over Rs20,000 for the hire of country carts and other additional expenses. Had it not been for unforeseen and unavoidable expenditure on account of the famine, the expenditure would have been about Rs3,52,000, or only about Rs6,000 in excess of the receipts.

Receipt of
salt reve-
nue at
post offices.

55. The system of receiving salt revenue at post offices remained in force throughout the year at certain post offices in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab, Central Provinces and Rajputana, but the transactions, as in the previous three years, were so few as to be little more than nominal. Altogether, 374 indents for 51,305 maunds of salt of the gross value of Rs1,39,372 were disposed of in the year under report through the agency of the Post Office.

Sale of
quinine at
post offices.

56. The total amount of quinine supplied to post offices on indent for sale during the year under review exceeded by over 229 lbs. the amount supplied in the previous year.

The supplies to each postal circle are detailed below :—

NAMES OF POSTAL CIRCLES.	Supply in 1895-96.		Supply in 1896-97.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	lbs.	grains	lbs.	grains	lbs.	grains	lbs.	grains
Bengal (including Bihar and Eastern Bengal)	2,114	4,573	2,037	2,273	...	...	77	2,300
Madras	46	5,675	300	4,260	253	5,585	...	...
Bombay	49	99	132	5,124	83	4,129	...	...
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	Not reported		4	517	4	517	...	...
Punjab	5	6,501	1	6,515	...	...	3	6,986
Central Provinces	190	6,168	120	1,850	...	...	70	4,318
Assam	37	3,692	51	2,762	13	6,070	...	...
Rajputana	28	5,290	25	6,980	7	1,690	...	...
Sind and Baluchistan	25	400	22	4,610	7	4,210	...	...
Burma	6	4,420	17	6,290	11	1,870	...	...
TOTAL	2,485	2,714	2,714	6,181	381	3,071	151	6,604

Net increase 229 lbs. 3,467 grains.

In the lower provinces of Bengal over 2,037 lbs. were supplied to post offices. Compared with the figures of the previous year there has been a decrease in supply of over 77 lbs. This circumstance is believed to be due to the general scarcity and high prices, which prevailed during the period. In January 1896 the system was introduced throughout almost the whole of the Madras circle, and during the year over 300 lbs. of quinine were supplied to post offices. The system was in force for only 3 months in the previous year. In the Bombay circle there was an increase in supply of over 83 lbs. as compared with the previous year. The increase is due to the extension of the system during the year to branch offices in charge of non-departmental agents. In the North-Western Provinces the system was introduced in December 1895, and the quantity supplied before 1st April 1896 has not been reported. During the year under review the system was extended, but the quantity indented for so far has been very small. In the Punjab circle the system was experimentally introduced in the Delhi Division, and was discontinued in October 1896 in compliance with the wishes of the Punjab Government.

In the Central Provinces about 120lbs. of quinine were supplied as compared with about 190lbs. in the previous year. The decrease in this circle was due, to a great extent, to the temporary discontinuance of sale, as the Bengal Jail Depot was unable to provide a supply during the period from June to August. In Assam, the supply so far has not been great, though there has been an appreciable increase over the previous year, due to quinine being sold by 93 more post offices than in 1895-96. In the Rajputana circle quinine was supplied to all the post offices at places in states under the control of the Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana, and there was a slight increase in the amount supplied as compared with the previous year. The supply of quinine to post offices in Sind and Baluchistan was not much greater than in the previous year and the Deputy Postmaster General remarks that the sale is small, because quinine is distributed *gratis* by a number of dispensaries and also by various Revenue officials. The system was introduced in Burma late in the previous year, and the year under report is therefore the first complete year reported on. Only about 17lbs. were indented for from the supplying depôts.

The year under review was one of scarcity and high prices, and to this may be fairly attributed the small increase in this branch of postal business, notwithstanding the extension of its field of operation.

57. A separate report has been submitted, as usual, on the operations of the schemes under which the Post Office issues life insurance policies and contracts for monthly allowances in favour of servants of the Postal and Telegraph Departments. The scheme for monthly allowances is still practically inoperative, and there were only nine contracts in existence at the close of the year. On the other hand the popularity of the life insurance scheme continues, and 223 new policies for the aggregate amount of Rs. 2,96,300, were issued during the year. Since the scheme was started on the 1st February 1884, 2,675 lives have been insured, and at the close of the year under report there were 2,233 active policies in existence, 1,768 of which were held by Post Office servants and 465 by servants of the Telegraph Department. Thirty claims amounting in all to Rs. 46,850 were paid during the year on the deaths of insurants, and the aggregate sum insured at the end of the year was Rs. 31,33,200. In the year under report, as in the preceding one, no advantage was taken by the women employed by the Postal and Telegraph Departments of the extension of the benefits of the schemes to them. One life annuity was purchased under Article 867 of the Civil Service Regulations during the year under report.

Postal Life
Insurance
and monthly
allowances.

Payment of
military
pensioners
through
the Post
Office.

58. The system of paying the pensions of pensioners of the Native Army through the agency of the Post Office in the Punjab continued to work satisfactorily. The total number of pensioners paid during the year under report was 24,112, and the amount paid to them was Rs 17,46,333. The following table shows the yearly progress made in this branch of business from its introduction.

Year of payment.	Number of pensioners paid.	Amount paid.			Commission to Post Office at 0-12-0 per cent.		
		R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
1890-91	19,131	11,72,924	1	1	8,796	14	11
1891-92	21,060	12,76,556	5	2	9,574	2	9
1892-93	21,592	15,29,578	14	6	11,471	13	5
1893-94	22,271	15,70,103	8	7	11,820	12	5
1894-95	22,801	16,23,096	10	6	12,173	3	6
1895-96	23,485	16,74,896	14	8	12,501	11	6
1896-97	24,112	17,46,333	5	6	13,097	8	0

Section XI.—Financial Results.

Receipts and
expenditure
according to
departmental
accounts.

59. The receipts and charges of the year, as shown in the Post Office accounts, are given in detail in Appendix X under two main heads, Postal Service Proper and Non-Postal branches, and a summary will be found in the statement below :—

	RECEIPTS.		CHARGES.	
	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.
	R	R	R	R
1. Postal Service Proper	1,67,65,772	1,73,84,646	1,24,33,085	1,28,08,761
2. Non-Postal Branches—				
(a) Mail cart, Parcel van, Passenger and Goods Service	2,75,990	3,46,476	2,75,990	3,46,476
(b) Mail Steamer subsidies . . . . .	...	...	6,20,772	6,77,964
(c) Contributions from Na- tive States	6,000	6,000	...	...
TOTAL	1,70,47,762	1,77,37,122	1,33,29,847	1,38,33,201

Under Postal Service Proper the net receipts after deducting the amounts due to the British, Colonial and other Post Offices were Rs 6,18,874 in excess of those for 1895-96, while the charges rose by little more than 3½ lakhs. The improvement in the receipts was due to an increase of Rs 3,88,768 from the sale of ordinary postage stamps, to an increase of Rs 1,45,507 in the revenue derived from service postage stamps, and to an increase of Rs 1,94,007 in the income obtained from money order commission. There was a decrease of Rs 39,111 in the collections on account of postage paid in cash, and of Rs 11,149 in the miscellaneous receipts of the Department, and an increase of Rs 59,148 in the payments made to the British and other Post Offices. Under the head of "Non-Postal branches" the receipts were Rs 70,486 more than in the preceding year. None of the items of postal expenditure call for any special notice. Altogether the receipts exceeded the charges by Rs 39,03,921.

Financial position of the Post Office.

60. In Appendix XI is given a comparative abstract of the receipts and charges of the Post Office for the year including, under a distinct head (III),

RECEIPTS, 1896-97.	R	CHARGES, 1896-97.	R
District Post collections including Zemindary dak receipts in Bengal	97,615	District Post establishments including Zemindary Dak in Bengal	12,97,330
		Stores from England	5,08,520
		Payments under postal arrangements with Lords of the Treasury	6,06,000
		Exchange on charges in England	7,36,510
TOTAL	97,615	TOTAL	31,48,360

certain receipts and charges which find a place in the Finance and Revenue accounts but not in the Post Office accounts. The entries under this head are quoted in

the margin, and if these totals be added to the total given in the preceding paragraph, the entire receipts of the year amount to Rs. 1,78,34,737 and the entire charges to Rs. 1,69,81,561. There was thus a surplus of Rs. 8,53,176 on the year's transactions, as shewn in the Finance and Revenue accounts. The charge on account of District Post establishments has, however, to be excluded, as it is entirely met by grants from District Post Funds, which with the exception of the item Rs. 97,615 shown in the marginal table, are not credited to the

	Details.	TOTAL.
	R	R
Add—Railway free service estimated	80,836	
Rent of Government buildings	4,11,863	
Gratuities	5,760	
Leave allowances paid out of India	25,886	
Pension (being the average of five years capitalised at 10 1/2 years' purchase)	5,26,910	10,51,255
Deduct—Share of marine subsidies which should strictly have been borne by the Military, Political, and other Departments	2,14,935	
Postage on unpaid official correspondence sent from India to the United Kingdom (formerly collected and brought into account)	35,402	2,50,337
Net amount to be added		8,00,918

Post Office in the Finance and Revenue accounts. The actual accounts of the year, therefore, show a surplus of Rs. 20,52,891. In order, however, to bring out the complete financial results of the year in the usual way, the net balance of the items shown in the margin must be de-

ducted from the surplus just noted, and the net financial result is a surplus of Rs. 12,51,973 as compared with Rs. 10,29,230 in 1895-96 and with Rs. 6,89,526 in 1894-95. In this estimate of the financial position of the Post Office no allowance has been claimed on account of the services rendered by the Department to Government in the management of the Post Office Savings Bank and in carrying official correspondence at exceptionally low postage rates. The financial position of the Post Office shows a steady progress every year.

Section XII.—Notice of Post Office Officials.

Mention of Officers of the Post Office.

61. I have much pleasure in bringing prominently to the notice of Government the valuable services rendered to the Post Office by Mr. H. Farrer, I.C.S., who was transferred to the directorate as Deputy Director-General at the beginning of the year, and, to my great regret, has been compelled by ill health to take long leave to England. Mr. Farrer had held the appointment of Postmaster General, Madras, since 1886, and by his energy, ability, and devotion to work has materially improved the administration of posts in that Presidency. I also wish to bring to the notice of Government the name of Mr. Merrett, Presidency Postmaster of Bombay, who in the face of much difficulty and anxiety caused by the prevalence of the plague, maintained the efficiency of the postal service in that city throughout the year; and of Mr. G. A. T. Bennett, Superintendent of Post Offices, who was in charge of the postal arrangements for the Suakim Field Force. The General Officer Commanding that Force reported that Mr. Bennett's

arrangements throughout had been admirable, and that he had spared no pains to meet the convenience of both officers and men in every detail. The services of the following officers also, who have been mentioned by heads of circles, deserve recognition: Mr. C. Stowell for his excellent management of the posts to Chitral; Mr. Clifford for his special exertions in improving the mail communications with Kengtung in Upper Burma; Inspectors Abdul Kadar and Ganesh Bapuji for their courage and good work in keeping together the delivery establishment and supervising the town sub-offices in Bombay during the plague; Mr. A. Cordeiro, postmaster of Karachi, for similar success in dealing with the difficulties caused by the plague in that city, and Mr. P. J. Gorman for the continued efficiency of his management of one of the most arduous divisions of the Railway Mail Service. Since the end of the year the Department has been deprived, by death, of the services of two of its best Native Superintendents, Rai Bahadur Luchman Singh of the Railway Mail Service and Rai Bahadur Anantha Charlu of Madras. Both these officers had proved themselves capable of accepting responsibility, and their good work had been recognized by Government. Their death has been a serious loss to the Post Office.

SCHEDULE OF PRINCIPAL STEAM SERVICES (1896-97).

● *By the British India Steam Navigation Company.*

- (1) Direct communication twice a week between Calcutta and Rangoon.
 - (2) Weekly communication between Calcutta and Rangoon, *via* Chittagong, Akyab, Kyauk-Phyu and Sandoway.
 - (3) Weekly direct communication between Madras and Rangoon.
 - (4) Weekly communication between Madras and Rangoon *via* the N. E. Coast ports.
 - (5) Communication three times a week between Rangoon and Moulmein.
 - (6) Weekly communication between Rangoon, Tavoy and Mergui.
 - (7) Direct communication twice a week between Bombay and Karachi.
 - (8) Weekly communication between Bombay and Karachi *via* the Coast ports.
 - (9) Weekly communication between Karachi and Basrah *via* the Persian Gulf ports.
 - (10) Daily communication (Sundays excepted) between Tuticorin and Colombo.
 - (11) Additional services between any of the ports served by the above-mentioned lines, and between Burma and the Straits.
 - (12) Fortnightly service from Negapatam to the Straits.
- Under contract with the Post Office for ten years, from 1st May 1894, on an annual subsidy of Rs. 5,05,500.
- Under contract with the Post Office so long as the service is actually maintained on payment of a special additional subsidy at the rate of Rs. 6,000 per annum.

By the Asiatic Steam Navigation Company.

- (13) Six-weekly communication between Calcutta and Port Blair, with extensions to Madras and Rangoon. { The consideration is not in the form of subsidy, but of guaranteed rates for the transport of Government stores: the contract is for five years from 1st January 1895, and is terminable after the five years by a notice of six months.

By the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company, Limited.

- (14) A daily service between Mandalay and Myingyan to and fro each way (except on Saturdays).
 - (15) A daily service between Myingyan and Pokokku to and fro each way (except on Sundays).
 - (16) A daily service between Prome and Thayetmyo to and fro each way (except on Sundays).
 - (17) A service twice a week between Thayetmyo and Pokokku to and fro each way.
 - (18) A weekly service between Pokokku and Kindat to and fro each way.
 - (19) Four times a week between Katha and Bhamo.
 - (20) A service three times a week between Thayetmyo and Minbu to and fro each way.
 - (21) A service three times a week between Rangoon and Bassein.
 - (22) A service twice a week between Bassein and Henzada.
 - (23) A weekly service between Sinbo and Myitkyina.
 - (24) A weekly service between Bhamo and Sinbo.
- Under contract with the Local Administration originally for five years from the 1st August 1896 to the 31st March 1901. The subsidy is Rs7,000 per mensem, towards which the Post Office contributes Rs2,722.
- Under contract with the Local Administration from 1st July 1896 to 30th June 1897. The subsidy is Rs1,000 a month towards which the Post Office contributes Rs388.
- Under contract with the Local Administration from 1st January 1896 to the 31st March 1899, but terminable at any time by 30 days' notice from either party. Monthly subsidy Rs1,000 per mensem.
- Under contract with the Local Administration from 1st January 1896, and to continue in force until six months' notice is given by either party, the subsidy being Rs1,250 per mensem, towards which the Post Office contributes Rs250.
- Under contract with the Local Administration from 1st April 1896, and to continue in force until 10th May 1897, but terminable at any time by 30 days' notice from either party. Monthly subsidy is Rs1,000.

By the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

- (25) Weekly communication on the River Tigris between Basrah and Bagdad. } Under contract for ten years, from the 1st May 1894, with Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India. Subsidy Rs24,000 per annum: steamers to run in connection with line No. 9.

By Messrs. Apcar & Co., Calcutta, and Jardine, Matheson & Co., Hong-Kong.

- (26) Communication at irregular intervals between Calcutta and the Straits and Hong-Kong, the dates of departure being regulated mainly with reference to the Calcutta opium sales. } No subsidy.

By the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.

- (27) Fortnightly communication between Calcutta and Colombo, touching occasionally at Madras. } Non-contract lines maintained by the Company in connection with the China and Australian mail services. The Post Office pays by weight for the conveyance of mails sent by these non-contract steamers.
- (28) Fortnightly communication between Bombay and Colombo. }

By Other Agencies.

- (29) By River Steam Navigation Company.—Daily communication between Jatrappur and Dibrugarh on the Brahmaputra River. } Under contract with the Post Office from the 1st May 1893 to the 1st May 1898. Annual subsidy Rs75,000 towards which the Bengal Government and the Assam Administration contribute Rs40,000.
- (30) By Messrs. Shepherd & Co.'s Steamers.—Daily communication between Bombay and Goa. } Under contract with the Local Government, from 1st October 1896 to 31st May 1897. The monthly subsidy is Rs3,000, towards which the Post Office contributes Rs969-6 and the Portuguese Government Rs200.
- (31) By Mr. G. E. L. Dawson.—A steamer service three times a week between Ruthidaung and Akyab from 1st October to 30th April in each year, and during the remaining months of each year a service twice a week. } Under contract with the Local Administration for five years from 15th February 1895, but terminable at any time by either party giving six months' notice. Subsidy Rs15,000 a year.
- (32) By Mr. G. E. L. Dawson.—A steam launch service twice a week between Akyab and Paletwa from 1st October to 30th April in each year and during the remaining months of each year a weekly service. }

Appendix No. I.
Statement showing the numbers of Post Offices and Letter-Boxes (excluding those at post offices) opened, and Village Postmen entertained during the year 1896-97, and the total numbers at the end of the official years 1895-96 and 1896-97.
 [This Appendix relates only to the Imperial Post and does not include figures of the District Post.]

Names of Postal Circles.	Existing on the 31st March 1896.			Opened or entertained in 1896-97.			Total of 1896-97.			Closed or discontinued in 1896-97.			Balance on 31st March 1897.			Increase or Decrease.		
	Post Offices.	Letter-Boxes.	Village Postmen.	Post Offices.	Letter-Boxes.	Village Postmen.	Post Offices.	Letter-Boxes.	Village Postmen.	Post Offices.	Letter-Boxes.	Village Postmen.	Post Offices.	Letter-Boxes.	Village Postmen.	Post Offices.	Letter-Boxes.	Village Postmen.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Bengal	1,348	4,234	423	90	157	13	1,438	4,391	436	30	82	31	1,408	4,309	405	Increase	75	18
Bombay	1,416	2,790	720	12	166	13	1,428	2,956	733	8	27	11	1,420	2,869	722	Increase	79	2
Madras	1,937	2,359	965	91	217	34	2,028	2,576	999	18	142	27	2,010	2,534	972	"	175	7
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	1,337	2,280	587	43	171	50	1,380	2,451	637	13	63	5	1,367	2,388	632	"	108	45
Punjab	1,173	1,332	570	154	443	99	1,327	1,775	669	27	50	13	1,300	1,725	656	"	393	86
Assam	240	224	217	30	50	6	260	274	228	7	...	12	253	274	216	"	50	1
Bihar	483	554	183	5	31	10	488	585	189	3	6	4	485	579	188	Increase	25	5
Burma	189	247	35	10	68	10	199	315	45	13	20	4	186	295	41	"	48	6
Central Provinces	582	398	288	21	30	3	603	428	291	6	8	4	597	420	289	Increase	22	1
Eastern Bengal	405	1,067	99	19	28	11	424	1,105	100	9	15	17	415	1,090	83	"	10	16
Rajputana	204	199	110	20	21	11	314	220	121	4	...	2	310	220	116	"	21	6
Sind and Baluchistan	184	141	65	17	14	4	201	158	69	4	6	2	197	152	67	"	8	2
Railway Mail Service	...	99	...	...	13	...	...	112	...	...	15	...	...	97	...	Increase	2	...
TOTAL	9,588	15,927	4,262	502	1,459	255	10,090	17,386	4,517	142	434	130	9,948	16,952	4,387	Increase	1,025	125

Appendix No. II.

Statement showing the distances over which Mails were conveyed by Railway, Mail Carts, Horses, Camels, Runners, Boats, and Steamers during the years 1895-96 and 1896-97.
 [This Appendix relates only to the Imperial Post and does not include figures of the District Post.]

NAME OF POSTAL CIRCLES.	RAILWAY.										MAIL CARTS, HORSES, CAMELS, etc.		RUNNERS AND BOATS.		STEAMER SERVICES, SEA AND RIVER.		TOTAL.	
	Under Local Control.			Under Inspector-General, Railway Mail Service.				Total.			1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.		
	1895-96.	Miles.	1896-97.	Served by railway guards under weightman system.	1895-96.	Miles.	1896-97.	Served by mail guards.	1895-96.	Miles.								1896-97.
Bengal	31	167	73	147	1,043	1,119	34	1,294	1,393	119	133	4,806	5,061	3,733	3,617	10,100		
Bombay	466	466	19	247	1,710	1,710	247	2,442	2,442	516	488	8,919	8,919	3,233	(b) 3,233	15,110		
Madras	...	...	165	134	3,740	3,746	134	4,030	4,045	523	496	10,861	11,096	3,377	...	18,041
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	...	...	80	316	2,644	2,644	354	3,008	3,078	682	720	2,060	2,043	...	...	15,773
Punjab	...	...	131	95	1,949	2,044	...	2,175	2,175	(c) 1,510	1,451	6,998	6,681	...	...	5,803
Assam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	110	276	63	63	1,756	1,694	...	...	10,666
Bihar	...	...	54	29	1,033	1,033	6	1,116	1,088	4	4	1,103	1,097	...	...	2,565
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	825	877	363	363	2,294	1,512	...	...	2,189
Central Provinces	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,647	1,671	362	362	3,433	3,428	...	...	6,937
Eastern Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	86	86	...	...	1,760	1,811	...	...	5,461
Rajputana	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,036	1,186	321	245	2,919	3,159	...	...	2,138
Sind and Baluchistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	829	829	(c) 558	(c) 603	600	643	...	...	4,854
TOTAL	1,432	1,872	490	1,412	15,537	15,802	1,219	18,871	19,410	4,959	5,414	47,509	47,444	13,984	13,751	86,019		

(a) Exclusive of Political Lines in Baluchistan, viz., 176 miles in 1895-96 and 847 miles in 1896-97. (b) There are sorting services at sea between Bombay and Karachi. (c) Exclusive of 462 miles of Military Lines.

Appendix

Statement showing the estimated* numbers of Letters, Post-cards, Newspapers, Packets, and Parcels, and the actual numbers of Letters, Post-cards, Newspapers, Packets, and Parcels, in the Provinces of Madras, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab, Assam, Bihar, Burma, Central Provinces

	BENGAL.		BOMBAY.		MADRAS.		N.-W. PROVINCES AND OUDH.		PUNJAB.	
	Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.	
	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.
Letters, paid	22,089,227	23,347,356	32,778,512	33,758,198	33,489,011	35,443,821	20,817,592	21,912,019	10,241,306	19,468,310
.. unpaid	4,775,217	5,554,961	3,090,130	3,300,669	2,544,935	2,907,382	5,023,260	4,931,567	2,427,276	2,258,770
.. registered	1,140,108	1,374,720	982,815	1,087,778	1,037,410	1,949,178	1,174,518	1,208,385	901,472	1,001,190
.. insured	27,531	26,932	14,574	18,276	30,165	32,798	18,224	43,200	11,237	11,550
.. value-payable	42,393	54,385	23,151	35,686	49,040	67,228	61,633	90,390	46,749	56,610
.. service privileged	906,191	935,961	2,868	2,572	1,781,252	1,874,770	1,755,207	1,954,210	797,447	773,870
Post-cards	24,704,660	25,965,871	31,317,852	36,649,285	23,948,840	26,320,563	28,015,205	20,715,184	20,970,241	22,742,200
Reply post-cards	822,449	909,032	674,598	774,191	1,105,233	1,086,626	790,637	1,085,015	736,153	817,070
Total	84,515,775	88,199,224	70,800,508	75,627,635	64,805,806	69,691,408	48,505,236	51,639,970	45,125,941	47,127,880
Newspapers	4,096,473	4,222,620	5,037,466	5,481,544	4,077,661	5,297,141	3,718,307	3,925,992	3,625,088	3,503,500
Book and Pattern Packets. { Unregistered	1,823,614	2,871,704	2,545,771	2,618,927	3,525,405	3,889,649	2,229,617	2,247,267	1,690,654	1,810,710
.. Registered	43,839	48,936	29,487	30,660	38,534	42,105	26,436	40,515	35,092	42,710
Book Packets. { Value-payable, registered	14,000	15,789	9,699	9,047	21,353	31,937	16,250	23,099	18,580	22,710
.. " unregistered	179,371	178,172	119,094	153,404	177,129	196,301	121,210	122,474	130,665	174,570
Registered Parcels, paid	119,668	127,969	148,477	147,460	129,184	120,826	131,244	138,752	224,475	206,180
.. unpaid	72,270	81,577	43,270	44,061	57,618	68,712	64,370	63,953	78,155	72,800
.. insured	23,308	27,140	37,099	34,701	42,565	48,076	29,919	22,082	21,978	18,450
.. value payable	106,466	164,928	66,508	60,585	144,201	140,499	108,718	107,154	89,998	87,180
Unregistered Parcels †	7,096	17,963	15,353	42,027	4,466	15,266	8,712	18,094	8,394	20,820
Total	62,061,540	66,956,412	78,952,941	84,259,051	73,085,012	79,541,008	54,999,210	58,750,452	51,056,929	53,093,000
Money orders, inland	2,457,397	2,776,781	993,022	1,089,420	1,201,952	1,382,449	1,484,581	1,476,731	960,695	1,028,570
GRAND TOTAL	64,518,947	69,733,193	79,955,963	85,348,471	75,286,964	80,923,458	56,483,800	60,227,183	52,017,624	54,121,570
Deduct—Number of articles returned undelivered	992,774	1,216,389	2,431,995	2,682,853	1,787,509	1,977,700	1,167,870	1,258,963	1,485,240	1,535,200
Net actually delivered	63,526,173	67,516,804	77,523,968	82,665,618	73,499,455	78,945,758	55,315,930	58,968,220	50,532,384	52,586,370
Add—Number of articles sent to Dead Letter Offices	737,923	793,876	790,219	809,385	396,672	263,626	570,512	619,892	467,764	463,510
Total	64,264,096	68,310,680	78,314,187	83,475,003	73,896,127	79,209,384	55,886,442	59,588,112	51,000,148	53,049,880

* Calculated from the actual figures of 14 days.

Figures for 1896-97 show actual number posted during the period from the 1st August 1896 to the 31st March 1897.

No. III.

Number of Money Orders received in the Post Offices (both Imperial and District Post) under the Bengal, Bombay, Eastern Bengal, Rajputana, and Sind and Baluchistan Postal Circles, during the years 1895-96 and 1896-97.

ASSAM.		BINAR.		BURMA.		CENTRAL PROVINCES.		EASTERN BENGAL.		RAJPUTANA.		SIND AND BALUCHISTAN.		TOTAL.	
Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.	
1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.
5,064,791	3,121,361	6,320,157	6,702,756	6,770,307	7,085,250	7,111,810	7,282,419	5,713,328	5,766,009	5,409,743	5,611,466	4,867,301	4,981,025	167,573,351	174,518,990
703,145	850,607	3,269,532	2,255,235	3,578,920	3,774,074	1,273,521	1,337,829	283,805	929,134	815,879	850,737	470,928	512,222	28,051,656	29,469,293
115,248	122,161	333,786	366,626	233,887	241,239	323,364	319,271	130,800	153,144	180,414	202,194	165,840	210,892	7,527,082	8,226,773
3,233	3,811	4,276	4,615	1,564	1,561	4,431	5,136	3,024	3,362	2,346	2,920	695	1,017	121,971	151,682
20,466	22,578	47,346	58,181	10,507	16,686	21,118	29,852	6,205	11,550	14,730	18,250	5,475	7,061	341,812	468,087
149,963	179,267	495,931	636,872	304,479	800,160	450,665	481,305	250,807	237,276	19,528	22,265	313	78	6,083,651	7,298,617
1,999,653	2,126,380	5,255,087	5,706,931	851,623	916,802	5,304,283	5,680,860	6,660,546	6,967,395	4,102,000	4,609,011	2,185,229	2,502,310	148,305,188	160,922,895
58,087	106,822	312,183	323,569	75,320	83,168	216,123	243,064	270,074	294,086	71,010	82,226	41,740	52,456	5,062,505	5,880,332
1,104,686	6,545,467	15,038,328	15,868,895	11,886,016	12,418,943	14,004,331	15,380,736	13,917,789	14,351,857	10,615,659	11,435,059	7,737,791	8,273,091	364,168,006	386,960,269
954,156	985,000	976,800	987,664	1,062,301	1,778,775	1,264,178	1,271,191	896,805	949,407	750,727	805,972	661,484	719,180	28,928,622	29,778,291
565,107	591,394	566,324	547,161	1,227,873	1,281,916	642,974	663,083	402,804	371,386	256,804	315,412	387,359	399,519	16,854,216	7,514,321
4,771	7,039	7,000	8,480	14,105	14,826	5,501	8,056	8,030	8,447	3,937	3,103	5,449	5,449	222,781	290,106
4,148	5,814	6,544	7,039	9,855	8,082	7,030	7,143	5,814	7,685	2,712	3,363	2,006	2,242	119,408	144,016
31,876	43,722	53,228	58,166	38,038	43,852	47,526	53,003	45,338	47,972	28,000	32,267	17,598	17,969	1,000,124	1,122,896
18,771	22,099	27,100	31,416	40,327	51,309	26,541	27,714	18,067	18,364	28,861	31,206	19,840	17,520	941,647	952,797
20,544	22,578	20,049	19,293	46,199	49,249	20,727	18,406	12,671	14,313	21,092	20,727	14,600	15,686	469,574	481,400
3,684	8,838	7,587	5,656	7,420	10,455	20,559	11,706	3,259	3,963	24,142	22,099	6,101	4,745	209,171	218,922
72,225	69,246	51,325	60,292	82,742	89,008	51,830	60,578	39,325	26,212	17,207	21,561	16,293	14,391	907,860	901,061
980	4,390	966	2,650	207	2,669	1,045	10,586	1,079	5,579	1,627	4,171	656	2,268	48,831	152,590
7,081,015	8,229,577	16,754,369	17,677,732	15,235,183	16,848,874	16,983,153	17,532,201	15,249,981	15,718,386	11,737,707	12,699,940	8,869,191	9,472,089	412,876,240	438,776,727
241,700	383,013	619,804	660,289	508,689	691,035	462,104	493,212	521,483	569,598	238,542	298,961	213,148	222,443	10,053,030	10,947,571
1,126,724	8,612,590	17,374,173	18,238,101	15,822,872	16,439,909	17,445,257	18,025,412	15,881,464	16,297,972	11,976,249	12,966,901	9,082,339	9,701,531	423,023,276	449,726,296
231,687	242,803	264,400	266,282	2,001,073	2,019,128	633,849	641,540	334,968	254,415	206,510	219,714	318,176	280,255	12,024,951	13,225,394
7,041,027	8,369,787	17,011,773	17,971,719	13,831,899	14,420,781	16,811,408	17,382,873	15,540,496	15,982,557	11,679,739	12,647,187	8,764,163	9,341,276	411,000,325	426,500,914
92,091	101,919	162,404	172,468	300,229	269,916	152,085	163,365	80,712	87,529	146,004	159,335	61,039	73,458	3,803,864	4,156,544
1,002,128	8,471,706	17,174,177	18,146,187	14,122,128	14,770,127	16,964,293	17,547,258	15,630,208	16,021,086	11,826,143	12,806,522	8,827,102	9,414,734	415,704,189	440,656,458

Appendix

Statement showing the Numbers of Articles received at, and disposed of by, the Dead Letter Offices at Ajmere, 1895-96 and

	AJMERE.		BOMBAY.		CALCUTTA.		DIKAPUR.		KARACHI.	
	Number.		Number.		Number.		Number.		Number.	
	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.
Received from Post Offices.										
Registered Articles.	256	304	6,667	6,392	2,356	2,784	975	931	625	771
Parcels . . .	27	27	450	367	171	187	19	38	19	28
Letters . . .	129,949	137,564	563,343	659,964	800,114	866,244	150,384	160,475	53,379	63,703
Newspapers . .	11,149	15,729	63,169	66,245	73,300	68,924	8,126	8,219	8,290	8,080
Packets . . .	5,083	5,651	60,691	71,417	37,795	45,185	3,000	3,805	3,635	3,938
TOTAL . . .	146,404	159,335	700,219	806,385	913,736	1083,323	163,404	173,468	62,939	72,456
Received from other Dead Letter Offices.										
Registered Articles.	9	6	1,195	1,257	181	130	87	39	24	27
Parcels . . .	1	...	3	3	8	2	...	...	...	...
Letters . . .	49,588	61,947	111,377	124,393	126,705	139,282	172,616	191,730	16,680	17,318
Newspapers . .	2,588	9,380	27,067	37,531	46,068	42,447	3,207	2,408	140	463
Packets . . .	368	380	56,653	55,851	14,540	21,110	248	305	345	420
TOTAL . . .	52,554	71,113	196,295	219,065	187,502	202,951	176,158	194,482	17,189	18,228
Total Number of Articles received in the Dead Letter Office.	198,958	230,448	896,514	1,025,450	1,101,238	1,186,275	339,562	367,950	80,128	91,684
Deduct—Articles transferred to other Dead Letter Offices.										
Registered Articles.	17	26	1,023	1,929	201	327	117	118	40	60
Parcels . . .	8	12	11	8	17	3	4	3	7	21
Letters . . .	61,803	67,972	136,401	196,978	310,601	368,780	49,484	52,191	29,568	31,780
Newspapers . .	9,014	9,473	38,336	38,485	9,009	12,412	6,340	7,660	4,082	3,854
Packets . . .	3,873	4,258	73,051	78,021	23,070	22,079	1,743	2,130	3,078	3,476
TOTAL . . .	74,714	81,739	250,721	315,421	351,697	404,611	57,607	62,102	36,775	39,186
Balance remaining to be disposed of . . .	124,244	148,709	645,793	710,029	749,541	781,664	281,955	305,848	43,353	52,504
Articles sent out by Dead Letter Offices.										
By re-direction of re-transmission to their addressees.										
Registered Articles.	13	16	759	755	850	123	271	123	80	9
Parcels . . .	5	2	224	104	40	50	2	2	...	1
Letters . . .	18,979	21,433	118,708	118,750	87,536	103,312	35,390	35,798	11,097	15,891
Newspapers . .	612	1,007	4,479	3,285	5,873	9,228	1,328	818	350	394
Packets . . .	639	980	20,448	24,064	4,710	8,215	688	717	476	341
TOTAL . . .	20,259	23,438	150,609	147,007	99,014	120,988	37,689	37,488	11,930	16,579
By return to their senders.										
Registered Articles.	196	238	4,508	4,233	1,697	1,888	507	603	310	632
Parcels . . .	6	...	95	63	50	57	3	7	2	1
Letters . . .	76,983	89,554	254,076	202,781	303,376	308,537	166,368	174,162	24,857	27,981
Newspapers . .	4,111	14,529	47,306	63,962	104,787	89,731	3,488	2,130	990	1,286
Packets . . .	730	795	23,753	25,097	23,248	24,699	238	1,047	359	486
TOTAL . . .	81,986	105,214	329,738	296,129	493,158	524,612	170,604	177,949	26,718	30,400
Articles undisposable and deposited as dead.										
Registered Articles.	79	92	615	782	399	566	107	126	84	112
Parcels . . .	9	13	143	135	73	79	10	26	10	2
Letters . . .	21,781	19,852	144,534	165,836	150,306	123,887	71,749	90,054	4,537	5,860
Newspapers . .	...	...	63	64	...	...	168	19	8	...
Packets . . .	150	...	93	86	1,393	1,302	479	186	57	50
TOTAL . . .	22,019	20,057	145,446	166,833	158,069	125,814	72,573	90,411	4,690	5,522
GRAND TOTAL . . .	124,244	148,709	645,793	710,029	749,541	781,664	281,955	305,848	43,353	52,504
Articles issued by Dead Letter Offices for delivery to the addressees or senders and returned as undeliverable.										
Registered Articles.	38	27	301	213	301	833	113	118	43	60
Parcels . . .	1	...	...	1	1	3	...	...	1	...
Letters . . .	4,174	4,659	45,419	51,409	49,601	53,461	24,604	28,515	881	690
Newspapers . .	4	8	15	48	307	98	31	32	2	...
Packets . . .	3	2	13	91	398	186	21	23	...	...
TOTAL . . .	4,204	4,696	45,748	51,892	50,308	54,079	24,768	28,698	927	740

From Bengal 1895-96, 737,933 1896-97, 793,876
 " Assam 95,091 101,919
 " Eastern Bengal 80,712 87,529
 913,736 983,314

No. IV.

Bombay, Calcutta, Dinapur, Karachi, Lahore, Lucknow, Madras, Nagpur, and Rangoon, during the years 1890-97.

Lahore.		Lucknow.		Madras.		Nagpur.		Rangoon.		Total.			
Number.		Number.		Number.		Number.		Number.		Number.		Proportion.	
1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.
1,345	1,541	2,537	2,719	4,012	4,112	755	742	733	817	20,263	21,173	...	...
175	280	179	219	159	82	22	21	98	82	1,316	1,308	...	...
404,858	399,460	513,733	549,433	278,946	308,562	139,712	145,167	276,084	328,512	3,309,401	3,615,004	...	...
39,670	37,519	35,417	42,288	29,010	33,152	10,188	12,045	13,381	11,608	1,288,700	204,529	...	...
21,715	24,555	18,046	24,243	14,545	19,718	3,368	4,610	9,936	10,327	184,184	213,449	...	...
467,204	463,335	570,512	619,882	326,672	363,626	152,985	163,385	300,229	349,348	3,803,864	4,155,544	74.45	74.03
94	100	219	140	1,262	1,407	...	2	50	37	3,121	2,175	...	...
3	2	1	2	29	80	...	1	...	...	35	70	...	...
95,770	102,764	389,667	429,644	82,153	92,139	39,761	41,714	16,573	17,154	1,100,898	1,229,485	...	...
16,906	16,874	11,812	12,506	9,607	11,578	461	422	163	108	118,031	134,772	...	...
3,172	2,121	4,434	5,114	3,115	2,469	270	216	294	275	83,439	90,265	...	...
115,051	123,861	406,133	458,406	96,156	109,653	40,493	42,415	17,084	17,569	1,305,514	1,457,747	25.55	25.37
583,715	587,186	976,645	1,078,288	422,828	473,279	193,477	205,800	317,313	366,915	5,109,178	5,613,291	100	100
88	115	493	553	362	380	35	37	129	127	3,494	2,637	...	...
2	9	20	24	27	29	5	2	2	...	103	112	...	...
98,744	96,518	142,373	163,788	47,878	55,137	58,611	64,789	92,269	105,917	1,057,334	1,204,806	...	...
14,112	16,128	24,349	21,495	16,920	15,819	8,112	10,350	9,146	7,561	139,420	158,227	...	...
14,474	15,508	10,813	12,202	8,750	11,235	1,754	2,904	5,659	5,161	146,273	156,970	...	...
127,420	128,774	179,250	208,060	73,937	82,580	67,917	78,083	107,205	118,756	1,346,633	1,518,812	26.36	27.06
456,205	458,922	797,395	870,228	348,891	390,699	125,560	127,717	210,108	248,159	3,762,745	4,094,479	73.64	72.34
195	204	187	269	77	115	40	37	66	104	1,772	1,766	...	...
61	107	41	70	31	40	5	4	44	24	453	404	...	...
104,069	101,815	92,414	97,078	33,710	39,741	16,920	17,268	97,095	117,218	615,968	668,346	...	...
3,805	2,046	2,507	2,052	2,178	2,438	1,509	1,411	3,518	3,495	25,971	27,004	...	...
4,885	6,493	3,663	2,536	1,777	4,192	1,569	1,518	2,770	2,858	47,431	53,944	...	...
113,075	111,685	98,812	193,005	37,773	46,526	20,093	20,238	103,493	121,729	691,735	751,613	18.38	18.36
697	774	1,160	1,100	3,664	2,855	813	516	322	288	13,794	14,125	...	...
53	70	43	69	38	29	4	5	16	33	290	324	...	...
181,308	193,190	418,934	452,910	183,061	202,300	87,377	88,951	46,845	56,601	1,811,065	1,986,970	...	...
36,377	35,219	20,373	23,227	19,519	25,414	968	1,414	797	570	238,976	257,591	...	...
5,328	5,075	6,318	11,153	6,167	6,946	255	404	1,434	1,277	68,930	86,488	...	...
231,153	234,328	446,828	488,459	212,449	237,944	86,117	91,290	49,394	58,869	2,132,153	2,345,504	56.67	57.28
460	542	916	937	1,171	1,189	167	154	266	335	4,324	4,821	...	...
68	76	76	58	82	44	8	10	33	25	505	469	...	...
100,513	111,703	248,477	276,303	96,450	102,523	16,175	15,873	56,470	63,900	925,993	994,367	...	...
2,032	...	...	...	...	1,059	...	152	85	95	2,345	1,389	...	...
...	802	2,286	2,466	966	1,414	...	...	367	206	5,689	6,312	...	...
112,027	112,929	151,755	278,764	96,669	106,229	16,350	16,189	57,221	64,561	938,855	997,368	24.95	24.38
456,205	458,922	797,395	870,228	348,891	390,699	125,560	127,717	210,108	248,159	3,762,745	4,094,479	100	10
67	69	229	151	370	385	73	109	47	46	1,563	1,637	...	...
4	2	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	10	7	...	...
27,998	21,129	24,956	21,652	22,137	23,818	12,275	12,820	9,480	11,385	221,519	227,537	...	...
62	63	...	...	87	71	3	1	69	49	479	268	...	...
73	59	...	...	53	69	...	1	34	62	393	503	...	...
21,198	21,322	23,185	21,804	22,650	24,343	12,350	12,931	9,630	11,542	223,068	230,052	7.93	7.42

Appendix

Statement showing the number of Ordinary Postage Stamps of each denomination sold in

NAMES OF POSTAL CIRCLES.	½-anna Inland Post-cards.	½-anna Inland Reply Post-cards.	1-anna Foreign Post-cards.	2-anna Foreign Reply Post-cards.	½-anna Wrappers.	1-anna Wrappers.	½-anna Envelopes.	1-anna Envelopes, square.	1-anna Envelopes.	Soldiers' 1-anna Envelopes.	1-anna Envelopes, square.	1-anna small Registration Envelopes.	2-anna large Registration Envelopes.	TWO AND HALF-ANNA ENVELOPES.	
														Old.	New.
Bengal	18,110,360	2,909,544	23,728	320	59,472	3,516	11,515,456	26,760	512	1,584	8,672	109,712	5,664	800	72,120
Bombay	29,969,383	2,310,904	53,344	1,600	71,580	3,018	14,941,951	28,608	2,940	27,684	4,808	95,136	9,180	3,272	52,084
Madras	18,161,702	2,071,576	29,136	1,544	41,622	11,544	14,322,484	44,704	208	15,872	11,686	212,552	6,307	992	88,029
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	14,270,964	1,453,608	14,416	448	27,134	1,977	8,030,794	37,280	632	25,504	11,218	65,854	3,807	1,664	59,968
Punjab	12,949,948	2,756,180	20,608	3,200	37,515	1,604	7,445,759	36,956	5,688	3,648	7,760	85,300	3,577	6,480	68,478
Assam	1,428,896	236,472	3,108	267	2,940	456	1,137,401	12,704	36	—	2,440	18,930	860	384	15,864
Bihar	3,727,440	745,696	3,608	192	3,216	192	2,976,980	3,864	432	—	1,344	29,024	1,072	1,424	13,464
Burma	575,365	45,287	6,276	365	66,768	26,094	2,026,796	14,376	2,288	7,248	4,390	8,000	1,850	6,587	21,972
Central Provinces	3,422,640	551,264	3,320	120	3,634	498	2,973,072	14,940	640	368	3,288	27,056	1,600	5,472	12,612
Eastern Bengal	3,875,280	440,866	848	40	750	128	1,660,042	2,536	32	—	332	11,962	432	828	2,220
Rajputana	3,487,776	544,520	2,560	104	1,937	428	3,308,488	6,192	96	7,056	1,782	19,394	1,624	2,008	6,564
Sind and Baluchistan	1,975,792	253,760	4,032	300	3,280	504	2,662,794	6,816	800	12,208	1,728	14,784	952	2,056	7,980
Total of 1896-97	119,959,406	14,319,607	166,072	7,800	235,646	40,930	72,729,488	247,312	13,960	101,936	29,446	608,544	26,265	31,755	481,435
Total of 1895-96	103,645,081	12,447,423	141,811	12,305	325,388	83,677	70,291,260	245,766	21,014	77,115	69,576	585,294	32,441	97,387	370,146

* The total value of stamps shown in this return does not quite agree with the aggregate of the values of the different denominations of stamps.

Gross value of ordinary stamps as per this statement
 Ditto ditto as per Appendix X

Difference

Telegraph revenue realised in stamps deducted from the sale of Postage Stamps in the Postal Accounts
 Refund of Stamps and of Customs duties deducted from the sale of stamps in the Postal Accounts
 Stamp balances in the hands of postmasters increased
 Stamps sold by the Field Pay Master, Suakim, included in the return of the Superintendent of Stamps, Bombay, but not credited
 Value of Stamps returned from Suakim and by the Zanzibar Government deducted from the sale of stamps in the Postal Accounts, but
 Short credits in Civil Accounts in adjustment of over-credits in previous years
 Short credits in Civil Accounts under correspondence

Debit—

Over-credits in Civil Accounts under correspondence
 Ditto in adjustment of short credits in 1895-96
 Ditto adjusted in 1897-98
 Value of Stamps sold to the Zanzibar Government credited in Postal Accounts, but not shown in the statements received from the

Discount as per this statement

Ditto as per Appendix X

Difference

Discount on Postage Stamps affixed to Telegraph messages

Refund of discount deducted in Civil Accounts but not in Stamp returns

Debit—

Debits in Civil Accounts under correspondence

Appendix No. VI.

Statement showing the number of Service Postage Stamps of each denomination sold in each postal circle and the gross value thereof during the years 1895-96 and 1896-97.

NAMES OF POSTAL CIRCLES.		½-anna Post-cards.	½-anna Square Envelopes.	1-anna Square Envelopes.	2-anna Large Registration Envelopes.	½-anna Stamps.	1-anna Stamps.	2-anna Stamps.	4-anna Stamps.	8-anna Stamps.	1-rupee Stamps.	Gross Value.
		No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	R
Bengal	.	476,212	8,304	3,016	2,144	1,360,778	2,407,226	236,650	147,178	52,230	26,042	3,19,864
Bombay	.	209,155	6,097	3,281	1,257	1,761,880	4,278,179	420,416	183,508	62,417	17,285	4,73,331
Madras	.	474,402	17,552	13,824	1,533	3,101,813	3,857,142	375,216	107,755	29,267	15,287	4,51,150
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	.	348,398	14,096	11,736	3,032	1,712,289	2,411,034	259,934	110,354	43,994	5,419	2,99,951
Punjab	.	450,737	15,936	11,136	9,880	867,105	4,260,860	342,646	251,045	167,336	60,440	5,53,242
Assam	.	41,294	2,224	1,800	184	132,312	354,734	30,657	16,456	5,351	1,708	39,533
Bihar	.	108,737	3,888	1,455	800	389,583	544,989	35,406	30,267	6,549	1,077	64,677
Burma	.	37,886	2,064	2,280	409	525,410	1,223,650	102,897	47,611	9,793	1,592	1,25,060
Central Provinces	.	57,347	15,344	6,248	728	677,290	893,126	90,239	34,284	15,723	4,420	1,11,216
Eastern Bengal	.	49,920	1,248	288	80	140,338	328,775	16,757	10,235	3,044	569	32,544
Rajputana	.	18,944	2,496	3,392	2,280	230,210	304,836	21,726	8,568	2,993	715	34,340
Sind and Baluchistan	.	69,939	16,544	9,504	1,648	474,488	810,982	69,424	25,891	7,707	1,708	88,958
Total of 1896-97	.	2,342,971	105,793	67,961	23,975	11,373,496	21,675,533	2,001,968	973,152	406,409	136,262	25,92,966*
TOTAL OF 1895-96	.	1,746,523	107,310	83,760	36,184	10,469,300	19,684,361	1,723,626	889,173	418,125	97,375	23,41,113

* The total value of stamps shown in this return does not quite agree with the aggregate of the values of the different denominations of stamps owing to returns of number and value furnished by the Superintendent of Stamp, Calcutta, not being yet completely adjusted.

Sale of Service Postage Stamps as per this statement
Ditto
Difference R 406

Service Postage Stamps sold by the Field Paymaster, Saakim, but not credited by the Controller, Military Accounts, Bombay Command
Short credit in Civil Accounts adjusted in 1897-98

Deduct—
Over credit in Civil Accounts in adjustment of short credits of 1895-96

Appendix No. VIII.

Statement showing the Offences punishable by law committed by Post Office Servants and established against them during the years 1895-96 and 1896-97.

[The figures relate to both the Imperial and the District Post.]

NAMES OF POSTAL CIRCLES.	NUMBER OF ASCERTAINED CASES AGAINST POST OFFICE SERVANTS.		TOTAL.
	Number of Legal convictions.	Number of cases departmentally punished.	
Bengal	20	32	52
Bombay	5	8	13
Madras	48	42	90
N.-W. Provinces and Outh	17	6	23
Punjab	11	14	25
Assam	6	...	6
Bihar	16	7	23
Burma	12	4	16
Central Provinces	11	5	16
Eastern Bengal	3	6	9
Rajputana	6	12	17
Sind and Baluchistan	2	...	2
Railway Mail Service	6	4	10
Total of 1896-97	128	139	267
TOTAL OF 1895-96	151	148	299

NOTE.—The figures in this Appendix show the cases in which punishment was awarded during the year, as it is only when a case is closed that it can be entered with certainty as having been committed by a Post Office servant. Besides the 292 cases shown above, there were 71 cases in which offences were apparently established against postal servants, but in which no punishment was imposed owing to the cases not being concluded or to the death or escape of the offenders.

Appendix No. IX.

Statement showing the Staff of Officers, Clerks, and other servants of the Imperial Post Office in British India on the 31st March 1896 and 1897.

	Director- ATE.	Office OF Accounts.	BENGAL.	BOMBAY.	MADRAS.	N.-W. PRO- VINCES AND GUJAR.	PUNJAB.	ASSAM.	BIHAR.	BURMA.	CENTRAL PROVINCE.	EASTERN BENGAL.	RAJPUTANA.	SIND AND BALU- CHISTAN.	RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE.	TOTAL.
	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.
Director General of the Post Office	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Deputy Director General of the Post Office	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Assistant Director General of the Post Office	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Assistant Director General, Foreign Post	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Comptroller, Post Office	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Deputy Comptroller, Post Office	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Assistant Comptroller, Post Office	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Postmasters General and Deputy Postmasters General	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Superintendents, Probationary Superintendents, Assistant Superintendent- ants, and Inspectors of Post Offices and Railway Mail Service	3	..	56	41	65	66	44	10	18	18	18	12	13	6	59	441
Postmasters, including Deputy, Assistant, Sub and Branch Post- masters . . . . .	..	..	768	627	720	938	512	195	374	164	238	237	108	90	..	5,071
Miscellaneous Agents, Schoolmasters, Station Masters, etc. . . . .	..	..	563	728	1,223	994	788	43	118	99	265	181	97	96	..	4,791
Clerks (English and Vernacular)	77	913	852	892	701	560	523	116	185	275	210	209	130	184	1,517	7,135
Postmen and other servants	38	64	2,563	2,088	1,783	2,412	1,657	316	385	422	491	645	350	105	608	13,338
Village Postmen . . . . .	..	..	223	720	965	587	570	317	183	35	268	83	110	65	..	5,262
Read Establishment, consisting of Overseers, Runners, Clerks, and Booking Agents, Coachmen, Sycas, Boatmen, Bearers, and others . . . . .	..	..	1,767	1,971	2,705	682	1,868	743	315	140	822	547	683	140	..	12,370
Communications Officers . . . . .	..	..	45	104	165	90	119	20	52	29	54	36	24	12	..	746
Signalmen . . . . .	..	..	102	104	202	117	83	17	42	25	64	43	25	11	..	519
Message-men and other errands . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,185
Total	123	987	7,218	7,331	8,545	5,795	9,094	1,556	2,922	1,166	2,523	2,079	1,697	701	2,185	68,090

Appendix No. X.

Comparative Statement showing Receipts and Charges of the Postal Department for the years 1895-96 and 1896-97.

HEADS OF RECEIPTS.	1895-96.	1896-97.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R	R	R	R
POSTAL SERVICE.				
<i>Postage realised in Cash and Commission.*</i>				
Bengal	9,48,241	9,86,271	38,030	...
Bombay	4,76,182	5,25,161	48,979	...
Madras	5,15,740	5,55,147	39,407	...
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	6,56,139	6,38,091	...	18,048
Punjab	4,19,268	4,06,390	...	12,878
Assam	1,34,966	1,44,244	9,278	...
Bihar	2,53,333	2,49,557	...	3,776
Burma	3,12,833	3,43,338	30,505	...
Central Provinces	1,94,851	2,02,989	8,138	...
Eastern Bengal	1,86,056	1,88,701	2,645	...
Rajputana	1,21,280	1,30,391	9,111	...
Sind and Baluchistan	89,457	92,962	3,505	...
TOTAL	43,08,346	44,63,242	1,89,598	34,792
<i>Sale of Ordinary Postage Stamps.†</i>				
Bengal	20,19,630	21,68,419	1,48,789	...
Bombay	22,28,629	24,00,697	1,72,068	...
Madras	21,77,817	22,39,415	61,598	...
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	13,09,260	13,74,051	64,791	...
Punjab	13,03,147	13,44,333	41,186	...
Assam	2,87,476	3,01,269	13,793	...
Bihar	3,86,388	4,22,105	35,717	...
Burma	5,22,592	5,48,185	25,593	...
Central Provinces	3,99,898	4,15,833	15,935	...
Eastern Bengal	2,72,661	2,83,726	11,065	...
Rajputana	3,92,601	4,12,362	19,761	...
Sind and Baluchistan	3,26,283	3,54,659	28,376	...
TOTAL	1,16,26,382	1,22,65,054	6,38,672	...
<i>Deduct—Postage Stamps used for Telegraph Message Revenue . . . . .</i>	...	...	...	...
Bengal	1,39,048	1,60,423	21,375	...
Bombay	2,30,053	2,70,801	40,748	...
Madras	3,02,608	3,38,498	35,890	...
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	1,65,756	1,93,955	28,199	...
Punjab	1,65,726	2,00,725	34,999	...
Assam	62,948	66,646	3,698	...
Bihar	51,512	64,222	12,710	...
Burma	82,437	85,874	3,437	...
Central Provinces	78,158	1,03,688	25,530	...
Eastern Bengal	55,961	59,900	3,939	...
Rajputana	73,937	90,308	16,371	...
Sind and Baluchistan	83,826	1,06,834	23,008	...
TOTAL	14,91,970	17,41,874	2,49,904	...
<i>Deduct—Discount on Sale of Postage Stamps</i>	1,01,34,412	1,05,23,180	3,88,768	...
NET TOTAL	99,76,806	1,03,60,106	3,83,300	...

* This includes—

- (a) Commission realised on issue of Money Orders and other Money Order receipts.
- (b) Commission realised on sale of British Postal Orders.
- (c) Postage on privileged publications.

† Includes sale of Stamps used for Telegraph messages.

Appendix No. X—continued.

HEADS OF RECEIPTS.	1895-96.	1896-97.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R	R	R	R
POSTAL SERVICE—contd.				
<i>Sale of Service Postage Stamps.</i>				
Bengal	3,02,502	3,19,864	17,362	...
Bombay	4,30,240	4,73,617	43,377	...
Madras	4,27,139	4,51,150	24,011	...
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	2,80,138	2,99,051	18,913	...
Punjab	5,39,725	5,53,242	13,517	...
Assam	37,796	39,533	1,737	...
Bihar	61,139	64,677	3,538	...
Burma	1,12,913	1,25,090	12,177	...
Central Provinces	1,04,775	1,11,216	6,441	...
Eastern Bengal	30,078	32,543	2,465	...
Rajputana	31,333	34,340	3,007	...
Ind and Baluchistan	89,275	88,237	...	1,038
TOTAL	24,47,053	25,92,560	1,46,545	1,038
<i>Amount due from the British Post Office on account of mails.</i>				
Bombay	73,784	1,23,741	49,957	...
<i>Payments by Colonial and Foreign Administrations.</i>				
Bombay	27,566	29,462	1,896	...
TOTAL	1,01,350	1,53,203	51,853	...
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>				
Bengal	26,991	25,546	...	1,445
Bombay	6,720	8,048	1,328	...
Madras	11,408	8,474	...	2,934
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	11,517	8,774	...	2,743
Punjab	17,632	16,446	...	1,186
Assam	3,645	560	...	3,085
Bihar	1,345	906	...	439
Burma	3,825	3,690	...	135
Central Provinces	1,924	1,505	...	419
Eastern Bengal	816	869	53	...
Rajputana	1,026	895	...	131
Ind and Baluchistan	1,174	1,161	...	13
TOTAL	88,023	76,874	1,381	12,530
TOTAL POSTAL SERVICE.				
Bengal	31,58,316	33,39,677	1,81,361	...
Bombay	30,13,068	32,89,925	2,76,857	...
Madras	28,29,496	29,15,688	86,192	...
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	20,91,298	21,26,012	34,714	...
Punjab	21,14,046	21,19,686	5,640	...
Assam	4,00,935	4,18,960	18,025	...
Bihar	6,50,693	6,73,023	22,330	...
Burma	8,69,726	9,34,429	64,703	...
Central Provinces	6,23,290	6,27,855	4,565	...
Eastern Bengal	4,33,650	4,45,939	12,289	...

Appendix No. X—continued.

HEADS OF RECEIPTS.	1895-96.	1896-97.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R	R	R	R
TOTAL POSTAL SERVICE—concl'd.				
Rajputana	4,72,303	4,87,680	15,377	...
Sind and Baluchistan	4,22,363	4,30,185	7,822	...
	1,70,79,184	1,78,09,059	7,29,875	...
<i>Deduct—Discount on Sale of Postage Stamps</i> .	1,57,606	1,63,074	5,468	...
NET TOTAL .	1,69,21,578	1,76,45,985	7,24,407	...
DEDUCT—Amount due to the British Post Office.				
Bombay	2,57,367	3,99,961	1,42,594	...
<i>Payments to Colonial and Foreign Administrations.</i>				
Bengal . . . . .	...	24	24	...
Bombay	55,922	24,012	...	31,910
Madras	123	416	293	...
TOTAL .	3,13,412	4,24,413	1,42,911	31,910
Net Amount.				
Bengal	31,58,316	33,39,653	1,81,337	...
Bombay	26,99,779	28,65,952	1,66,173	...
Madras	28,29,373	29,15,272	85,899	...
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	20,91,298	21,26,012	34,714	...
Punjab	21,14,046	21,19,686	5,640	...
Assam	4,00,935	4,18,960	18,025	...
Bihar	6,50,693	6,73,023	22,330	...
Burma	8,69,726	9,34,429	64,703	...
Central Provinces	6,23,290	6,27,855	4,565	...
Eastern Bengal	4,33,650	4,45,939	12,289	...
Rajputana	4,72,303	4,87,680	15,377	...
Sind and Baluchistan	4,22,363	4,30,185	7,822	...
	1,67,65,772	1,73,84,646	6,18,874	...
<i>Deduct—Discount on Sale of Postage Stamps</i> .	1,57,606	1,63,074	5,468	...
NET AMOUNT .	1,66,08,166	1,72,21,572	6,13,406	...

Appendix No. X—continued.

HEADS OF RECEIPTS.	1895-96.	1896-97.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R	R	R	R
NON-POSTAL BRANCHES.				
<i>Mail Cart, Parcel Van, Passenger and Goods Service Receipts.</i>				
Bengal	359	247	...	112
Punjab	2,75,372	3,45,874	70,502	...
Uttar Pradesh	255	354	99	...
Eastern Bengal	4	1	...	3
TOTAL .	2,75,990	3,46,476	70,601	115
<i>Contributions from Native States.</i>				
Punjab	6,000	6,000	...	...
TOTAL NON-POSTAL BRANCHES.				
Bengal	359	247	...	112
Punjab	2,81,372	3,51,874	70,502	...
Uttar Pradesh	255	354	99	...
Eastern Bengal	4	1	...	3
TOTAL .	2,81,990	3,52,476	70,601	115

Appendix No. X—continued.

HEADS OF CHARGES.	1895-96.	1896-97.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R	R	R	R
POSTAL SERVICE.				
<i>Fixed Establishment and Charges.</i>				
Director General of the Post Office	1,54,738	1,62,422	7,684	...
Comptroller, Post Office	4,55,131	4,69,368	14,237	...
Bengal	12,14,625	12,31,036	16,411	...
Bombay	12,80,109	13,01,334	21,225	...
Madras	10,48,297	10,92,603	44,306	...
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	9,07,082	9,39,633	32,551	...
Punjab	7,89,906	8,26,042	36,136	...
Assam	2,60,684	2,65,791	5,107	...
Bihar	3,38,836	3,45,666	6,830	...
Burma	4,38,105	4,58,019	19,914	...
Central Provinces	3,52,786	3,62,688	9,902	...
Eastern Bengal	2,82,828	2,90,564	7,736	...
Rajputana	2,69,867	2,71,417	1,550	...
Sind and Baluchistan	1,67,523	1,68,359	836	...
Railway Mail Service	7,93,037	8,16,384	23,347	...
TOTAL	87,53,554	90,01,326	2,47,772	...
<i>Miscellaneous and Contingencies.</i>				
Director General of the Post Office	33,904	35,602	1,698	...
Comptroller, Post Office	14,547	20,579	6,032	...
BENGAL				
Grain Compensation allow- ances . . . . .	...	20,807	...	...
Fixed Stationery and House- rent allowance	69,599	74,383	...	...
Payments to Guaranteed Railways	10,260	10,260	...	...
Payments to State Railways Compensation for lost in- sured articles	280	180	...	...
Law Charges	582	867	...	...
Other charges	198	39	...	...
Other charges	1,95,441	2,24,837	...	...
TOTAL	2,76,360	3,31,373	55,013	...
BOMBAY				
Grain Compensation allow- ances . . . . .	...	17,311	...	...
Fixed Stationery and House- rent allowance	73,588	72,257	...	...
Payments to Guaranteed Railways	13,978	14,021	...	...
Compensation for lost in- sured articles	1,928	5,932	...	...
Other Charges	1,38,783	1,40,521	...	...
TOTAL	2,28,277	2,50,042	21,765	...
MADRAS				
Grain Compensation allow- ances . . . . .	...	1,509	...	...
Fixed Stationery and House- rent allowance	57,400	59,285	...	...
Compensation for lost in- sured articles	615	100	...	...
Law Charges	532	331	...	...
Other Charges	1,16,638	1,26,019	...	...
TOTAL	1,75,185	1,87,244	12,059	...

Appendix No. X—continued.

HEADS OF CHARGES.		1895-96.	1896-97.	Increase.	Decrease.
POSTAL SERVICE—contd.		R	R	R	R
Miscellaneous and Contingencies—contd.					
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.	Grain Compensation allowances . . . . .	...	12,444	...	...
	Fixed Stationery and House-rent allowance	53,262	54,603	...	...
	Compensation for lost insured articles	1,004	1,800	...	...
	Law Charges . . . . .	...	5	...	...
	Other Charges	1,10,118	1,04,299	...	...
	TOTAL	1,64,384	1,73,151	8,767	...
PUNJAB	Grain Compensation allowances . . . . .	...	19,112	...	...
	Fixed Stationery and House-rent allowance	41,908	43,702	...	...
	Compensation for lost insured articles	—1,551	178	...	...
	Law Charges	—36	11	...	...
	Other Charges	1,09,930	1,42,106	...	...
	TOTAL	1,50,251	2,05,109	54,858	...
ASSAM	Grain Compensation allowances . . . . .	...	689	...	...
	Fixed Stationery and House-rent allowance	7,982	8,347	...	...
	Payments to Guaranteed Railways	5,410	6,150	...	...
	Payments to State Railways	4,500	3,042	...	...
	Compensation for lost insured articles	50	...	...	...
	Law Charges	80	68	...	...
	Other Charges	37,644	35,489	...	...
	TOTAL	55,666	53,785	...	1,881
BIHAR	Grain Compensation allowances . . . . .	...	2,884	...	...
	Fixed Stationery and House-rent allowance	21,405	20,953	...	...
	Compensation for lost insured articles	—55	1	...	...
	Other Charges	27,692	27,938	...	...
	TOTAL	49,042	51,776	2,734	...
BURMA	Fixed Stationery and House-rent allowance	21,236	22,823	...	...
	Payments to State Railways	38,870	40,788	...	...
	Compensation for lost insured articles	1,200	...	...	...
	Law Charges . . . . .	...	5	...	...
	Other Charges	1,04,230	1,08,179	...	...
	TOTAL	1,65,536	1,71,795	6,259	...

Appendix No. X—continued.

HEADS OF CHARGES.		1895-96.	1896-97.	Increase.	Decrease.
		R	R	R	R
POSTAL SERVICE—contd.					
<i>Miscellaneous and Contingencies—concl'd.</i>					
CENTRAL PROVINCES.	Grain Compensation allowances	...	1,836	...	...
	Fixed Stationery and House-rent allowance	21,664	22,911	...	...
	Compensation for lost insured articles	—4	334	...	...
	Other Charges	36,031	36,928	...	...
	TOTAL	57,691	62,009	4,318	...
EASTERN BENGAL	Grain Compensation allowances	...	7,988	...	...
	Fixed Stationery and House-rent allowance	10,557	11,486	...	...
	Payments to Guaranteed Railways	163	3,307	...	...
	Law Charges	202	...	...	...
	Other Charges	29,576	32,333	...	...
	TOTAL	40,498	55,114	14,616	...
RAJPUTANA	Grain Compensation allowances	...	98	...	...
	Fixed Stationery and House-rent allowance	14,480	14,767	...	...
	Payments to State Railways	6,289	6,340	...	...
	Compensation for lost insured articles	1,000	918	...	...
	Law Charges	...	1	...	...
	Other Charges	26,513	29,548	...	...
	TOTAL	48,282	51,672	3,390	...
SIND AND BALUCHISTAN.	Grain Compensation allowances	...	346	...	...
	Fixed Stationery and House-rent allowance	9,366	9,350	...	...
	Compensation for lost insured articles	50	...	...	...
	Law charges	...	13	...	...
	Other Charges	17,771	14,545	...	...
	TOTAL	27,187	24,254	...	2,933
RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE.	Grain Compensation allowances	...	1,327	...	...
	Fixed Stationery and House-rent allowance	35,331	36,064	...	...
	Payments to Guaranteed Railways	1,59,562	1,52,515	...	...
	Payments to State Railways	7,09,860	7,47,173	...	...
	Special Train hire	1,42,177	82,475	...	...
	Law Charges	1	...	...	...
	Other Charges	1,22,764	1,24,181	...	...
	TOTAL	11,69,695	11,43,735	...	25,960
GRAND TOTAL		26,56,505	28,17,240	1,91,509	30,774
<i>Stationery and Printing.</i>					
PENGAL	Cost of Stationery supplied by Central Stores and of Stationery used for Printing	2,43,728	2,14,300	...	...
	Printing at Jail and Government Presses	1,13,667	1,14,500	...	...
	Printing at Private Presses	130	48	...	...
	TOTAL	3,57,525	3,28,848	...	28,677

Appendix No. X—continued.

HEADS OF CHARGES.		1895-96.	1896-97.	Increase.	Decrease.
POSTAL SERVICE—contd.		R	R	R	R
Stationery and Printing—contd.					
BOMBAY	Cost of Stationery supplied by Central Stores and of Stationery used for Printing	56,112	49,603	...	...
	Printing at Jail and Government Presses . . .	101	30	...	...
	Other Charges . . .	7,848	5,429	...	...
	TOTAL .	64,061	55,062	...	8,999
MADRAS	Cost of Stationery supplied by Central Stores and of Stationery used for Printing	13,658	4,642	...	...
	Printing at Jail and Government Presses . . .	2,857	3,484	...	...
	Printing at Private Presses . . .	...	81	...	...
	Other Charges . . .	20	20	...	...
	TOTAL .	16,535	8,227	...	8,308
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.	Cost of Stationery supplied by Central Stores and of Stationery used for Printing	98,737	99,349	...	...
	Printing at Jail and Government Presses . . .	235	716	...	...
	Printing at Private Presses . . .	59	23	...	...
	Other Charges . . .	6,012	9,385	...	...
	Grain Compensation allowances . . .	...	870	...	...
	TOTAL .	1,05,043	1,10,343	5,300	...
PUNJAB	Cost of Stationery supplied by Central Stores and of Stationery used for Printing .	1,246	1,601	...	...
	Printing at Private Presses . . .	484	599	...	...
	Other Charges . . .	22	44	...	...
	TOTAL .	1,752	2,244	492	...
ASSAM	Cost of Stationery supplied by Central Stores and of Stationery used for Printing .	1,050	905	...	...
	Printing at Private Presses . . .	781	333	...	...
	TOTAL .	1,831	1,238	...	593
BIHAR	Cost of Stationery supplied by Central Stores and of Stationery used for Printing .	322	260	...	...
	Printing at Private Presses . . .	401	386	...	...
	TOTAL .	723	655	...	68

Appendix No. X—continued.

HEADS OF CHARGES.		1895-96.	1896-97.	Increase.	Decrease.
		R	R	R	R
POSTAL SERVICE—contd.					
Stationery and Printing—concl'd.					
BURMA	Cost of Stationery supplied by Central Stores and of Stationery used for Printing .	1,592	2,078	...	...
	Printing at Jail and Government Presses	4,421	2,921	...	...
	Printing at Private Presses .	36	12	...	...
	TOTAL .	6,049	5,011	...	1,038
CENTRAL PROVINCES	Cost of Stationery supplied by Central Stores and of Stationery used for Printing .	1,674	888	...	...
	Printing at Private Presses .	1,224	238	...	...
	Other Charges	27	108	...	...
	TOTAL .	2,925	1,234	...	1,691
EASTERN BENGAL	Cost of Stationery supplied by Central Stores and of Stationery used for Printing .	590	423	...	...
	Printing at Private Presses .	553	352	...	...
	TOTAL .	1,143	775	...	368
RAJPUTANA	Cost of Stationery supplied by Central Stores and of Stationery used for Printing .	277	338	...	...
	Printing at Private Presses .	600	411	...	...
	TOTAL .	877	749	...	128
SIND AND BALUCHISTAN	Cost of Stationery supplied by Central Stores and of Stationery used for Printing .	99	43	...	...
	Printing at Jail and Government Presses	0	...	...	...
	Printing at Private Presses .	258	347	...	...
	TOTAL .	366	390	24	...
RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE	Cost of Stationery supplied by Central Stores and of Stationery used for Printing .	5,044	5,030	...	...
	Printing at Private Presses .	3,279	846	...	...
	TOTAL .	8,323	5,876	...	2,447
GRAND TOTAL .		5,67,153	5,20,652	5,816	52,317
Deduct—Printing charges debitable to the Telegraph Department—					
North-Western Provinces and Oudh . . .		21,293	22,796	1,503	...
TOTAL .		5,45,860	4,97,856	4,313	52,317

Appendix No. X—continued.

HEADS OF CHARGES.	1895-96.	1896-97.	Increase.	Decrease.
POSTAL SERVICE—concl'd.	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>
<i>Mail-cart, Parcel Van, Passenger and Goods Service (after deducting Non-Postal charges.)</i>				
Bengal	5,773	5,378	...	395
Bombay	37,571	38,595	1,024	...
Madras	40,738	36,281	...	4,457
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	41,251	44,112	2,861	...
Punjab	1,12,586	1,27,848	15,262	...
Assam	12,384	12,400	16	...
Bihar	485	497	12	...
Burma	6,692	5	...	6,687
Central Provinces	25,768	27,745	1,977	...
Eastern Bengal	—2	—1	...	—1
Rajputana	3,996	3,270	...	726
Sind and Baluchistan	4,955	4,613	...	342
TOTAL	2,92,197	3,00,743	21,152	12,606
<i>Bounty Money.</i>				
Bombay	2,437	2,365	...	72
Madras	61	77	16	...
Burma	193	225	32	...
Sind and Baluchistan . . . . .	...	2	2	...
TOTAL	2,691	2,669	50	72
<i>Construction and Repairs of Post Office Buildings.</i>				
Bengal	11,039	10,552	...	487
Bombay	87	1,375	1,288	...
Madras	1,512	4,705	3,193	...
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	1,366	1,780	414	...
Punjab	219	122	...	97
Assam	3,595	1,924	...	1,671
Bihar	1,030	1,184	154	...
Burma	917	328	...	589
Central Provinces	745	307	...	438
Eastern Bengal	3,873	3,310	...	563
Rajputana	30	97	67	...
Railway Mail Service	259	169	...	90
TOTAL	24,672	25,853	5,116	3,935
TOTAL POSTAL SERVICE.				
Director General of the Post Office	1,88,642	1,98,024	9,382	...
Comptroller, Post Office	4,69,678	4,89,947	20,269	...
Bengal	18,65,322	19,07,187	41,865	...
Bombay	16,12,542	16,48,773	36,231	...
Madras	12,82,328	13,29,137	46,809	...
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	11,97,833	12,46,223	48,390	...
Punjab	10,54,714	11,61,365	1,06,651	...
Assam	3,34,160	3,35,138	978	...
Bihar	3,90,116	3,99,778	9,662	...
Burma	6,17,492	6,35,383	17,891	...
Central Provinces	4,39,915	4,53,983	14,068	...
Eastern Bengal	3,28,340	3,49,762	21,422	...
Rajputana	3,23,052	3,27,205	4,153	...
Sind and Baluchistan	2,00,031	1,97,618	...	2,413
Railway Mail Service	19,71,314	19,66,164	...	5,150
TOTAL	1,22,75,479	1,26,45,687	3,77,771	7,563

Appendix No. X—concluded.

HEADS OF CHARGES.	1895-96.	1896-97.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R	R	R	R
NON-POSTAL BRANCHES.				
<i>Mail Cart, Parcel Van, Passenger and Goods Service.</i>				
Bengal	359	248	...	111
Punjab	2,75,372	3,45,874	70,502	...
Burma	255	353	98	...
Eastern Bengal	4	1	...	3
TOTAL .	2,75,990	3,46,476	70,600	114
<i>Subsidy Payments.</i>				
British India Steam Navigation Company (Bengal)	5,11,500	5,11,500	...	...
River Steam Company and Ferries in Bengal .	5,248	5,096	...	152
Bengal Central Flotilla Company (Bengal) .	2,196	2,196	...	...
Ditto ditto (Eastern Bengal)	1,200	1,200	...	...
Tigris and Euphrates Steam Navigation Company (Bombay) . . . . .	...	64,000	64,000	...
Irrawaddy Flotilla Company (Burma)	47,500	42,283	...	5,217
River Steam Navigation Company for service between Jatrapur and Dibrugarh (Bengal) .	35,173	35,600	427	...
India General Steam Navigation Company for service between Narainganj and Silchar (Bengal)	10,000	8,334	...	1,666
Steam service between Goa and Bombay . . .	7,955	7,755	...	200
TOTAL .	6,20,772	6,77,964	64,427	7,235
TOTAL NON-POSTAL BRANCHES.				
Bengal	5,64,476	5,62,974	...	1,502
Bombay	7,955	71,755	63,800	...
Punjab	2,75,372	3,45,874	70,502	...
Burma	47,755	42,636	...	5,119
Eastern Bengal	1,204	1,201	...	3
TOTAL .	8,96,762	10,24,440	1,34,302	6,624

APPENDIX XI.

Appendix

Accounts showing the Gross Revenue, Cost of Management, Net Revenue, etc.,

(Note.—The figures in this table do not include either receipts or disbursements

YEAR.	POSTAGE REVENUE PROPER.			Miscellaneous cash receipts.	Total receipts.	Net receipts after deduction of postage due to foreign countries.	Net receipts deducting also official postage.	Disbursements.	Excess of receipts.	Deficit, if official postage be not reckoned as a receipt.	Proportion of postage revenue proper realised in cash.	POSTAL TABLES AT THE OF EACH
	Sale of stamps to public.	Official postage.	Cash on unpaid and insufficiently paid letters, etc.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R		No.
1853-54	...	24,71,176	19,92,870	55,584	45,10,630	45,10,630	30,48,454	24,37,209	20,82,421	3,88,755	...	...
1854-55 (estimated)	...	13,00,000	22,72,910	...	35,72,910	32,86,910	19,86,910	27,39,370	5,47,534	7,54,466	...	645
1855-56	8,52,730	16,20,661	7,72,744	60,300	33,08,456	32,11,186	15,90,524	20,44,501	2,66,685	13,52,977	...	733
1856-57	8,70,618	18,02,000	9,04,934	1,69,710	38,97,260	37,12,850	18,50,844	20,03,289	8,09,561	10,54,445	...	776
1857-58	8,51,500	18,53,210	8,25,384	1,75,470	37,07,464	36,03,024	17,40,814	15,92,848	10,176	18,43,034	...	810
1858-59	11,08,870	25,25,189	12,26,002	1,93,230	51,43,391	49,40,141	24,14,052	35,20,092	14,20,040	11,05,140	...	831
1859-60	14,40,040	27,47,012	12,35,683	92,260	55,23,995	53,39,245	25,92,231	37,37,011	16,01,334	11,45,678	...	851
1860-61	15,90,140	23,84,734	12,23,860	83,860	52,91,803	51,10,413	27,34,279	38,60,798	12,58,215	11,26,519	...	881
1861-62	17,59,020	28,68,833	12,54,820	62,760	59,46,339	56,73,679	28,04,846	37,99,755	18,73,924	9,94,909	...	942
1862-63	18,91,089	31,92,983	13,30,874	56,555	64,73,501	62,13,665	30,20,682	37,37,535	24,76,130	7,10,853	...	1,011
1863-64	21,00,107	35,58,546	14,43,410	35,588	71,37,651	67,65,591	32,07,045	38,76,162	28,89,429	6,69,117	...	1,091
1864-65	22,80,090	40,20,822	14,67,745	53,970	78,22,627	74,37,401	34,16,579	39,30,579	35,06,822	5,14,900	...	1,191
1865-66	24,46,103	50,08,003	14,92,707	47,600	89,93,415	85,07,271	35,59,268	41,08,025	43,78,646	6,29,357	...	1,538
1866-67 (11 months)	27,18,930	26,50,260	13,96,468	49,336	64,20,994	60,21,873	33,65,613	40,29,481	19,92,392	6,63,868	...	1,738
1867-68	27,42,261	23,09,839	15,32,952	63,128	64,48,180	60,84,446	37,74,607	47,54,940	13,29,506	9,80,333	...	2,205
1868-69	27,59,802	27,35,016	16,25,976	41,224	72,85,018	68,60,720	41,05,704	53,70,201	24,00,519	18,64,497	...	2,580
1869-70	26,00,557	28,87,617	16,13,383	67,550	72,59,117	68,10,018	39,28,382	55,96,779	22,19,231	16,68,396	...	2,629
1870-71	27,95,220	42,39,124	17,80,090	50,424	88,79,858	79,82,895	37,42,771	51,77,567	28,05,328	14,33,796	...	2,736
1871-72	28,04,622	34,95,969	18,57,037	46,810	82,94,054	78,34,322	42,38,763	50,07,695	27,66,637	7,58,022	...	2,864
1872-73	29,70,417	10,63,847	18,86,960	1,08,779	60,30,003	55,10,109	44,52,262	52,32,089	2,83,420	7,83,427	31'86	3,006
1873-74	31,44,210	10,54,294	19,06,351	88,107	61,92,662	55,78,650	45,24,202	54,21,251	1,57,405	8,66,869	31'23	3,178
1874-75	32,77,608	10,82,570	20,25,126	38,974	65,24,338	59,46,722	48,06,162	55,70,868	3,77,864	7,04,706	31'23	3,408
1875-76	35,38,300	11,44,901	21,28,245	36,322	69,07,834	63,25,301	51,90,400	56,39,310	6,95,991	4,48,910	30'97	3,621
1876-77	37,43,888	12,00,684	21,80,904	37,183	71,38,259	66,88,686	54,81,772	57,87,667	9,00,989	3,05,895	30'71	3,852
1877-78	41,22,810	12,86,136	22,44,948	53,845	77,07,839	72,07,171	60,11,035	60,82,704	12,14,467	7,16,669	29'33	4,107
1878-79	45,00,924	12,63,017	20,91,107	42,720	78,97,768	74,72,592	62,09,573	65,57,208	9,15,284	3,47,732	29'62	4,392
1879-80	48,37,899	13,48,874	20,47,289	63,822	82,97,884	79,89,726	66,40,852	68,03,435	10,06,291	2,52,583	24'86	4,410
1880-81	48,83,567	13,41,149	25,11,030	51,384	87,89,130	85,33,595	71,02,446	74,14,125	11,19,470	2,21,679	28'74	4,521
1881-82	43,91,285	13,88,989	31,36,104	98,800	90,15,118	87,04,259	73,15,320	70,58,765	7,45,494	6,43,435	35'17	4,819
1882-83	44,50,471	14,90,802	32,77,402	52,297	93,71,972	91,06,935	76,16,133	85,40,226	5,57,799	9,33,093	36'24	5,310
1883-84	47,92,161	15,72,756	35,24,817	57,825	99,47,569	96,62,300	80,89,544	89,42,790	7,19,510	8,53,246	38'64	5,979
1884-85	50,24,324	16,17,614	35,87,102	43,620	1,08,72,070	99,89,669	83,72,055	90,72,350	9,17,319	7,00,295	35'07	6,488
1885-86	64,08,218	17,19,768	26,88,939	96,317	1,09,13,222	1,06,05,220	88,85,452	94,26,282	11,78,038	5,40,830	24'86	6,849
1886-87	66,06,849	17,49,152	28,12,035	86,791	1,13,44,827	1,10,82,590	93,33,428	97,20,901	12,55,689	3,93,462	24'98	7,097
1887-88	70,85,553	18,11,058	29,68,076	89,914	1,19,47,601	1,16,65,355	98,54,297	99,58,084	17,07,271	1,01,787	25'02	7,262
1888-89	73,88,092	18,08,740	31,66,829	1,33,108	1,25,86,772	1,22,05,004	1,04,06,255	99,39,673	23,05,321	4,00,582	25'43	7,522
1889-90	75,39,968	19,51,452	32,31,025	76,977	1,28,01,422	1,25,01,060	1,05,49,608	1,04,42,947	20,58,113	1,06,061	25'39	8,102
1890-91	80,08,707	20,35,436	35,34,332	75,790	1,36,54,166	1,34,05,888	1,14,60,452	1,06,34,219	28,62,069	8,26,232	26'02	8,394
1891-92	81,95,386	22,33,210	36,60,271	86,618	1,40,75,085	1,39,08,199	1,18,64,689	1,13,60,551	26,37,648	5,04,128	26'16	8,617
1892-93	85,31,191	22,86,204	37,18,934	66,546	1,45,72,875	1,44,10,502	1,21,54,296	1,14,21,225	20,89,277	7,32,972	25'62	8,822
1893-94	90,52,879	23,22,793	38,26,238	80,444	1,52,82,357	1,51,02,298	1,27,89,595	1,16,35,891	34,67,497	11,44,704	25'16	8,978
1894-95	94,22,311	22,78,698	40,58,104	97,025	1,59,52,128	1,58,31,228	1,34,52,540	1,18,62,611	30,88,627	15,89,029	25'58	9,242
1895-96	99,76,806	24,47,052	43,08,340	88,022	1,68,20,228	1,66,08,166	1,41,61,122	1,22,75,479	43,32,687	18,85,634	25'74	9,582
1896-97	1,03,60,106	25,92,580	44,62,222	76,574	1,74,92,782	1,72,21,572	1,46,29,012	1,26,48,687	48,75,885	19,82,395	25'62	9,948

Column 2.—These figures represent the net proceeds of the sale of ordinary postage stamps after deducting discount to vendors.

Column 3.—The great differences observable in this column are due mainly to changes of system in the treatment of official correspondence, which was charged at full letter rates up to 1865-66, at the same rates as ordinary correspondence (letters, packets, etc.) from that year to 1872-73, and afterwards at a low privileged letter rate of one anna for 10 talahs (about 4 os.).

Column 4.—The figures in this column show the revenue undisturbed by the changes of system in respect of official correspondence mentioned in the note regarding column 3.

No. XII.

of the Post Office Department in India from 1853-54 to 1896-97.

on account of conveyance of passengers or of any of the non-postal branches of the administration.]

RECEIPTS AND YEAR.	POSTAL LINES.						TOTAL NUMBER OF ARTICLES GIVEN OUT FOR DELIVERY.						ARTICLES FINALLY UNDELIVERED AFTER PASSING THROUGH THE DEAD LETTER OFFICES.		periodicals at the end of each year.		EUROPEAN LETTERS.		Indian share of loss upon subsidy to the P. & O. Co., i.e. of subsidy after deduction of sea postage receipt a.
Letter boxes, in addition to those at post office.	Village Postmen.	Railway.	Mailcart, horses, camels, etc.	Rudder or boat lines.	Steamer services, and other.	Total mileage.	Letters.	Newspapers.	Parcels.	Packets.	Money orders.	Total.	Number.	Percentage on total in column 16.	Number of registered periodicals at the end of each year.	Sent to Europe by P. & O. Co.'s steamers.	Received from Europe by P. & O. Co.'s steamers.		
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	
No.	No.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	No. Three digits omitted in these columns.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.				No.	No.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,260	1,324	396	93	...	19,473						
...	...	...	6,127	24,467	...	30,594	26,392	2,029	463	133	...	29,016						
...	...	146	5,697	30,470	...	36,313	29,503	3,133	477	172	...	32,386							
...	...	No information available for this year.					31,863	3,772	493	173	...	38,302							
...	...	273	5,508	31,152	...	36,933	37,453	5,272	533	177	...	43,441							
...	...	532	5,766	32,232	...	39,530	45,743	6,326	625	243	...	52,938							
...	...	711	5,862	32,765	...	39,338	42,037	5,262	564	263	...	48,733							
...	...	1,046	5,740	36,784	...	43,570	42,081	4,652	563	262	...	48,490							
...	...	1,708	4,722	30,634	...	45,554	42,347	4,229	581	321	...	47,459							
...	...	2,382	5,247	34,318	5,137	47,084	44,246	4,558	556	341	...	49,702							
...	...	2,473	5,156	33,853	5,137	46,619	46,907	4,648	556	349	...	52,462							
...	...	2,804	5,319	32,320	5,332	46,875	51,069	4,917	591	391	...	56,668							
...	...	3,275	4,967	33,313	5,444	46,997	54,797	5,134	579	402	...	60,973							
...	...	3,658	4,851	33,076	5,444	47,029	54,057	4,825	562	403	...	59,849							
...	...	3,995	5,140	34,930	5,613	49,678	62,567	5,411	651	525	...	69,154							
...	...	4,235	5,460	34,973	5,613	50,281	68,891	5,773	699	623	...	75,987							
1,422	...	4,423	5,033	35,408	5,613	50,877	76,807	6,165	704	730	...	84,534	...	...	...	...	...	73,110
1,608	...	4,693	4,175	30,911	6,184	52,203	77,303	6,565	694	1,127	...	85,689	...	...	...	...	...	69,136
1,885	...	5,063	4,278	35,920	6,267	51,639	80,636	6,840	675	1,409	...	89,561	...	...	430	...	...	68,110
2,990	...	5,368	3,915	32,406	6,367	49,056	83,127	7,928	653	1,148	...	93,157	...	...	478	...	...	61,072
3,554	...	5,738	4,003	32,947	11,928	54,010	98,531	8,702	605	1,330	...	109,205	1,035,446	704	542	...	...	54,770
3,938	1,463	6,138	4,226	31,847	13,637	55,898	104,353	9,365	792	1,608	...	116,119	922,001	770	610	...	...	57,170
4,447	1,695	6,549	4,176	32,632	12,687	57,044	107,576	9,423	851	1,618	...	119,470	781,487	66	633	(a)	(a)	53,123	
5,454	1,920	6,938	4,323	33,422	13,687	58,370	110,051	9,880	990	1,619	...	122,541	691,261	56	644	2,078,502	2,542,795	66,683	
5,574	2,222	7,336	3,781	33,157	13,687	57,953	115,089	10,099	909	1,827	...	128,826	667,170	51	683	2,626,264	2,978,519	70,749	
6,167	2,601	8,123	3,269	32,875	13,687	57,954	118,599	10,276	998	2,023	...	131,899	635,901	48	...	2,862,213	2,873,819	71,051	
6,426	2,702	8,606	3,042	32,284	14,308	58,240	128,567	11,251	1,074	2,085	...	142,977	658,005	46	...	3,021,680	2,935,493	68,160	
6,720	2,833	9,455	3,020	31,977	14,308	58,760	143,538	11,942	1,080	2,105	...	158,666	672,108	43	...	2,707,421	2,118,473	71,051	
7,790	3,241	9,745	3,503	32,321	14,308	59,677	153,093	12,527	1,152	2,287	2,645	171,804	621,451	36	...	3,243,047	3,170,121	70,000	
7,936	3,670	9,901	3,648	33,135	14,520	61,204	165,553	14,076	1,312	3,113	2,566	186,620	578,666	31	...	3,272,930	3,176,926	70,000	
8,426	3,845	10,631	3,580	34,8051	14,520	62,536	179,430	15,848	1,286	3,691	3,035	201,340	608,967	29	...	3,336,127	3,251,652	70,000	
8,731	4,039	11,632	4,049	34,482	16,725	60,888	193,513	17,507	1,338	4,425	3,550	220,333	639,399	29	...	3,531,071	3,429,865	70,000	
9,056	4,253	11,662	4,227	35,281	11,117	62,487	211,983	20,342	1,476	5,119	4,163	243,083	672,076	28	...	3,668,270	3,310,681	68,000	
9,386	4,455	12,710	3,933	35,729	11,683	64,055	225,811	21,607	1,580	5,752	4,821	259,571	708,817	27	...	3,752,148	3,633,664	68,000	
9,704	4,725	14,043	3,963	36,477	12,483	66,060	238,692	21,833	1,621	6,740	5,512	274,393	707,362	26	...	4,111,729	4,427,507	68,000	
10,067	3,297	15,073	3,976	36,539	12,438	68,026	254,491	22,596	1,708	8,102	6,137	293,224	718,170	24	...	4,416,392	4,569,876	50,000	
11,093	3,690	15,720	3,980	39,189	12,224	71,113	271,359	23,287	1,882	3,701	6,759	311,938	776,602	24	...	4,653,919	4,612,823	40,000	
11,999	3,707	16,514	4,226	41,476	12,277	74,393	280,741	24,935	1,902	10,375	7,326	325,279	759,703	23	...	4,771,879	6,817,181	45,000	
12,848	3,757	17,194	4,192	44,019	12,121	77,728	300,620	25,010	2,109	10,711	7,783	347,133	775,377	22	...	3,076,354	4,214,466	50,000	
13,292	3,837	17,540	4,050	45,712	12,550	80,472	311,014	26,638	2,170	12,149	8,238	360,869	777,562	19	...	4,252,409	4,452,058	60,600	
13,875	3,970	18,099	4,859	44,805	12,603	80,366	326,162	26,364	2,339	14,703	8,755	379,023	769,526	20	...	4,370,445	4,998,267	60,600	
15,002	4,143	18,463	5,214	46,177	12,743	83,597	347,150	28,145	2,561	16,248	9,422	403,526	841,868	20	...	4,186,642	4,053,809	60,600	
15,927	4,362	18,871	4,959	47,599	13,984	85,323	364,168	28,920	2,577	18,196	10,055	423,925	938,855	22	...	3,782,515	3,912,078	60,600	
16,952	4,387	19,410	5,414	47,444	13,751	86,010	386,950	29,777	2,700	20,341	10,948	449,726	977,152	22	...	3,836,470	3,983,080	60,600	

Column 12.—The figures in this column show the proportion of the cash collections in column 4 to the total postal revenue of columns 2, 3, and 4. The comparison commences with the year 1872-73, when the official postage rate was reduced (see note on column 3) and the whole collected in stamps.

Columns 21 to 26.—Three digits are omitted from the figures in these columns.

Columns 27 and 28.—These figures cannot be given prior to 1873-74, owing to a difference in the system of statistical record.

Column 29.—The registration of newspapers only commenced in the year 1871-72 and ended in 1877-78.

(a) Revised so as to include letters to Gibraltar, Malta, and places east of Suez.

(b) Revised so as to show the number of articles exchanged with the United Kingdom instead of the number of postage rates.

• Including post-cards from 1870-80.

† 1,712 miles of hose under this head have in 1894-95 been included in column 19.

(c) Revised so as to show the number of letters conveyed by P. and O. contract steamers to and from Europe and Egypt only.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Total Gross and Net Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue).
[In thousands of Rupees.]

IN THE NINE MONTHS, APRIL TO DECEMBER, OF										
	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.
IMPORTS (GROSS REVENUE).										
Arms, Ammunition, and Military Stores	1,68	1,73	2,02	2,39	2,41	2,51	2,35	2,44	2,81	2,88
Liquors:										
Spirit	35,51	35,91	39,75	38,09	39,83	37,92	40,02	43,07	43,37	44,39
Other liquors	4,68	4,82	4,98	5,07	4,86	4,88	4,48	5,08	4,75	4,43
Apparel, including haberdashery and millinery	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,27	5,50	5,56	4,22
Chemical products and preparations	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,93	1,94	1,63	2,01
Cotton manufactures:										
Twist and yarn	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	10,09	—	—
Piece goods, grey	—	—	—	—	—	—	50	47,63	39,05	32,02
" white	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	15,94	15,36	12,68
" coloured	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	17,75	10,07	9,91
Other goods	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	2,33	1,72	1,29
Drugs, medicines, and narcotics	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,48	2,47	2,56	2,85
Dyeing and tanning materials	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,21	2,90	2,77	3,14
Glass and glassware	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,33	2,04	2,87	2,07
Hardware and cutlery	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,43	5,25	5,71	5,37
Metals:										
Copper	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,62	5,96	3,95	4,71
Iron and steel	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,85	2,87	2,92	2,98
Silver	—	—	—	—	—	—	25,38	23,83	22,85	30,51
Tin	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,16	1,07	1,00	83
Other metals	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,39	1,73	1,63	2,11
Oils: Petroleum	9,02	11,75	11,18	12,64	12,32	16,14	19,70	31,79	31,38	36,56
Paints and colours	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,11	1,30	1,31	1,21
Paper	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,38	1,83	1,81	1,39
Provisions	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,08	7,43	6,61	7,42
Silk, raw and manufactured	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,28	10,85	9,42	7,38
Spices	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,86	2,49	2,56	3,17
Stationery	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,10	1,09	1,17	91
Sugar	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,72	11,35	11,38	14,83
Tea	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,70	1,66	2,16	85
Umbrellas	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,23	1,22	1,12	1,13
Wood and timber	—	—	—	—	—	—	79	1,12	94	87
Woollen goods	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,72	6,08	7,28	4,35
Imports by post	1	1	1	1	1	1	1,08	1,15	1,10	1,11
All other articles	3	2	3	3	2	18	17,36	17,97	17,72	18,10
TOTAL	50,93	54,24	57,97	58,23	59,45	61,64	1,80,92	2,97,87	2,72,54	2,67,68
EXPORTS (GROSS REVENUE).										
Rice and rice-flour	31,82	41,10	54,53	46,75	39,27	40,44	55,28	53,39	42,06	35,33
TOTAL GROSS REVENUE	82,75	95,34	1,12,50	1,04,98	98,72	1,02,08	2,36,20	3,51,26	3,14,60	3,03,01
TOTAL NET REVENUE	80,54	92,90	1,09,52	1,01,70	96,01	99,08	2,30,60	3,43,09	3,05,83	2,96,88
Provincial distribution of Net Customs Revenue.										
Bengal { Import	15,89	17,67	18,94	19,89	21,37	21,67	50,64	1,13,87	1,01,72	94,43
Export	10,63	8,39	11,75	12,39	11,00	10,12	11,10	13,76	8,45	6,08
Bombay { Import	13,92	14,03	16,00	15,68	16,31	18,80	86,57	1,11,22	1,07,15	1,05,96
Export	1,10	1,34	1,22	93	1,51	1,30	2,46	1,97	1,93	2,05
Sind { Import	4,48	4,60	5,41	5,07	4,67	4,92	9,70	16,53	17,22	16,95
Export	33	45	59	52	57	40	53	48	38	53
Madras { Import	8,45	8,18	9,22	8,53	8,00	8,06	16,82	26,75	20,27	24,27
Export	3,74	5,09	3,38	2,73	3,19	3,65	5,18	3,48	6,23	7,95
Burma { Import	7,09	8,16	6,93	7,28	7,43	6,30	12,80	22,47	18,67	20,87
Export	14,91	24,99	36,08	28,68	21,96	23,86	34,80	32,56	23,81	17,79

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.
(FAMINE.)

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity.

NOTE.—The figures are compiled from the Local Gazettes, and give the District details of the Provincial totals published weekly in the Crop and Weather Summary in the *Gazette of India*.
Non-labouring children and other dependants of relief workers are classed as on relief works when distinguished in the local returns from persons gratuitously relieved in poor-houses or at their homes.

Name of Province and District.	FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 25TH DECEMBER, 1897.			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 1ST JANUARY, 1898.			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 8TH JANUARY, 1898.			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 15TH JANUARY, 1898.		
	Relief works.	Gra-tuitous relief.	TOTAL.	Relief works.	Gra-tuitous relief.	TOTAL.	Relief works.	Gra-tuitous relief.	TOTAL.	Relief works.	Gra-tuitous relief.	TOTAL.
<i>Madras.</i>												
Nellore	1,000	40	1,040	1,878	9	1,887	2,299	15	2,314	3,161	31	3,192
TOTAL MADRAS	1,000	40	1,040	1,878	9	1,887	2,299	15	2,314	3,161	31	3,192
<i>Bombay.</i>												
Bijapur	989	...	989	965	...	965	981	...	981	992	...	992
Sholapur	9,530	2,113	11,643	9,067	1,907	11,594	9,157	1,928	11,385	9,630	1,883	11,513
Poona	5,275	2,838	8,113	5,749	3,199	8,948	6,105	237	6,342	...	61	61
Beigaum	903	...	903	793	...	793	718	...	718	217	...	217
TOTAL BOMBAY	16,697	4,951	21,648	17,109	5,106	22,305	17,251	2,165	19,416	10,289	1,944	12,773
<i>Central Provinces.</i>												
Saugor . . . . .	...	360	360	...	330	330	...	...	...	...	...	...
Damoh . . . . .	...	339	339	...	335	335	...	252	252	...	251	251
Jabalpur . . . . .	...	1,177	1,177	...	720	720	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mandla . . . . .	...	470	470	...	154	154	...	150	150	...	...	...
Seoni . . . . .	...	229	229	...	53	53	...	...	...	...	...	...
Narsinghpur . . . . .	...	415	415	...	44	44	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hoshangabad . . . . .	...	344	344	...	333	333	...	...	...	...	...	...
Betul . . . . .	...	596	596	...	72	72	...	74	74	...	70	70
Chindwara . . . . .	...	1,534	1,534	...	137	137	...	1,233	1,233	...	82	82
Bhandara . . . . .	...	1,512	1,512	...	1,230	1,230	...	273	273	...	260	260
Balaghat	3,001	3,816	6,817	1,225	553	1,778	...	210	210	...	...	...
Raipur . . . . .	...	4,411	4,411	...	2,107	2,187	...	428	428	...	324	324
Bilaspur . . . . .	...	5,193	5,193	37	4,520	4,563	28	3,376	3,404	...	623	623
Wardha . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	12	...	...	...
TOTAL CENTRAL PROV- INCES	3,001	20,396	23,397	1,262	10,680	11,942	28	6,008	6,036	...	1,610	1,610*
<i>Central India.</i>												
Bundelkhand	1,521	1,269	2,790	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL CENTRAL INDIA	1,521	1,269	2,790	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Rajputana.</i>												
Dholpur . . . . .	...	17	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL RAJPUTANA	...	17	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL FOR ALL PROVINCES	22,219	26,673	48,892	20,339	15,795	36,134	19,578	8,188	27,766	13,990	3,585	17,575

* There were also 13,079 persons employed on railway works.

The dates at the head of the table are the dates of the *Gazette of India* in which the Provincial totals were published. The figures, however, actually show the numbers on relief on each preceding Saturday. All previous returns should be read subject to a similar correction.

DENZIL IBBETSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Dated 21st January, 1898.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

RETURNS OF ACCIDENTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS FOR THE SIX MONTHS
ENDING WITH THE 30th JUNE 1897.

No. 40 R. Stat., Calcutta, the 18th January, 1898.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Read again—

Government of India order No. 242 R. Stat., dated the 9th July 1896.

Government of India order No. 42 R. Stat., dated the 16th January 1897.

Read also—

The following note by the Director of Railway Traffic, No. 17 Stat., dated the 12th January 1898, with abstract returns of accidents to trains, etc., on the open lines of railway in India for the six months ending with the 30th June 1897.

I.—Accidents to trains, rolling stock, permanent-way, etc.

Accidents to trains, rolling stock, permanent-way, etc., during the six months ending with the 30th June 1897, as shown under abstract No. 4 on pages 16 and 17 of the accompanying returns, caused the death of 17 and injury to 100 persons. The table below shows that, while the number of persons killed had slightly decreased, the number injured was very much, in excess of the average of the corresponding periods of the two previous years (due mainly to the collision at Howrah station, on the East Indian railway, on the 15th April 1897, in which twenty passengers were slightly injured), while the total number of accidents was considerably below the average:

	NUMBER.			NUMBER OF PASSENGERS AND OTHERS.		NUMBER OF SERVANTS.		TOTAL ALL CLASSES.	
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act (IX of 1890).	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
<i>Standard gauge.</i>									
Six months ending with the 30th June 1897	42	1,376	1,418	(a) 7	(b) 72	8	14	15	86
Average of the corresponding periods of the two previous years	49	1,416	1,465	(c) 13	(d) 43	3	20	16	63
<i>Metre gauge.</i>									
Six months ending with the 30th June 1897	60	1,061	1,121	...	(b) 7	1	6	1	13
Average of the corresponding periods of the two previous years	47	1,156	1,203	(e) 2	(a) 8	1	3	3	11
<i>Special gauges.</i>									
Six months ending with the 30th June 1897	8	44	52	(f) 1	(f) 1	...	...	1	1
Average of the corresponding periods of the two previous years	3	29	32	...	...	...	1	...	1
Total all gauges for the six months ending with the 30th June 1897	110	2,431	2,591	(b) 8	(c) 80	9	20	17	100
Average of the corresponding periods of the two previous years	99	2,601	2,700	(g) 15	(h) 51	4	24	19	75

(a) Of these, three were not passengers.

(b) " " four " "

(c) " " nine " "

(d) " " five " "

(e) Not passengers.

(f) Not a passenger.

(g) Of these, six were not passengers.

(h) " " eight " "

2. The following table compares the variations in the mean mileage worked, the train-mileage run and the number of accidents with the average, and shows that, with an increase of 5.63 per cent. in the mean mileage worked and a decrease of 0.33 per cent. in the train-mileage run during the six months ending with the 30th June 1897, the number of accidents decreased by 109 or 4.04 per cent. as compared with the average of the corresponding periods of the two previous years :

	INCREASE OR DECREASE, AS COMPARED WITH THE AVERAGE OF THE CORRESPONDING PERIODS OF THE TWO PREVIOUS YEARS.					
	ACCIDENTS.		MEAN MILEAGE.		TRAIN-MILEAGE.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Miles.	Per cent.	Miles.	Per cent.
Standard	— 47	— 3.21	+ 560	+ 5.00	— 539,592	— 2.24
Metre	— 82	— 6.82	+ 526	+ 6.72	+ 407,523	+ 3.83
Special	+ 20	+ 62.50	...	...	+ 14,800	+ 5.97
TOTAL	— 109	— 4.04	+ 1,086	+ 5.63	— 116,253	— 0.33

3. The following table, showing the principal increases and decreases of accidents of different classes on the standard, metre and special gauge lines, brings out the fact that, although the general total showed a decrease, there were large variations in the number of accidents of different classes, as compared with the average of the corresponding periods of the two previous years :

GAUGE AND CLASSIFICATION.	INCREASE OR DECREASE.			Percentage of increase or decrease.
	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	
<i>Standard gauge.</i>				
Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	+ 2	— 21	— 19	— 51.35
Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	— 7	— 56	— 63	— 72.41
Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	+ 1	+ 11	+ 12	+ 29.27
Trains running over cattle on the line . . . . .	...	+ 89	+ 89	+ 14.17
The bursting of tubes, etc., of engines . . . . .	...	— 38	— 38	— 46.91
The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines . . . . .	...	+ 16	+ 16	+ 8.65
<i>Metre gauge.</i>				
Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	+ 1	— 23	— 22	— 37.93
Trains running over cattle on the line	+ 2	+ 28	+ 30	+ 4.53
The bursting of tubes, etc., of engines . . . . .	...	— 27	— 27	— 65.85
The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines . . . . .	...	— 22	— 22	— 23.16
Fire in trains . . . . .	...	— 20	— 20	— 50.00
Under the head "Other accidents"	— 3	— 15	— 18	— 32.14
<i>Special gauges.</i>				
Trains running over cattle on the line	— 1	+ 17	+ 16	+ 400.00

It will be observed from the foregoing, that the increases on the standard gauge lines occurred under "Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points," 12 accidents or 29.27 per cent., due partly to more accurate classification; under "Trains running over cattle on the line," 89 accidents or 14.17 per cent., partly due, it is believed, to the drought and consequent scarcity of fodder, villagers having in many cases driven their cattle on

to the railway line to graze, and partly also to the opening of new lines; under "The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines," 16 accidents or 8.65 per cent.; on the metre gauge railways under "Trains running over cattle on the line," 80 accidents or 4.58 per cent., possibly due to the cause noted above; and on the special gauge lines under the same head, 16 accidents or 400.00 per cent.

4. The number of cattle accidents was largest on the Southern Mahratta railway, *viz.*, 204; next comes the South Indian railway with 164, then the East Indian railway with 128, the North Western State railway with 95, the Eastern Bengal State railway (standard gauge) with 92, and the Madras railway with 84.

In relation to the train-mileage run, the highest proportion was on the Cooch Behar railway, which gave an average of 1 accident in 2,784 train-miles run; the Assam-Bengal railway coming next with an average of 1 in 5,682; then the Morvi, the Nizam's Guaranteed State, the East Coast State and the Eastern Bengal State (standard gauge section) railways with averages of 1 in 6,300, 1 in 8,542, 1 in 9,435 and 1 in 9,855, respectively. The lowest proportion was on the Great Indian Peninsula railway, *viz.*, 1 in 259,628 train-miles run, the Burma railways coming next with 1 in 60,872, then the Gaekwar's Dabhoi railway with 1 in 54,742, the East Indian railway with 1 in 51,768, the North Western State railway with 1 in 46,190 and the Bombay, Baroda and Central India railway with 1 in 39,698.

5. Under the head "Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points," the largest number, *viz.*, 22, occurred on the Great Indian Peninsula railway; the Eastern Bengal State railway (standard gauge section) coming next with 17 accidents; under "The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines," the largest number, *viz.*, 55, occurred on the East Indian railway; the Bombay, Baroda and Central India and the Great Indian Peninsula railways coming next with 52 and 39 accidents, respectively.

Taking the total number of accidents to trains, rolling stock, permanent-way, etc., the proportion of accidents to train-mileage run was highest on the Jorhat State railway, on which 1 accident occurred on an average in 1,876 train-miles; next comes the Assam-Bengal railway, with 1 accident in 2,782 train-miles; then the Cooch Behar, the Morvi, the Rohilkund and Kumaon (including the Lucknow-Bareilly section) and the Dibru-Sadiya railways with averages of 1 in 2,784, 1 in 3,392, 1 in 3,985 and 1 in 4,520, respectively. The lowest proportion was on the Oodeypore-Chitor railway, *viz.*, 1 in 23,497, the Great Indian Peninsula railway coming next with 1 in 23,135, then the North Western State railway with 1 in 23,095, the East Indian railway with 1 in 23,008, the Burma railways with 1 in 19,479, and the Rajputana-Malwa railway with 1 in 17,756.

II.—Accidents from other causes not involving accidents to trains, etc.

6. The casualties to passengers, servants in the employ of railways or of contractors, and to others, from causes not involving accidents to trains (which are detailed in abstract No. 2) are compared separately, for each gauge, with the average of the corresponding periods of the two previous years in the table below:

GAUGES.	SIX MONTHS ENDING WITH THE 30TH JUNE 1897.								AVERAGE OF THE CORRESPONDING PERIODS OF THE TWO PREVIOUS YEARS.							
	PASSENGERS.		SERVANTS.		OTHERS.		TOTAL.		PASSENGERS.		SERVANTS.		OTHERS.		TOTAL.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
Standard	20	78	72	122	240	62	232	262	27	64	52	119	155	36	234	219
Metro	4	37	22	45	70	27	96	109	11	24	21	40	64	20	96	84
Special	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	3	1	...	1	3
TOTAL	24	115	94	169	310	90	428	374	38	88	73	162	220	56	331	306

It will be seen from the foregoing table that the number of persons killed and injured compares unfavourably with the average of the corresponding periods of the two previous years. The increase is attributable, to some extent, to the opening of new lines.

III.—Accidents in which the movement of vehicles used exclusively upon railways was not concerned.

7. The following table shows, for the several gauges, the number of persons reported to have been killed or injured by accidents in which the movement of vehicles used exclusively upon railways was not concerned. Comparative figures for the corresponding previous period are also given :

	SIX MONTHS ENDING WITH THE 30TH JUNE 1897.		SIX MONTHS ENDING WITH THE 30TH JUNE 1896.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
Standard	20	72	24	77
Metre	16	35	7	20
Special . . . . .	...	1	...	1
TOTAL	36	108	31	98

IV.—Statistical results.

8. The following table gives certain statistical results for the period under review, comparing the number of passengers killed and injured by accidents to trains and from all causes with the number carried and the number of passenger-units carried one mile. Comparative results, based on the average figures of the corresponding periods of the two previous years, are also given :

PARTICULARS.	SIX MONTHS ENDING WITH THE 30TH JUNE 1897.				AVERAGE OF THE CORRESPONDING PERIODS OF THE TWO PREVIOUS YEARS.			
	Standard.	Metre.	Special.	Total.	Standard.	Metre.	Special.	Total.
Mean mileage worked . . . Miles.	11,756	8,354	267	20,377	11,190	7,828	267	19,281
Train-mileage run . . . Miles.	23,467,034	11,038,148	363,016	34,768,198	23,935,607	10,630,615	345,310	34,911,532
Number of passengers carried . . No.	47,800,748	26,507,165	420,804	74,728,717	46,171,190	26,733,366	420,318	73,324,874
Number of passenger-units carried one mile No.	1,994,740,033	1,169,601,804	11,780,811	3,175,122,648	2,163,700,430	1,111,864,847	18,327,968	3,293,893,245
Number of accidents No.	1,418	1,121	83	2,622	1,465	1,303	82	2,850
Do. do. per 100,000 train-miles run No.	6.06	10.16	10.77	7.45	6.11	11.33	12.69	7.74
Number of passengers killed by accidents to trains No.	4	...	...	4	9	...	...	9
Proportion of above to number carried No.	1 in 11,900,186	...	...	1 in 19,133,179	1 in 5,141,355	...	...	1 in 3,388,036
Number of passengers injured by accidents to trains No.	60	3	...	71	39	6	...	45
Proportion of above to number carried No.	1 in 700,011	1 in 9,603,368	...	1 in 1,077,868	1 in 1,317,680	1 in 5,744,777	...	1 in 1,765,035
Number of passengers killed from all causes No.	24	4	...	28	30	11	...	41
Proportion of above to number carried No.	1 in 1,963,804	1 in 7,126,791	...	1 in 2,733,166	1 in 1,366,330	1 in 3,011,368	...	1 in 1,600,310
Number of passengers injured from all causes No.	144	40	...	184	103	20	...	123
Proportion of above to number carried No.	1 in 328,083	1 in 712,679	...	1 in 411,445	1 in 463,640	1 in 900,670	...	1 in 576,277
Number of passengers killed and injured from all causes No.	170	44	...	214	139	40	...	179
Proportion of above to number carried No.	1 in 280,004	1 in 647,990	...	1 in 357,611	1 in 338,806	1 in 719,097	...	1 in 434,114
Proportion of passengers killed and injured from all causes to number of passenger-units carried one mile No.	1 in 11,674,904	1 in 27,036,368	...	1 in 14,899,390	1 in 15,834,668	1 in 27,794,621	...	1 in 18,569,704

It will be seen that the comparison, except in the case of passengers killed, is generally unfavourable for the reasons explained in paragraph I (1) *ante*.

V.—Number of persons killed and injured by accidents to trains, rolling stock, etc., during the second quarter of 1897.

9. The following table gives the number of accidents, as classified in abstract No. 4 of the returns, which resulted in loss of life, or injury to persons, and shows the railways on which they occurred :

Railway.	Number of accidents reported during the second quarter of 1897.	PASSENGERS AND OTHERS.		SERVANTS.		TOTAL.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
<i>Standard gauge.</i>							
East Indian	6	1	28	1	1	2	29
Bengal Central	1	...	...	4	...	4	...
North Western State	2	1	...	...	1	1	1
Eastern Bengal State	1	...	9	...	...	...	9
East Coast State	1	1	...	...	...	1	...
Great Indian Peninsula	1	...	4	...	1	...	5
<i>Metre gauge.</i>							
Southern Mahratta	4	...	3	...	6	...	9
Burma	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
<i>Special gauges.</i>							
Gackwar's Dabhoi	1	1	...	...	...	1	...
Morvi	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
TOTAL	19	4	46	5	9	9	55
Average of the two corresponding quarters of 1895 and 1896	19	11	28	1	12	12	40

The increase in the total number of persons injured during the second quarter of 1897, as compared with the average of the corresponding quarters of the two previous years, was mainly, as already explained in paragraph 1, due to the collision at Howrah station, on the 15th April 1897, on the East Indian railway. Particulars of this accident are briefly given in paragraph 10.

10. A brief description of accidents which resulted in loss of life, or injury to persons is given below.

East Indian railway.—On the 15th April 1897, a collision took place at Howrah station, between the down Tarakespur local train and the empty stock of the down Burdwan local train, owing to the former having run against signals. Twenty passengers were slightly injured.

On the 27th April 1897, while emptying Messrs. Graham & Co.'s kerosine oil tank wagon at the Cawnpore City station, a fire broke out, and two of the men employed on the work were injured and a third man was burnt to death.

On the 28th April 1897, while an up passenger train was standing at Magra station, a down goods train was allowed to run through the station. As the engine of the down goods train arrived at the main line points, it

collided first with a wagon standing foul of the crossing, which was thrown clear off the line and derailed, and next with two wagons standing together uncoupled on the main line, and carried them some distance through the yard. A railway servant was badly hurt and subsequently died.

On the 10th May 1897, an up goods train collided with another up goods train standing on the up platform line at Hooghly station, owing to the driver of the former train having lost control of his train and run against signals at danger. A railway porter was injured.

On the 10th June 1897, a collision took place at Moghal Sarai station, between an up passenger train and a pilot engine with some empty vehicles, owing to the train having been admitted on to the wrong line. Rolling stock was damaged and two passengers were injured.

On the 14th June 1897, while a down mail train was running between Ghaggar and Lalru stations, a horse-box, second from the engine, was found on fire. A passenger travelling in a first class carriage having given the alarm, the train was brought to a stand. The loaded horse-box and mail van were completely, and the brake-van partially, burnt. The horses in the box were killed, and four out of five syces were injured in jumping out of the train. The fire was probably due to the syces smoking.

Bengal Central railway.—On the 5th June 1897, a sub-platelayer's trolley was run into by a relief van engine at mile 7, near Gángnapur station, owing to the carelessness of the driver and Locomotive Foreman in charge. The sub-platelayer, a time-keeper and two trollymen were killed.

North Western State railway.—On the 6th April 1897, during shunting operations, a platelayer's trolley was run into by the engine of a down goods train at Dádú station. The accident is attributed to the carelessness of the shunter in not having lights on the engine. A railway servant was injured.

On the 10th April 1897, the *ohhopper* huts, built by the gangmen at mile 1099/4, between Muzaffarnagar and Khátauli stations, were set on fire by sparks from the engine of an up mixed train, and a child was burnt to death.

Eastern Bengal State railway.—(*Standard gauge.*)—On the 28th June 1897, a slip carriage on an up passenger train parted outside Ágapára station, owing to some defect in the slip coupling, and collided with the train which was standing at the station. Nine passengers were slightly injured.

East Coast State railway.—On the 7th May 1897, a man and two buffaloes were run over and killed by the engine of an up special goods train, at the level-crossing at mileage 245/7.

Great Indian Peninsula railway.—On the 21st June 1897, a down goods train (carrying passengers) collided with an up goods train at Sháhábád station, owing to the points having been wrongly set. Four passengers and a railway servant were injured.

Southern Mahratta railway.—On the 10th May 1897, a down mail train collided with a down mixed train standing on the main line at Koregaon station, owing to the facing points not having been properly set. Two passengers were injured, and the rolling stock was considerably damaged.

On the 18th May 1897, while the driver was attending to certain defects in the engine of the down mixed train at mile 478/3, between Satúlúr and Phirangipuram stations, the train was run into by a light engine, which had improperly been allowed to leave the former station before the down mixed had cleared the section. Four railway servants were injured.

On the 25th May 1897, a country cart was run into by an up goods train at the level-crossing gate at mile 170/4, between Tumkur and Hireballi stations. The cart was injured.

On the 26th June 1897, an up mixed train parted at mile 8/12, near Dávangere station, owing to a defect in the coupling of a vehicle, and the rear portion collided with the front portion of the train. Two railway servants were injured.

Burma railways.—On the 28th April 1897, a down mixed train was derailed at mile 79/6, about 2 miles north of Letpadan station, owing to some

fish-plates having been removed and the line unlinked by some persons unknown. A passenger was slightly injured.

Gaekwar's Dabhoi railway.—On the 31st May 1897, a rake of loaded wagons having been shunted by a contractor's coolie against orders in the yard at Bhilúpur station, collided with a bullock cart which had entered the yard during the absence of the gateman. The cartman was run over and killed.

Morvi railway.—On the 16th May 1897, a bullock cart was thrown off the line by an up mixed train at the level-crossing between miles 18 and 19, near Dhola station. The cartman was injured.

ORDER.—Ordered that the above note, with the abstract returns be

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Punjab, and Burma.

The Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces, Assam, and Coorg.

The Resident at Hyderabad.

The Resident in Mysore.

The Agents to the Governor General for Rajputana, Central India, and Baluchistan.

The Director of Railway Traffic.

The Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, Lucknow, and Assam.

communicated, for information, to the Local Governments and Administrations, and to the officers noted in the margin.

Ordered also, that copies be forwarded for the information of Her Majesty's Government.

Ordered, further, that the above note, with the abstract returns, be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

H. BONHAM-CARTER, *Capt., R.E.*,

Offg. Under Secretary.

Documents accompanying.

1. Abstract returns of accidents for the six months ending with the 30th June 1897.

Enclosure to Government of India Order No. 40 R. Stat., dated the 18th January 1898.

ABSTRACT No. 1.

GENERAL TOTAL.

NUMBER OF PERSONS reported, during the SIX MONTHS ending with the 30th June 1897, as KILLED OR INJURED ON ALL RAILWAYS open for TRAFFIC in INDIA, distinguishing between PASSENGERS, RAILWAY SERVANTS, and OTHER PERSONS; and distinguishing also, in the case of the two former classes, between ACCIDENTS caused by ACCIDENTS TO TRAINS, ROLLING STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, etc., and ACCIDENTS happening otherwise.

	STANDARD GAUGE LINES.		METRE GAUGE LINES.		SPECIAL GAUGE LINES.		TOTAL ALL GAUGES.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
PASSENGERS:—								
From accidents to trains, rolling stock, permanent-way, etc.	4	68	...	3	...	...	4	71
By accidents from other causes, including accidents from their own want of caution or misconduct	20	78	4	87	...	...	24	115
SERVANTS:—								
From accidents to trains, rolling stock, permanent-way, etc.	8	14	1	6	...	...	9	20
By accidents from other causes, including accidents from their own want of caution or misconduct	72	122	22	45	...	2	94	169
OTHER PERSONS:—								
Whilst passing over railways at level-crossings	8	7	8	3	1	1	17	11
Trespassers	158	54	53	26	...	1	211	81
Suicides	73	5	7	1	...	...	80	6
Miscellaneous, not included in either of the above	4	...	2	1	...	...	6	1
TOTAL	347	348	97	122	1	4	445	474

ABSTRACT

NUMBER of PERSONS reported, during the SIX MONTHS ending with the 30th June 1897, as KILLED or INJURED in INDIA
PASSENGERS, RAILWAY SERVANTS, and OTHER PERSONS, and classifying, as far as practicable,

Classification Number.	RAILWAY.	PASSENGERS.																SKR															
		FROM CAUSES OTHER THAN ACCIDENTS TO TRAINS, ETC.—See Abstracts Nos. 3 and 4.																FROM CAUSES OTHER THAN															
		From accidents to trains, etc.—See Abstracts Nos. 3 and 4.																1.—Whilst coupling or uncoupling vehicles. 2.—By coming in contact, whilst riding on vehicles during shunting, with other vehicles, etc., standing on adjacent lines. 3.—Whilst passing over or standing upon buffers during shunting. 4.—When getting on or off, or falling off engines, waggons, etc., during shunting. 5.—Whilst braking, spragging, or checking wheels. 6.—Whilst attending to ground points, marshalling trains, etc.															
Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.				
	<i>Standard gauge.</i>																																
	State lines worked by companies.																																
I	East Indian (a) . . .	28	1	2	9	2	4	15	1	1	7	28	7	56	1	8	1	3	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2			
II	Ben Central (b) . . .														4																		
III	Bengal-Nagpur . . .							2			2		2														1						
IV	Indian Midland (c) . . .			1				3		1	3	1	3			1											1						
	State lines worked by the State.																																
XI	North Western (d) . . .		1	1	1	1		4	16		6	18	6	18	2	3	2																
XIII	Oudh and Rohilkhand . . .	2			1			2			4		6				3																
XIV	Eastern Bengal . . .	12	1		1			6		1	7	1	19	2	1	1	1									2							
XVI	East Coast . . .					2		3			5		5																1				
	Lines worked by guaranteed companies.																																
XVIII	Great Indian Peninsula (e). . .	4	1			1		1	3		2	4	2	8	4	3	1										3						
XIX	Bombay, Baroda and Central India (f). . .	4	2					1	3	3		3	4	7	26	1	2		2							1							
XX	Madras (g) . . .							1	1		3		3				1	2								1							
	Line owned by native state and worked by company.																																
XXXII	The Nizam's Guaranteed State (h). . .																1									1							
	TOTAL	4	68	2	4	4	12	1	5	112	54	1	2	20	78	24	146	8	14	8	13	1	1			7		5		1			
	Average for 2 previous corresponding periods	9	38	4	4	5	12	1		213	40	4	6	27	64	36	102	3	20	3	14		2			3	2	15		4	2	2	
	<i>Metre gauge.</i>																																
	State lines worked by companies.																																
XXIVIII	Bengal and North-Western—																																
	Tirhoot section . . .							4			4		4														1						
	Company's " " . . .																																
XL	Rajputana-Malwa (i) . . .			1				8			9		9				1									1	1						
XLII	Southern Mahratta (j). . .	2						1	2		1	2	1	4		6									1								
XLV	South Indian (k). . .				1			2	2		1	2	5	2	5												1						
XLVII	Assam-Bengal . . .																																
XLVIII	Burma . . .	1		2		1		7			10		11	1												1							
	Carried over . . .	3		3		2		3	24		1	3	30	3	33	1	6		1							1	2	2	1				

(a) Including the Delhi-Umballa-Kalka and the Tarkessur railways.
(b) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.
(c) Including the Bhopal-Itarsi, the Bina-Gooma and the Bhopal-Ujjain railways.
(d) " the Hyderabad-Bhadrak, the Rajpura-Bhatinda and the Jaunpur and Kashmir railways.

(e) Including the Wardha-Coal, the Dhond-Mawwad, the Khambasa, and the Amravati railways.
(f) " the Godhra-Buland-Nagda, the Nagda-Ujjain and the Gaskwar railway.
(g) " the Madras-Bennur section of the Berhampore-Madras railway, and the Kolar-Goldfields railway.

No. 2.

by the TRAVELLING of TRAINS or the MOVEMENT of VEHICLES used exclusively upon RAILWAYS, distinguishing between the nature and causes of the ACCIDENTS occasioning the DEATH or INJURY.

FACTS.

ACCIDENTS TO TRAINS, ETC.

ACCIDENTS TO TRAINS, ETC.															OTHERS.										Classification Number.
Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Whistling over the railway at level-crossings.	Trespassers.	Suicides.	Miscellaneous.	Total others.	Total all classes.	Killed.	Injured.	Total all classes.		
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	I.	
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	II.	
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	III.	
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	IV.	
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	XI.	
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	XIII.	
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	XIV.	
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	XVI.	
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	XVIII.	
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	XIX.	
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	XX.	
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	XXXII.	
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	XXXVIII.	
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	XL.	
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	XLII.	
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	XLV.	
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	XLVII.	
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	XLVIII.	
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		

(A) Including the Bezwada Extension (East Coast state railway).

(B) " the Palampur-Deesa and the Ahmedabad Poranthi, the Gackwar's Mehsana railways.

(C) " the Guntakal-Mysore frontier, the Mysore section (Southern Mahratta), the Kolhapur, the Yerrantpur-Mysore frontier, and the Mysore-Manjargod railways.

(D) " the Mayavaram-Matupet railway.

ABSTRACT

NUMBER of PERSONS reported, during the SIX MONTHS ending with the 30th June 1897, as KILLED or INJURED in INDIA
PASSENGERS, RAILWAY SERVANTS AND OTHER PERSONS, and classifying, as far as practicable,

Classification Number.	RAILWAY.	PASSENGERS.														FROM CAUSES OTHER THAN ACCIDENTS TO TRAINS, ETC.													
		FROM ACCIDENTS TO TRAINS, ETC.—See Abstracts Nos. 3 and 4.														FROM CAUSES OTHER THAN ACCIDENTS TO TRAINS, ETC.													
		FROM CAUSES OTHER THAN ACCIDENTS TO TRAINS, ETC.														FROM CAUSES OTHER THAN ACCIDENTS TO TRAINS, ETC.													
		FROM CAUSES OTHER THAN ACCIDENTS TO TRAINS, ETC.														FROM CAUSES OTHER THAN ACCIDENTS TO TRAINS, ETC.													
Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
brought forward		8	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Metre gauge—concd.		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
XLIX	State line worked by the state.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
L	Eastern Bengal (a)	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	2	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
L	Cawnpore-Burhwal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Assisted companies.		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
LI	Deoghur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
LII	Rohilkhand and Kumaon (Company's section) (b)	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
LIII	Bengal Doon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
LIV	Dibru-Sadiya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lines owned and worked by native states.		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
LXVI	Jodhpore-Bikaner—Jodhpore section	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Bikaner ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
LXVII	Oodeypore-Clitor	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
LXVIII	Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagar-Rorbandar (c)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL		8	4	..	..	8	..	..	..	4	29	1	4	27	4	40	1	6	2	1	2	2	3	1	..	..	..	..	..
Average for 2 previous corresponding periods		5	2	1	2	2	..	..	..	5	21	2	11	24	11	29	1	3	4	7	..	..	4	3	..	1	1	..	..
Special gauges.		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
LXXV	State line worked by the state. Jorhat (2' 0")	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
LXXVI	Assisted company. Darjeeling-Himalayan (2' 0")	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Line owned by native state and worked by company.		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
LXXVIII	The Guikwar's Dabhoi (2' 6")	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
LXXX	Line owned by native state and worked by state railway agency. Cooch Behar (2' 6")	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
LXXXI	Line owned and worked by native state. Morvi (2' 6")	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Average for 2 previous corresponding periods		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
GRAND TOTAL		4	71	2	8	4	15	1	1	116	83	1	3	24	115	28	186	9	24	8	16	1	2	3	2	10	1	5	..
Average for 2 previous corresponding periods		9	43	6	5	7	14	1	..	218	61	6	6	38	88	47	131	4	24	7	21	2	3	6	18	..	4	3	..

(a) including the Kumaon-Dharila (2' 6" gauge) branch.

(b) The Lucknow-Bareilly section (B. B. and Kumaon).

by the TRAVELLING of TRAINS or the MOVEMENT of VEHICLES used exclusively upon RAILWAYS, distinguishing between the nature and causes of the ACCIDENTS occasioning the DEATH or INJURY—concluded.

ACCIDENTS TO TRAINS, ETC.

[illegible]

ABSTRACT No. 3.
 during the six months ending with the 30th June 1897 as having occurred on the several railways open for traffic as follows:—

ACCIDENTS TO TRAINS, ROLLING STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., REPORTED DURING ONE YEAR, 1900-1901, IN INDIA, DISTINGUISHING THE DIFFERENT CLASSES OF ACCIDENTS AND THE NUMBER OF PASSENGERS AND OTHERS AND OF RAILWAY SERVANTS KILLED OR INJURED IN EACH CLASS OF ACCIDENT.

STANDARD GAUGE.

No.	Description of accidents and the number of classes	East Indian, (a)				Bengal Central, (b)				Burruck-Nagpur, (c)				Indian Midland, (d)			
		Number of passengers and others.		Total all classes.	Number of accidents.	Number of passengers and others.		Total all classes.	Number of accidents.	Number of passengers and others.		Total all classes.	Number of accidents.	Number of passengers and others.		Total all classes.	
		Killed.	Injured.			Killed.	Injured.			Killed.	Injured.			Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.
1.	Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
2.	Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	6	22	28	22	6	22	28	22	6	22	28	22	6	22	28	
3.	Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	6	3	9	3	6	3	9	3	6	3	9	3	6	3	9	
4.	Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5.	Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6.	Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7.	Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8.	Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9.	Trains running over cattle on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10.	Ditto over obstructions on the line	1	10	11	1	1	10	11	1	1	10	11	1	1	10	11	
11.	Trains running through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12.	The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(c).	Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13.	The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14.	The failure of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15.	Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16.	Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17.	Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18.	Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19.	Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20.	Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21.	The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22.	Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23.	Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24.	Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25.	Other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL		20	268	288	20	268	288	20	268	288	20	268	288	20	268	288	

ABSTRACT No. 3.—ACCIDENTS TO TRAINS, ROLLING STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the six months ending with the 30th June 1897 as having occurred on the several RAILWAYS open for TRAFFIC in INDIA, distinguishing the different CLASSES of ACCIDENTS and the number of PASSENGERS AND OTHERS and of RAILWAY SERVANTS KILLED OR INJURED in each class of accident—*contd.*

	NORTH WESTERN (a).						ODDE AND ROHILKHAND.						EASTERN BANAGAL.						RAJ. COLLEGE.					
	Number.		Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		Number.		Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		Number.		Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.	
	Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1860.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Total.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1860.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Total.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1860.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Total.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1860.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Total.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains
4. Collisions between light engines
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed
9. Trains running over cattle on the line
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line
11. Trains running through gates at level-crossings
12. The bursting of boilers of engines
12(a). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines
14. The failure of tyres
15. Ditto of wheels
16. Ditto of axles
17. Ditto of brake apparatus
18. Ditto of couplings
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.
20. Broken rails
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments
23. Fire in trains
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts
25. Other accidents
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	1	189	190	(b)1	(b)1	...	1	85	66	...	3	...	3	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(a) Not a passenger.

(a) Including the Hyderabad-Saidpuri, the Rajpura-Bhatinda and the Jammu and Kashmir railways.

ABSTRACT No. 3.—ACCIDENTS TO TRAINS, ROLLING STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the SIX MONTHS ending with the 30th June 1897 as having occurred on the several RAILWAYS open for TRAFFIC in INDIA, distinguishing the different CLASSES of ACCIDENTS and the number of PASSENGERS AND OTHERS and of RAILWAY SERVANTS KILLED OR INJURED in each class of accident—*contd.*

	GRAND LINDIA PROVINCE. (a)					BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA (b).					MADRAS. (c)					THE NIGAM'S GUARANTEED STATE. (d)					Number of loadings.
	Number.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Total all classes.	Number.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Total all classes.	Number.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Total all classes.	Number.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Total all classes.	
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains
4. Collisions between light engines
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed
9. Trains running over cattle on the line
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line
11. Trains running through gates at level-crossings
12. The bursting of boilers of engines.
13(a). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines
14. The failure of tyres
15. Ditto of wheels
16. Ditto of axles
17. Ditto of brake apparatus
18. Ditto of couplings
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.
20. Broken rails
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way
22. Ships in cuttings or embankments
23. Fire in trains
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts
25. Other accidents
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	3 190	202	...	...	...	3 187	139	4 23	1 3	5 24	2 94	96	1 1	...	...	1 63	64	...	...	...	...

(a) Including the Wardeo Coal, the Dhand-Mandla, the Khamsoun, and the Amroli railways.
(b) Including the Godhra-Batam-Nadia, the Nagda-Ujjain, and the Okechwar's Patalad railways.
(c) Including Madras-Bannur section of the Berwada-Wadras railway and the Kolar Gold-fields railway.
(d) Including the Berwada extension, East Coast State railway.

REPORT NO. 2.—ACCIDENTS TO TRAINS, ROLLING STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the six months ending with the 30th June 1897 as having occurred on the several railways open for traffic in India, distinguishing the different classes of accidents and the number of PASSENGERS and OTHERS and of RAILWAY SERVANTS KILLED or INJURED in each class of accident—contd.

BUREAU AND NORTH-WESTERN (THEM AND COMPANY'S SECTIONS).										RAJPUTANA-MAHARAJA. (c)					SOUTHERN MAHARAJA. (b)					Number of headings.			
Number.		Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		Number.		Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		Number.		Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.	
Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 63 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Total.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 63 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Total.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 63 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Total.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains
4. Collisions between light engines
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	1	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Trains running through gates at level-crossings
12. The bursting of boilers of engines
12(c). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. The failure of tyres
15. Ditto of wheels
16. Ditto of axles	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.
20. Broken rails	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments
23. Fire in trains
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts
25. Other accidents	1	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	4	96	100	...	...	...	5	142	147	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	391	392	...	...	...	...	9

(a) Including the Pilanpur-Dewas, the Ahmedabad-Patanli and the

(b) Including the Guntawal-Mysore frontier, the Kolhapur, the Yeravandpur-Mysore frontier, and the Mysore-Nanjangud railway.

(c) Not a passenger.

(d) One was not a passenger.

SUBJECT NO. 8. — A COUNTRY OF TRAINS, ROLLING STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, ETC., reported during the six months ending with the 30th June 1897 as having occurred on the several railways open for traffic in India, distinguishing the different classes of accidents and the number of passengers and others and of railway servants killed or injured in each class of accident—contd.

METRE GAUGE—contd.

	EASTERN RAIL (a).						CENTRAL RAIL.						DECCAN.						Number of headings.	
	Number.	Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.	Number.	Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.	Number.	Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.			Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.			Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.			Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
4. Ditto light engines	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
9. Ditto over cattle on the line	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
12(a). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
14. The failure of tyres	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
15. Ditto of wheels	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
16. Ditto of axles	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
18. Ditto of couplings	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
20. Broken rails	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
23. Fire in trains	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
25. Other accidents	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	14	67	81	67	81	14	67	81	67	81	14	67	81	67	81	14	67	81	67	81

(a) Including the Karmacharis (i.e. of gauge) branch.

(b) Note passenger.

ABSTRACT No. 3.—ACCIDENTS TO TRAINS, ROLLING STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, etc., reported during the SIX MONTHS ending with the 30th June 1897 as having occurred on the several RAILWAYS open for TRAFFIC in INDIA, distinguishing the different CLASSES of ACCIDENTS and the number of PASSENGERS and OTHERS and of RAILWAY SERVANTS KILLED or INJURED in each class of accident—contd.

METRE GAUGE—contd.

	ROBBERIES AND KIDNAPINGS (COMPARTMENT SECTION). (a)					FISCAL DOORS.					DIVERGENT.					Number of Readings.				
	Number.	Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.	Number.	Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.	Number.	Number of passengers and others.		Total.	Accidents reported to the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1880.	Local Government under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1880.	Other accidents.	Total.
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.			Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.			Killed.	Injured.					
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains
2. Ditto and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains
4. Ditto light engines
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed
9. Ditto over cattle on the line
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings
12. The bursting of boilers of engines
12(a). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines
14. Ditto of tyres
15. Ditto of wheels
16. Ditto of axles
17. Ditto of brake apparatus
18. Ditto of couplings
18. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.
20. Broken rails
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments
23. Fire in trains
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts
25. Other accidents
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	63	63	68	...	...	...	1	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	20	23	...	...

	JODHPUR-BICKANER (JOHNSONS AND BICKNERS SECTION)						METRE GAUGE - COULD. GODSEKOR-UNION.						BATAVAR-GODDAL-JETABAR-PORABDAR. (a)						Number of headings.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
	Number.	Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.	Number.	Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.	Number.	Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.			Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.			Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.			Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains.

(d) Including the Jetabar-Rajkot and the Jammu gar railways.

(d) Not passengers.

ABSTRACT No. 3.—ACCIDENTS TO TRAINS, ROLLING STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the six months ending with the 30th June 1897 as having occurred on the several RAILWAYS OPEN for TRAFFIC in INDIA, distinguishing the different classes of ACCIDENTS and the number of PASSENGERS AND OTHERS and of RAILWAY SERVANTS KILLED or INJURED in each class of accident—*contd.*

	JOMAR (S' 07).						DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN (S' 07).						THE GARHWAR DANGE.						Number of headings.	
	Number.	Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.	Number.	Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.	Number.	Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		
		Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Total.			Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Total.			Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Total.			Total.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains
2. Ditto ditto and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains
4. Ditto light engines
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed
9. Ditto over cattle on the line
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings
12. The bursting of boilers of engines
12(a). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines
14. Ditto of tyres
15. Ditto of wheels
16. Ditto of axles
17. Ditto of brake apparatus
18. Ditto of couplings
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.
20. Broken rails
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments
23. Fire in trains
24. Fire at stations or involving injury to bridges or viaducts
25. Other accidents
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	4	6	10	..	..	..	3	5	7	..	..	..	3	5	7	..	..	..	..	..

ABSTRACT No. 3.—ACCIDENTS TO TRAINS, ROLLING STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the SIX MONTHS ending with the 30th June 1897 as having occurred on the several RAILWAYS open for TRAFFIC in INDIA, distinguishing the different CLASSES of ACCIDENTS and the number of PASSENGERS AND OTHERS and of RAILWAY SERVANTS KILLED or INJURED in each class of accident—*continued*.

SPECIAL GAUGES—*continued*.

	COCK BREAR (2' 6").						MORVI (2' 6").						Number of headings.					
	Number	Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.	Number.	Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.	Number.	Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.			Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.			Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains
2. Ditto and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line
3. Ditto goods trains or parts of goods trains
4. Ditto light engines
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed
9. Ditto over cattle on the line
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings
12. The bursting of boilers of engines
12(a). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines
14. Ditto of tyres
15. Ditto of wheels
16. Ditto of axles
17. Ditto of brake apparatus
18. Ditto of couplings
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.
20. Broken rails
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments
23. Fire in trains
24. Fire at stations or involving injury to bridges or viaducts
25. Other accidents
TOTAL ALL CLASSES

(a) Not a passenger.

ABSTRACT

ACCIDENTS TO TRAINS, ROLLING STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, etc., reported during the SIX MONTHS ending distinguishing the different CLASSES of ACCIDENTS and the number of PASSENGERS AND OTHERS

STANDARD GAUGE LINES.													METRE GAUGE.								
Average number of accidents during the two previous corresponding periods of 1895 and 1896.				SIX MONTHS ENDING WITH THE 30TH JUNE 1897.								Average number of accidents during the two previous corresponding periods of 1895 and 1896.				SIX MONTHS ENDING WITH THE 30TH JUNE 1897.					
				Number.		Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.						Number.		Number of passengers and others.			
Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.		Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	2	2	4	2	...	2	...	11	...	...	...	11	1	1	2	3	...	3	...	2	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line	7	5	12	8	4	12	...	27	...	1	...	28	5	6	11	2	1	3	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	5	32	37	7	11	18	...	...	1	4	1	4	...	13	13	2	1	3	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	8	8	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	2	2	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	6	11	17	6	12	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	14	23	12	7	19	...	1	...
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	7	80	87	...	24	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	56	58	3	33	36	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong directions through points	2	39	41	3	50	53	4	26	1	4	5	30	4	26	30	4	25	29	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	3	7	10	2	4	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	...	3	3	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	1	627	628	1	716	717	(a) 1	...	...	...	1	...	5	650	655	7	678	685	...	(b)	...
10. Trains running over obstructions on the line	5	50	55	6	41	47	...	6	3	6	5	...	...	28	35	9	32	41	...	4	...
11. Trains running through gates at level-crossings	3	17	20	1	18	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	9	1	6	7	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(a). The bursting of tubes, etc., of engines	...	81	...	...	43	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	41	...	14	14	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	185	185	...	201	201	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	95	95	...	73	73	...	...	...
14. The failure of tyres	...	3	3	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	...	1	1	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	2	2	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	7	7	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	20	21	...	8	28	31	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	4	43	...	36	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	62	...	3	57	60	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	22	22	...	22	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	15	...	24	24	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	4	7	11	...	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	4	...	7	7	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	9	9	...	6	6	(a) (c) 1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	1	...	69	4	59	63	(a) 1	...	...	...	1	6	...	40	40	...	20	20	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	23	23	...	19	19	(a) 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	12	1	21	22	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	3	86	89	1	88	89	(a) 1	...	2	1	2	...	8	48	56	5	33	38	...	...	...
TOTAL FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDING WITH THE 30TH JUNE 1897	...	...	...	42	1,376	1,418	(d) 7	(e) 72	8	14	15	86	...	...	...	60	1,061	1,121	(c) 7	...	...
Average for the two previous corresponding periods of 1895 and 1896	...	...	...	49	1,416	1,465	(e) 13	(f) 43	3	20	16	63	...	...	...	47	1,156	1,203	(b) (d) 2	8	...
Mean mileage worked	11,756												8,354								
Number of servants employed	184,931												59,601								
Train-mileage of all descriptions	23,457,025												11,034,148								
Number of passengers carried	47,600,746												28,507,165								
Passenger-mileage	1,984,740,032												1,189,601,504								
Per mile open—																					
Train-mileage of all descriptions	1,905												1,321								
Number of passengers carried	4,049												8,412								
Passenger-mileage	168,829												142,399								
Total passengers—																					
Killed per million of passengers	0.084												...								
Injured per million of passengers	1.428												0.105								
Killed per million of passenger-miles	0.002												...								
Injured per million of passenger-miles	0.034												0.003								

(a) Not a passenger.

(b) Not passengers.

(c) Out of these, two were not passengers.

(d) Out of these, three were not passengers.

On the 30th June 1897 as having occurred on the several RAILWAYS open for TRAFFIC in INDIA, and of RAILWAY SERVANTS KILLED or INJURED in each class of accident.

(d) Out of these, four were not passengers. (f) Out of these, five were not passengers. (g) Out of these, nine were not passengers.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

IMPORTS OF COTTON, WHEAT, LINSEED, AND INDIGO.

*Statement of the Quantity (in hundredweight) of Cotton, Wheat, Linseed, and Indigo imported by rail and river
1st January to 30th November 1897, compared with the*

Articles and whence exported.	Calcutta.			City of Bombay.			Karachi.			TOTAL.		
	1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.
Imports in November.												
COTTON												
<i>By Rail and River—</i>												
Bengal	3,216	3,040	2,363	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,216	3,040	2,363
N.-W. P. & Oudh . . .	39,326	50,995	23,981	166,250	101,810	6,987	...	...	...	205,576	160,805	30,908
Panjab	6,022	3,103	947	30,007	28,582	698	53,028	25,286	6,747	89,057	56,971	8,372
Cent. Provs.	270	782	299	29,128	8,182	3,074	...	...	...	29,398	8,964	3,377
Bombay . . . . .	...	...	...	169,137	64,585	23,035	...	...	...	169,137	64,585	23,035
Sind . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,351	12,611	1,079	8,351	12,611	1,079
Madras . . . . .	...	...	...	44	10	...	...	...	...	44	10	...
Berar	718	339	1,808	208,539	57,687	18,527	...	...	...	209,257	58,026	20,335
Assam	483	1,139	1,331	...	...	...	...	...	...	483	1,139	1,331
Raj. & C. I.	529	549	1,708	22,569	6,779	81	...	...	...	23,098	7,328	1,780
Nizam's Terr. . . . .	...	...	...	1,267	979	...	...	...	...	1,267	979	...
Mysore . . . . .	...	...	...	...	45	...	...	...	...	...	45	...
TOTAL	50,564	67,947	32,437	626,941	268,659	52,402	61,379	37,897	7,826	718,884	374,503	92,662
<i>By Sea—</i>												
Bengal	•	324	727	•	...	...	•	...	...	•	324	727
Bombay	•	7,501	13,639	•	807	261	•	...	...	•	8,368	13,900
Sind . . . . .	•	...	...	•	6,958	1,783	•	...	...	•	6,958	1,783
Madras	•	...	357	•	103	90	•	...	...	•	163	447
Burma	•	550	689	•	...	...	•	...	...	•	550	689
Non-Br. Ports in India .	•	...	...	•	13,616	19,166	•	...	...	•	13,616	19,166
Foreign countries . . .	•	...	897	•	1,458	3,000	•	...	...	•	1,458	3,897
TOTAL	•	8,445	16,309	•	23,002	24,300	•	...	...	•	31,447	40,609
TOTAL OF IMPORTS . .	50,564	76,392	48,746	626,941	291,661	76,702	61,379	37,897	7,826	738,884	405,950	133,274
COTTON												
Imports from January to November.												
<i>By Rail and River—</i>												
Bengal	65,590	66,885	105,032	...	...	12	...	...	...	65,590	66,885	105,044
N.-W. P. & Oudh . . .	291,359	306,016	307,056	363,382	374,089	251,432	...	...	...	654,751	680,106	556,488
Panjab	64,138	47,226	63,413	105,247	103,090	62,435	197,141	220,761	304,035	366,526	471,677	429,383
Cent. Provs.	5,283	7,576	12,576	118,047	196,456	189,812	...	...	...	123,930	204,032	202,388
Bombay . . . . .	...	38	5	2,347,305	2,397,723	1,753,925	...	...	...	2,347,305	2,397,761	1,753,929
Sind . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	249,930	209,098	186,587	249,930	209,098	186,588
Madras . . . . .	...	...	...	40,845	81,871	19,657	...	...	...	40,845	81,871	19,657
Berar	17,345	56,968	51,106	834,978	954,558	767,940	...	...	...	852,393	1,011,526	819,099
Assam	14,137	16,381	18,364	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,137	16,381	18,364
Raj. & C. I.	20,719	13,706	38,290	703,464	599,028	807,869	...	...	...	732,183	612,734	840,155
Nizam's Terr. . . . .	...	...	...	2,266	35,381	28,089	...	...	...	28,266	35,381	28,089
Mysore . . . . .	...	...	...	57	4,040	234	...	...	...	57	4,040	234
TOTAL	486,581	514,796	595,848	4,542,191	4,746,836	3,881,405	447,071	529,860	490,622	5,475,843	5,791,492	4,967,275
<i>By Sea—</i>												
Bengal	•	13,639	20,592	•	...	2,165	•	...	...	•	13,639	22,757
Bombay	•	122,473	84,169	•	59,933	39,200	•	...	...	•	182,406	123,399
Sind . . . . .	•	...	...	•	201,700	114,436	•	...	...	•	201,700	114,436
Madras . . . . .	•	...	...	•	7,213	6,928	•	...	...	•	27,920	6,779
Burma	•	20,707	1,798	•	...	...	•	...	...	•	27,920	6,779
Non-Br. Ports in India .	•	10,920	7,309	•	2,559	561	•	...	...	•	13,479	7,879
Foreign countries . . .	•	5,165	2,932	•	1,141,454	608,043	•	...	...	•	1,141,455	608,043
TOTAL	•	172,904	116,800	•	1,484,458	808,087	•	...	...	•	1,657,363	984,687
TOTAL OF IMPORTS . .	486,581	687,700	712,648	4,542,191	6,231,294	4,689,492	447,071	529,861	490,622	5,475,843	7,448,855	5,951,962

* Figures not available.

NOTE.—The totals of imports for 1895 are defective.

and by sea into Calcutta, the City of Bombay, and Karachi, during the month of November 1897, and from corresponding periods of the years 1895 and 1896.

Articles and whence exported.	Calcutta.			City of Bombay.			Karachi.			TOTAL.		
	1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.
WHEAT												
Imports in November.												
By Rail and River—												
Bengal	40,295	34,740	8,258	...	...	...	...	...	...	40,295	34,740	8,258
N.-W. P. & Oudh	113,321	9,434	161,127	...	18	8,705	...	...	...	113,321	9,434	169,832
Panjab	5,163	...	12,989	...	...	6,242	...	...	...	155,482	34,159	320,292
Cent. Provs.	10,255	11,175	...	17,265	1,436	4,760	150,319	33,470	301,061	27,520	12,611	4,760
Bombay . . . . .	...	...	...	127,502	6,443	15,815	...	...	...	127,502	6,443	15,815
Sind . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	213,562	26,770	100,827	213,562	26,770	100,827
Madras . . . . .	...	...	...	66	...	...	...	...	...	66	...	...
Berar . . . . .	...	...	...	135	43	...	...	...	...	135	43	...
Assam . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raj. & C. I. . . . .	...	...	...	10,126	7,368	8,672	...	...	...	10,126	7,368	8,672
Nizam's Terr. . . . .	...	...	...	578	...	...	...	...	...	578	...	...
Mysore . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	169,034	56,038	182,374	155,672	15,308	44,194	363,881	60,240	401,888	688,587	131,986	688,456
By Sea—												
Bengal . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay . . . . .	...	17,575	...	...	125	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind . . . . .	...	...	...	...	113,857	161,901	...	...	...	...	17,700	18
Madras . . . . .	...	54	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	...	113,880	161,901
Burma . . . . .	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	...
Non-Br. Ports in India . . . . .	...	...	...	...	69	261	...	...	...	...	40	...
Foreign countries . . . . .	...	...	...	...	14,182	...	...	2,222	...	...	69	261
TOTAL . . . . .	...	17,675	...	...	128,233	162,180	...	2,245	...	...	16,404	...
TOTAL OF IMPORTS	169,034	73,713	182,374	155,672	143,541	266,374	363,881	62,485	401,888	688,587	279,739	790,636

WHEAT												
Imports from January to November.												
By Rail and River—												
Bengal	693,397	411,444	131,353	...	...	222	...	...	...	693,397	411,444	131,575
N.-W. P. & Oudh	1,582,241	837,602	1,198,274	568,471	8,735	81,885	...	...	...	2,150,712	846,337	1,280,159
Panjab	195,336	113,675	82,582	744,566	15,737	36,070	5,483,212	1,408,730	1,552,440	6,423,114	1,535,142	1,671,092
Cent. Provs.	31,383	128,948	26,854	714,400	637,375	28,081	...	...	...	745,783	706,323	54,935
Bombay . . . . .	...	...	...	1,048,762	1,216,224	207,360	...	...	...	1,048,762	1,216,224	207,360
Sind . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,299,472	882,802	790,167	2,299,472	882,802	790,167
Madras . . . . .	...	...	...	169	...	...	...	...	...	169	...	...
Berar . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam	47	5,798	...	51,672	34,509	152	...	...	...	51,719	40,307	152
Raj. & C. I.	2,470	78	284	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,470	78	284
Nizam's Terr.	990	...	278	358,933	583,545	63,263	...	...	...	359,923	583,545	63,541
Mysore . . . . .	...	...	...	1,803	1,503	27	...	...	...	1,803	1,503	27
TOTAL	2,505,864	1,497,545	1,439,625	3,488,776	2,503,375	417,060	7,782,684	2,291,532	2,342,607	13,777,324	6,292,452	4,100,292
By Sea—												
Bengal . . . . .	...	804	75	...	4,659	9	...	822	...	...	6,285	84
Bombay . . . . .	...	19,575	...	...	415,542	5,973	...	1,270	...	...	436,393	6,033
Sind . . . . .	...	...	...	...	880,723	1,158,305	...	...	60	...	880,770	1,158,300
Madras . . . . .	...	1,563	...	...	...	86	...	47	61	...	1,503	86
Burma . . . . .	...	46	...	...	139,717	...	...	...	...	...	139,785	...
Non-Br. Ports in India . . . . .	...	...	...	...	38,711	14,343	...	21,250	...	...	59,960	14,343
Foreign countries . . . . .	...	...	82,254	...	55,201	54,882	...	21,725	1,216	...	76,920	138,352
TOTAL . . . . .	...	21,990	82,329	...	1,540,553	1,233,598	...	45,148	1,337	...	1,607,691	1,317,264
TOTAL OF IMPORTS	2,505,864	1,519,535	1,521,954	3,488,776	4,043,928	1,650,658	7,782,684	2,336,680	2,343,944	13,777,324	7,900,143	5,516,556

Statement of the Quantity (in hundredweight) of Cotton, Wheat, Linseed, and Indigo imported by rail and river
1st January to 30th November 1897, compared with the

Articles and whence exported.	Calcutta.			City of Bombay.			Karachi.			TOTAL.		
	1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.
LINSEED												
Imports in November.												
<i>By Rail and River—</i>												
Bengal	111,444	105,580	122,346	...	...	...	...	...	...	111,444	105,580	122,346
N.-W. P. & Oudh	32,306	14,948	34,323	2,438	1,501	4,178	...	...	...	34,744	16,449	38,501
Panjab . . . . .	...	...	...	148	...	...	1,174	554	9	1,322	544	9
Cent. Provs.	431	705	...	21,771	5,781	17,783	...	...	...	22,202	6,486	17,783
Bombay . . . . .	...	...	...	25,943	99,360	38,312	...	...	...	25,943	29,366	38,312
Sind . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras . . . . .	...	...	...	6,922	...	...	...	...	...	6,922	...	...
Berar . . . . .	...	...	...	13,378	3,803	9,249	...	...	...	13,378	3,803	9,249
Assam	230	1,306	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	230	1,306	...
Raj. & C. I. . . . .	...	...	...	11,125	3,078	6,448	...	...	...	11,125	3,078	6,448
Nizam's Terr. . . . .	...	...	...	1,294	4,980	6,682	...	...	...	1,294	4,980	6,682
Mysore . . . . .	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...
TOTAL	144,401	122,539	156,669	83,026	48,509	82,652	1,174	544	9	228,601	171,592	239,330
<i>By Sea—</i>												
Bengal . . . . .	...	337	...	...	210	2	...	9	...	...	337	...
Bombay . . . . .	...	...	...	...	2,091	969	...	...	...	...	2,091	969
Sind . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	47	...	...	...	...	...	47
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	...	...	938	1,707	...	...	...	...	938	1,707
Foreign countries . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	...	337	...	...	3,239	4,725	...	9	...	...	3,585	4,725
TOTAL OF IMPORTS	144,401	122,876	156,669	83,026	51,748	87,377	1,174	553	9	228,601	175,177	244,055
LINSEED												
Imports from January to November.												
<i>By Rail and River—</i>												
Bengal	1,954,514	2,277,965	1,887,126	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,954,514	2,277,965	1,887,126
N.-W. P. & Oudh	782,187	551,595	677,307	39,404	25,733	46,276	1,710	1,229	...	823,301	578,557	723,593
Panjab	1,180	469	...	3,734	25	...	25,501	14,250	2,553	30,475	14,750	2,553
Cent. Provs.	60,155	87,408	1,439	357,358	358,445	122,751	...	...	...	417,513	445,853	124,199
Bombay . . . . .	...	194	...	1,166,943	1,490,342	131,873	...	...	...	1,100,943	1,409,536	131,873
Sind . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	215	28	...	215	28
Madras . . . . .	...	...	...	61,988	101,150	103	...	...	...	61,988	101,150	103
Berar	2,088	63,755	4,229	478,874	713,499	57,019	...	...	...	480,962	777,254	61,288
Assam	9,641	33,942	30,821	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,641	33,942	30,821
Raj. & C. I.	3,318	...	7	221,217	195,005	101,599	...	...	...	224,535	195,005	101,606
Nizam's Terr. . . . .	...	...	...	272,901	502,201	42,302	...	...	...	372,901	502,201	42,302
Mysore . . . . .	...	...	...	423	164	157	...	...	...	423	164	157
TOTAL	2,813,083	3,015,328	2,606,929	2,702,842	3,452,564	502,080	27,271	15,700	2,583	5,543,196	6,483,592	3,111,592
<i>By Sea—</i>												
Bengal . . . . .	...	1,398	...	...	175	...	...	...	...	...	1,573	...
Bombay . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1,333	1,643	...	79	40	...	1,412	1,683
Sind . . . . .	...	...	...	...	9,752	2,056	...	...	...	...	9,752	2,056
Madras . . . . .	...	208	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	208	...
Burma . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	...	...	19,643	5,263	...	...	...	...	19,643	5,263
Foreign countries . . . . .	...	4	...	...	4,238	12,875	...	...	...	...	4,242	12,875
TOTAL	...	1,610	...	...	35,141	21,837	...	79	40	...	35,830	21,837
TOTAL OF IMPORTS	2,813,083	3,016,938	2,606,929	2,702,842	3,487,705	523,917	27,271	15,779	2,623	5,543,196	6,520,422	3,133,429

* Figures not available.

NOTE.—The totals of imports for 1895 are defective.

and by sea into Calcutta, the City of Bombay, and Karachi, during the month of November 1897, and from corresponding periods of the years 1895 and 1896—contd.

Articles and whence exported.	Calcutta.			City of Bombay.			Karachi.			TOTAL.		
	1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.
INDIGO												
Imports in November.												
<i>By Rail and River—</i>												
Bengal	8,873	9,250	2,000	4	...	...	...	...	...	8,877	9,250	2,000
N.-W. P. & Oudh	17,218	20,197	13,284	1	...	...	...	...	...	17,219	20,197	13,285
Panjab . . . . .	...	18	28	...	6	...	359	257	413	359	281	441
Cent. Provs. . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay . . . . .	...	...	...	352	881	922	...	...	...	352	881	922
Sind . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	267	456	156	267	456	156
Madras . . . . .	...	...	...	24	12	77	...	...	...	24	12	77
Berar . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raj. & C. I. . . . .	...	...	...	18	142	144	...	...	...	18	142	144
Nizam's Terr. . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	26,091	29,465	15,312	399	981	1,145	626	713	569	27,116	31,159	17,026
<i>By Sea—</i>												
Bengal . . . . .	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	9	...
Bombay . . . . .	...	110	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	110	...
Sind . . . . .	...	...	...	...	748	990	...	...	...	...	748	990
Madras . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-Br. Ports in India . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Foreign countries . . . . .	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
TOTAL . . . . .	...	110	1	...	757	990	...	...	...	...	867	991
TOTAL OF IMPORTS	26,091	29,575	15,313	399	1,738	2,135	626	713	569	27,116	32,026	18,017

INDIGO												
Imports from January to November.												
<i>By Rail and River—</i>												
Bengal	25,364	22,700	18,549	7	...	...	...	...	...	25,371	22,700	18,549
N.-W. P. & Oudh	32,907	43,615	17,519	24	16	15	...	...	...	32,931	43,631	17,534
Panjab	1,428	30	336	37	11	76	4,709	7,641	4,187	6,174	7,682	4,599
Cent. Provs.	9	30	...	5	2	8	...	...	...	14	32	8
Bombay . . . . .	...	...	1	1,700	4,270	2,319	...	...	...	1,700	4,270	2,320
Sind . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,787	7,604	3,348	4,787	7,604	3,348
Madras . . . . .	...	...	...	719	665	206	...	...	...	719	665	206
Berar . . . . .	...	39	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	79	...
Assam . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raj. & C. I.	17	...	...	318	422	376	...	...	...	335	422	376
Nizam's Terr. . . . .	...	9	...	19	194	166	...	...	...	19	196	166
Mysore . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	59,725	66,416	36,403	2,829	5,600	3,166	9,496	15,245	7,535	72,050	87,281	47,106
<i>By Sea—</i>												
Bengal . . . . .	...	11	...	...	31	...	...	...	...	...	42	...
Bombay . . . . .	...	110	...	...	...	...	...	43	179	...	152	179
Sind . . . . .	...	...	...	...	8,444	4,542	...	...	...	...	8,444	4,542
Madras . . . . .	...	3	...	...	20	38	...	...	...	...	23	38
Burma . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-Br. Ports in India . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
Foreign countries . . . . .	...	2	6	...	253	...	...	...	...	...	3	6
TOTAL . . . . .	...	126	6	...	8,748	4,580	...	45	179	...	8,919	4,765
TOTAL OF IMPORTS	59,725	66,562	36,411	2,829	14,348	7,746	9,496	15,290	7,714	72,050	96,200	51,871

J. E. O'CONOR,
Director-General of Statistics.

DENZIL IBBETSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Calcutta, the 22nd January, 1893.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FROM 1ST TO 9TH JANUARY, 1897, AND FROM 1ST TO 8TH JANUARY, 1898.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column Total Earnings from 1st January, 1898, audited figures have been used, as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week during the first half of 1897.	FIRST 9 DAYS OF JANUARY, 1897.				FIRST 8 DAYS OF JANUARY, 1898.				Earnings from 1st to 9th January, 1897.	Earnings from 1st to 8th January, 1898.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings.		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings.							
			TOTAL.	Per mile open.		TOTAL.	Per mile open.						
State lines worked by companies.													
Standard gauge—													
East Indian	673	1,737	14,19,830	817	1,737	13,27,000	704	14,19,830	13,27,000	...	92,830	...	
Bengal Central	140	125	22,507	182	125	10,800	150	22,507	18,800	...	4,007	...	
Bengal-Nagpur	100	802	2,03,290	230	802	1,47,000	171	2,03,290	1,47,000	...	50,290	...	
Indian Midland (including Bhopal-Itarsi)	158	752	1,34,882	129	752	1,43,000	190	1,34,882	1,43,000	8,118	...	...
Bezawada extn. (East Coast state)	149	21	3,555	184	21	3,000	143	3,555	3,000	...	855	...	
Madras-Annur sec. (Bezawada-Mad.)	157	9	1,394	155	9	1,200	133	1,394	1,200	...	194	...	
Metre gauge—													
Rajputana-Malwa (including Godhra-Kutlam-Nagda)	218	1,815	5,09,653	281	1,815	4,60,000	253	5,09,653	4,60,000	...	49,653	...	
Palampur-Deesa	55	17	850	50	17	400	24	850	400	...	450	...	
South Indian	171	1,042	2,02,183	194	1,042	1,82,000	175	2,02,183	1,82,000	...	20,183	...	
Mayavaram-Mutpet	95	54	5,093	105	54	3,800	70	5,093	3,800	...	1,893	...	
Southern Mahratta (including Guntakal-Mysore Frontier section)	126	1,165	1,37,202	118	1,165	1,21,000	104	1,37,202	1,21,000	...	16,202	...	
Mysore section (Southern Mahratta)	117	290	33,729	114	290	37,500	127	33,729	37,500	3,771	...	...
Bengal and North-Western (including Turkot section)	156	819	1,30,787	167	827	1,42,000	172	1,30,787	1,42,000	11,213	...	...
Lucknow-Bareilly	81	224	17,300	70	215	20,800	97	17,300	20,800	3,500	...	...
Assam-Bengal.	59	300	24,229	67	280	20,200	92	24,229	20,200	4,029	...	...
Burma	224	850	2,07,509	302	850	2,08,000	234	2,07,509	2,08,000	...	500	...	
TOTAL	253	10,184	31,21,405	307	10,111	28,41,700	281	31,21,405	28,41,700	...	2,79,705	...	
State lines worked by the State.													
Standard gauge—													
North Western (a)	200	2,797	7,08,449	253	2,883	7,85,000	272	7,08,449	7,85,000	76,551	...	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (including the metre gauge link)	204	830	1,89,225	228	875	2,03,000	232	1,89,225	2,03,000	13,775	...	...
Eastern Bengal (including metre and 2' 6" gauges)	284	814	2,93,681	361	817	3,27,000	400	2,93,681	3,27,000	33,319	...	...
East Coast	102	500	40,253	93	538	50,900	100	40,253	50,900	10,647	...	...
Special gauges—													
Jorhat	71	26	2,201	74	28	3,000	107	2,201	3,000	799	...	...
Cherra-Companyganj	57	...	...	...	...	(b)	...	...	(b)	...	...	...
TOTAL	203	4,999	12,39,809	250	5,141	13,74,900	207	12,39,809	13,74,900	1,35,091	...	...
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.													
Standard gauge—													
Great Indian Peninsula (c)	405	1,491	7,69,136	510	1,491	7,18,000	482	7,69,136	7,18,000	...	51,136	...	
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	603	401	3,45,407	749	401	2,79,000	605	3,45,407	2,79,000	...	66,407	...	
Madras	205	240	2,30,305	274	240	2,52,000	300	2,30,305	2,52,000	21,632	...	...
TOTAL	409	2,792	13,44,971	432	2,792	12,49,000	447	13,44,971	12,49,000	...	95,971	...	
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	203	17,945	57,00,445	315	18,044	54,05,000	303	57,00,445	54,05,000	...	2,40,445	...	
Assisted companies.													
Standard gauge—													
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	162	160	27,072	169	160	26,800	167	27,072	26,800	...	272	...	
Tarkessur	308	22	7,140	345	22	6,400	291	7,140	6,400	...	740	...	
Southern Punjab (Delhi-Samasata)	...	...	...	...	402	32,300	80	...	32,300	32,300	...	...
Metre gauge—													
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Coy.'s sec.)	121	66	6,211	94	66	5,900	89	6,211	5,900	...	311	...	
Bengal Doonars	118	30	5,810	101	30	2,700	75	5,810	2,700	...	3,110	...	
Dibru-Sadiya	196	78	19,219	240	78	20,100	255	19,219	20,100	881	...	...
Ahmedabad-Parantij	55	...	...	...	54	2,400	44	...	2,400	2,400	...	...
Special gauge—													
Darjeeling-Himalayan	261	51	11,553	227	51	12,000	235	11,553	12,000	447	...	...
TOTAL	175	413	77,005	180	869	1,05,000	125	77,005	1,08,600	31,595	...	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.													
Standard gauge—													
Bina-Coona	34	74	2,274	31	74	2,300	31	2,274	2,300	26	...	...
Bhopal-Ujjain	74	114	10,504	92	114	11,000	102	10,504	11,000	1,096	...	...
Nagda-Ujjain	74	34	1,599	47	35	1,700	49	1,599	1,700	101	...	...
The Nizam's guaranteed state	204	333	77,844	234	334	80,300	240	77,844	80,300	2,456	...	...
The Gaekwar's Petlad	100	13	1,201	97	13	000	40	1,201	000	...	601	...	
Rajputana-Bhatinda	142	108	10,040	148	108	10,000	98	10,040	10,000	...	5,440	...	
Kolar Gold-fields	380	10	3,205	320	10	4,400	440	3,205	4,400	1,195	...	...
Metre gauge—													
Yasvantpur-Mysore Frontier (including Mysore-Nanjangud)	82	66	6,260	95	66	4,600	70	6,260	4,600	...	1,660	...	
The Gaekwar's Monsana	77	93	6,750	73	93	8,800	95	6,750	8,800	2,044	...	...
Kolhapur	77	29	3,003	100	29	800	28	3,003	800	...	2,203	...	
Special gauges—													
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	71	72	5,090	71	79	3,300	42	5,090	3,300	...	1,790	...	
Anklesva-Pardi (Rajpipla)	55	...	...	...	19	100	5	...	100	100	...	...
Cooch Behar	67	22	2,237	102	22	1,200	55	2,237	1,200	...	1,037	...	
TOTAL	128	908	1,30,148	141	996	1,30,300	131	1,30,148	1,30,300	...	5,848	...	
Lines owned and worked by native states.													
Metre gauge—													
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagarh-Porbandar	127	334	37,348	112	334	33,100	99	37,348	33,100	...	4,248	...	
Jetisar-Rajkot	87	40	3,754	82	40	3,000	78	3,754	3,000	...	754	...	
Jaunagar	49	...	...	...	51	1,000	31	...	1,000	1,600	...	...
Jodhpore-Bikaner	74	364	32,199	83	364	21,000	59	32,199	21,000	...	10,599	...	
Oddepore-Chitor	40	60	2,320	39	60	2,700	45	2,320	2,700	374	...	...
Special gauge—													
Morvi	83	94	7,860	84	94	6,400	68	7,860	6,400	...	1,460	...	
TOTAL	93	898	83,487	93	949	69,000	73	83,487	69,000	...	14,487	...	
GRAND TOTAL	247	20,224	60,02,505	297	20,850	57,73,500	277	60,02,505	57,73,500	...	2,29,305	...	

(a) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Shaupali railways.

(b) Information not received.

(c) Includes the Waridha Goul, the Dhond-Mannad, the Khamsan, and the Amraoti railways.

H. BONHAM-CARTER, Capt., R.E.,

Offg. Under Secretary.

CALCUTTA, the 20th January, 1898.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XXXVIII of 1897-98.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st April, 1897*, audited figures have been used, as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1896-97.	FIRST 9 DAYS OF JANUARY, 1897.				FIRST 8 DAYS OF JANUARY, 1898.				Earnings from 1st April 1896 to 9th January, 1897.	Earnings from 1st April 1897 to 8th January, 1898.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings.		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings.							
			Total.	Per mile open.		Total.	Per mile open.						
State lines worked by companies.													
Standard gauge—													
East Indian	606	1,737	14,19,830	817	1,737	13,27,000	704	4,06,30,965	4,47,33,000	41,02,035	...	...
Bengal Central	146	125	24,807	182	125	18,800	150	7,44,508	9,43,000	2,03,492	...	...
Bengal-Nagpur	137	862	2,03,290	230	862	1,47,000	171	44,20,162	43,10,000	...	1,04,162	...	
Indian Midland (including Bhopal-Itarsi)	139	752	1,34,882	179	752	1,43,000	190	41,10,405	45,99,000	4,88,595	...	...
Bezwada extn. (East Coast state)	134	21	3,855	184	21	3,000	143	1,05,651	1,18,000	12,349	...	...
Mad.-Bennur sec. (Bezwada-Mad.)	103	9	1,394	155	9	1,200	133	54,847	47,500	...	7,347	...	
Metre gauge—													
Rajputana-Malwa (including Godhra-Kutlam-Nagda)	212	1,815	5,09,653	281	1,815	4,60,000	253	1,53,12,498	1,47,41,000	...	5,71,498	...	
Palampur-Deesa	58	17	850	50	17	400	24	41,914	20,400	15,514	...
South Indian	105	1,042	2,02,183	194	1,042	1,82,000	175	69,86,618	71,00,000	1,13,382	...	...
Mayavaram-Mutpet	91	54	5,093	105	54	3,000	70	2,00,755	2,07,000	6,245	...	...
Southern Mahratta (including Guntakal-Mysore Frontier Section)	116	1,165	1,37,202	118	1,165	1,21,000	104	54,88,312	55,81,000	92,688	...	...
Mysore sec. (Southern Mahratta)	103	296	33,729	114	296	37,500	127	12,28,443	15,14,000	2,85,557	...	...
Bengal and North-Western (including Tirhoot Section)	140	819	1,36,787	167	827	1,42,000	172	42,91,250	46,56,000	3,64,750	...	...
Lucknow-Barcelly	71	224	17,500	78	215	20,800	97	5,85,905	6,24,000	38,095	...	...
Assam-Bengal	61	360	24,229	67	286	20,200	92	4,42,380	7,31,000	2,88,620	...	...
Burma	175	886	2,07,500	308	888	2,08,000	234	54,37,113	59,04,000	5,26,887	...	...
TOTAL	232	10,184	31,21,405	397	10,111	28,41,700	281	99,00,81,720	9,59,05,900	58,84,174	...	...
State lines worked by the State.													
Standard gauge—													
North Western (a)	211	2,797	7,08,449	253	2,883	7,85,000	272	2,20,46,231	2,59,88,000	39,41,769	...	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (including the metre gauge link)	193	830	1,89,225	228	875	2,03,000	232	63,01,101	66,34,000	3,32,899	...	...
Eastern Bengal (including metre and 2' 6" gauges)	354	814	2,93,681	361	817	3,27,000	400	1,21,51,877	1,19,21,000	...	2,30,877	...	
East Coast	94	500	40,233	93	538	50,900	100	18,56,300	21,85,000	3,28,640	...	...
Special gauges—													
Jornat	73	28	2,201	79	28	3,000	107	80,280	73,500	...	6,780	...	
Cherra-Companyganj	61	...	...	...	...	(b)	...	(c) 5,426	(d) 4,300	...	1,126	...
TOTAL	219	4,969	12,39,809	250	5,141	13,74,900	207	4,24,41,275	4,08,05,800	43,04,525	...	...
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.													
Standard gauge—													
Great Indian Peninsula (e)	407	1,491	7,69,136	516	1,491	7,18,000	482	2,40,45,026	2,07,26,000	...	33,19,026	...	
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	630	401	3,45,407	749	401	2,79,000	605	1,18,04,838	1,07,99,000	...	10,05,838	...	
Madras	253	840	2,30,368	274	840	2,32,400	300	84,08,223	89,22,000	4,53,777	...	...
TOTAL	397	2,792	13,44,971	482	2,792	12,49,000	447	4,43,78,087	4,04,47,000	...	39,31,087	...	
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	255	17,945	57,06,245	318	18,044	54,65,600	303	17,99,01,088	18,32,18,700	63,17,612	...	...
Assisted companies.													
Standard gauge—													
Delhi-Umbaila-Kalka	158	160	27,072	169	160	26,800	167	10,11,070	12,64,000	2,52,930	...	...
Larkspur	274	22	7,140	325	22	6,400	291	2,35,976	2,32,000	...	3,976	...	
Southern Punjab (Delhi-Samastha) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	402	32,300	80	...	(f) 1,73,000	1,73,000	...	...
Metre gauge—													
Koilkund and Kumaon (Co.'s sec.)	131	66	6,211	94	66	5,900	89	3,55,852	3,31,000	...	24,852	...	
Bengal Doars	140	36	5,810	101	36	2,700	75	2,29,073	2,30,000	6,927	...	...
Dibru-Saunia	168	78	19,219	246	78	20,100	258	5,07,257	6,20,000	1,12,743	...	...
Ahmedabad-Parantij . . . . .	...	...	...	...	54	2,400	44	...	(g) 70,100	70,100	...	...
Special gauge—													
Darjeeling-Himalayan	285	51	11,553	227	51	12,000	235	6,25,936	6,09,000	...	16,936	...	
TOTAL	170	413	77,005	180	809	1,08,000	125	29,05,164	35,35,100	5,69,936	...	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.													
Standard gauge—													
Bina-Guwa	28	74	2,274	31	74	2,300	31	76,866	73,100	...	3,766	...	
Bhopal-Ujjain	80	114	10,504	92	114	11,600	102	3,04,589	2,72,000	...	32,589	...	
Nagda-Ujjain	53	34	1,599	47	35	1,700	49	(h) 42,300	77,000	34,700	...	...
The Nizam's guaranteed state	191	333	77,844	234	334	80,300	240	24,74,058	27,35,000	2,60,942	...	...
The Gackwar's Petlad	159	13	1,261	97	13	000	40	98,080	45,900	...	52,780	...	
Rajpura-Bhatinda	159	108	10,040	148	108	10,600	98	7,31,320	5,11,000	...	2,20,320	...	
Kolar-Goldfields	330	10	3,205	320	10	4,400	440	1,22,777	1,00,000	37,223	...	...
Metre gauge—													
Yesvantpur-Mysore Fron. (including Mysore-Nanjangud)	77	66	6,269	95	66	4,600	70	2,05,506	2,39,000	33,494	...	...
The Gackwar's Melasana	85	93	6,750	73	93	6,800	95	3,39,425	2,52,000	...	87,425	...	
Kolhapur	70	29	3,003	100	29	800	28	94,324	99,700	...	22,024	...	
Special gauges—													
The Gackwar's Dabhoi	63	72	5,090	71	79	3,300	42	1,78,147	1,62,000	...	16,447	...	
Ankleswar-Pardi (Rajpipla) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	19	100	5	...	(i) 5,100	5,100	...	...
Cooch Behar	63	22	2,237	102	22	1,200	55	52,821	43,700	...	9,121	...	
TOTAL	125	908	1,30,148	141	990	1,30,300	131	47,77,145	40,45,500	...	1,31,025	...	
Lines owned and worked by native states.													
Metre gauge—													
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagarh-Porbandar	108	334	37,348	112	334	33,100	99	13,69,796	12,94,000	...	75,796	...	
Jetalpur-Rajkot	81	40	3,754	82	40	3,000	78	1,40,001	1,35,000	8,399	...	...
Junagar . . . . .	...	...	...	...	51	1,600	31	...	(j) 59,400	89,400	...	...
Jodhpore-Bikaner	67	364	32,199	88	364	21,000	59	9,37,585	8,23,000	...	54,585	...	
Udaipur-Chitor	42	60	2,320	39	60	2,700	45	1,02,027	94,700	...	7,927	...	
Special gauge—													
Morvi	78	94	7,860	84	94	6,400	68	2,99,190	3,41,000	41,804	...	...
TOTAL	82	893	83,487	93	940	69,000	75	28,55,805	28,57,100	1,295	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	239	20,224	60,02,885	297	20,850	57,73,500	277	18,74,99,182	19,42,50,400	67,57,218	...	...

(a) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Shadipali railways.
 (b) Information not received.
 (c) Total earnings from the 1st April to the 13th June, 1896.
 (d) Total earnings from the 1st April to the 12th June, 1897.
 (e) Includes the Waraba Coal, the Dhond-Maumad, the Khimgaon, and the Anirudi railways.

(f) Total earnings from the 10th November, 1897, to the 8th January, 1898.
 (g) Total earnings from the 1st May, 1897, to the 8th January, 1898.
 (h) Total earnings from the 13th July, 1896, to the 9th January, 1897.
 (i) Total earnings from the 1st July, 1897, to the 8th January, 1898.
 (j) Total earnings from the 8th April, 1897, to the 8th January, 1898.

Calcutta, the 20th January, 1898.

H. BONHAM-CARTER, Capt., R.E.,
Offg. Under Secretary.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, January 8th, 1898.

The barometric conditions over North-West India have been somewhat disturbed during the week under review. A very shallow depression appeared over Sind on Sunday, January 2nd. This depression had drifted slowly into Southern Rajputana by the morning of the 3rd, while during the same period a deep depression developed over the Central Punjab. The latter depression occasioned some snow in Kashmir and a little rain at Peshawar and Rawalpindi, while all over North-West India the winds were strong and cyclonic. Both depressions disappeared on the 4th, and ordinary high pressure conditions were established and lasted until the 8th, when another depression appeared over the Indus Valley occasioning squally weather, but no rain, over North-West India. While these changes were in progress in the north-west, pressure was remarkably steady and the weather fine and quiet in other parts of India. The temperature conditions have been marked by very large variations from the normal. On the 2nd the mean temperature was high over North-West India (Jacobabad $+7^{\circ}2$) and low in most other places, but the slight snow-fall which occurred over the hills on the 2nd and 3rd started a cold wave which first made its appearance at Peshawar on the morning of the 3rd. By the morning of the 4th the area of excessive temperatures had moved eastward as far as the North-West Provinces (Jhansi $+7^{\circ}6$) while the cold wave had extended over the greater part of North-West India (Rawalpindi $-7^{\circ}5$), and this progress eastward of the wave was carried out during the remainder of the week. The mean temperature of the whole country was below the normal average from the 4th to the close of the week.

Daily Summary:—Sunday, January 2nd.—Pressure had decreased briskly over the Indus Valley and been nearly steady elsewhere. Pressure was high over the Central parts of the country and low over the Bay and the south-east of the Arabian sea, while a small and shallow depression had appeared over Sind. Westerly winds prevailed down the Gangetic Plain, north-westerly to northerly winds around the Bay, and easterly winds in most other places. The force was light. The mean temperature was high over North-West India, over the south of the Peninsula and over Upper Burma and Assam, and low elsewhere. Except for a few drops at Sibsagar there had been no rain.

Monday, January, 3rd.—The barometer had risen in Baluchistan and Sind and fallen almost everywhere else. The fall had been rapid to very rapid over Rajputana and the Punjab. The shallow depression noticed over Sind on the 2nd, had apparently reached Southern Rajputana, while a deep depression had been developed over the Punjab. Pressure was highest across the head of the Peninsula. Strong squally cyclonic winds were reported in the north-west, but elsewhere there had been no important change. The mean temperature remained high over the greater part of North-West India, but at Peshawar a brisk fall had occurred and the temperature was below the normal. In other parts of India the heat was generally below the normal but in Upper Burma and Assam there was some excess. Light rain or snow had been received at several of the hill stations and light rain was reported from Rawalpindi and Peshawar. Elsewhere the weather was fine and rainless.

Tuesday, January 4th.—The barometer had risen briskly to very rapidly in the north-west, and the two depressions had filled up. Elsewhere the changes continued slight. A large high pressure area covered North-Western and Central India, while the barometer was lowest over the Bay. North-westerly to westerly winds prevailed over Northern India, north-east to north-west winds around the Bay and easterly or variable winds elsewhere. The mean temperature was lower than usual over nearly the whole of North-West India, it was above the average over the North-West and Central Provinces, and generally slightly or moderately below elsewhere. Light snow had fallen over the North-

West and Kashmir Himalayas, and light rain at one or two submontane stations. Elsewhere the weather was rainless.

Wednesday, January 5th.—Pressure had increased almost everywhere. The rise had been brisk to rapid over a large part of North-Western and Central India. Pressure was highest over Rajputana and lowest over the Bay. Gradients had increased somewhat over the North-West Provinces. A well marked westerly to north-westerly current of air was blowing down the Gangetic Plain, northerly winds were reported over the central parts of the country and the Bay area, and easterly winds over the centre and west of the Peninsula, while calms were reported from Bengal and Rajputana. The mean temperature was lower than usual over North-West India, the south of the Peninsula and Bengal, and higher than usual over the North-West Provinces, the Central Provinces and over Upper Burma. There had been practically no rain.

Thursday, January 6th.—Pressure had increased briskly over Bengal and had changed slightly elsewhere. A large high pressure area covered North-Western and Central India and readings remained low over the south of the Bay. The pressure differences were considerable. The winds were generally unchanged. Calms were reported from Rajputana and the Punjab. The mean temperature was somewhat higher than usual over Burma and around the head of the Bay and lower than usual elsewhere. The deficiency was between $8\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ and $9\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ over Rajputana and the north of the Central Provinces. The weather remained practically rainless.

Friday, January 7th.—Pressure had decreased almost everywhere. The fall had been slight generally but had been brisk in parts of North-West India. The general distribution of pressure was unchanged, but the pressure differences had become smaller. The winds were practically unaltered. The mean temperature was high over Burma on the one hand, and over the Punjab and Sind on the other, but was lower than usual over almost the whole of the intervening region. There had again been no rain.

Saturday, January 8th.—The barometer had fallen briskly to rapidly over Baluchistan and the western desert, and risen briskly over Bengal. Pressure was highest over the Gangetic Plain and the central parts of the country, lowest over the south of the Bay and relatively low over the western desert, where a small depression was shown. The winds had become irregularly cyclonic over North-West India, but elsewhere the directions were generally unchanged. The mean temperature remained high over North-West and North-East India, and low over the whole intervening region. The most marked variations were $+3^{\circ}2$ at Jacobabad, $-9^{\circ}3$ at Jubbulpur and $+6^{\circ}9$ at Rangoon. There was still no rain.

Temperature.—The mean temperature during the past week has exhibited large variations from the normal caused by the passage of a well marked wave from west to east across the country.

The following table gives temperature data for the week :—

PROVINCE.	JANUARY 1898.							Mean variation of week.
	2nd.	3rd.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burma	-1'0	-1'4	-0'7	+0'2	+1'2	+2'0	+3'2	+0'5
Bengal and Assam	-0'7	-1'1	-0'7	+0'3	-0'2	-2'8	-4'1	-1'3
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	+0'4	+0'3	+2'5	-0'1	-3'9	-3'9	-4'6	-1'3
Punjab	+2'9	+2'4	-2'4	-3'8	-3'7	-2'1	-1'4	-1'2
Bombay	-0'3	-1'1	-0'6	-1'5	-2'2	-2'2	-2'4	-1'5
Central Provinces and Berar	-2'1	-1'9	+0'6	+0'6	-4'3	-6'5	-6'6	-2'9
Central India and Gujarat	+0'6	+2'9	+1'7	-4'2	-7'8	-5'5	-4'3	-2'4
Sind and Rajputana	+3'1	+6'6	-3'2	-6'5	-6'5	-2'9	-0'2	-1'4
Madras	+0'3	-0'2	-0'4	-0'9	-0'8	-0'4	-0'8	-0'5
Mean for whole of India	+0'4	+0'7	-0'4	-1'8	-3'1	-2'7	-2'4	-1'3

On the 2nd and 3rd the mean temperature of the whole country slightly exceeded the normal average, but on the 4th the heat fell to below the normal, and so remained till the close of the week. The greatest deficiency was reported on the 6th and amounted for the whole of India to $3^{\circ}1$. On the 6th, 7th and 8th the mean temperature was in defect in all the provinces of India, though it was in slight excess in Burma. The provincial variations show that on the average of the whole week the mean temperature was lower than usual in all provinces, except Burma, but the daily variations show that large changes occurred from day to day. Thus in the Punjab there was an average excess of $2^{\circ}9$ on the 2nd and a deficiency of $3^{\circ}8$ on the 5th; in Central India and Gujarat an excess of $2^{\circ}9$ on the 3rd and a deficiency of $7^{\circ}8$ on the 6th, and in Sind and Rajputana an excess of $6^{\circ}6$ on the 3rd, and a deficiency of $6^{\circ}5$ on the 5th and 6th. One of the most marked features of the temperature conditions has been the very low night temperatures which have been registered over North-Western and Central India.

Rain.—The only rainfall or snowfall of any importance, which has been registered during the week under review, has been that which accompanied the depression which formed over the Punjab between 8 A.M. on the 2nd and 8 A.M. on the 3rd. On that occasion snow and rain fell all over the Kashmir and North-West Himalayas, and light rain fell at some of the submontane stations in the Punjab. On that occasion the following stations received over one-tenth of an inch of rain or snow, *viz.*:—Rawalpindi $0\cdot55''$; Murree $0\cdot85''$; Astor $0\cdot38''$; Minimarg $1\cdot49''$; Skardu $0\cdot26''$; Dras $0\cdot66''$; Srinagar $1\cdot12''$ and Chakrata $0\cdot12''$. In no other instance was there any rainfall of importance.

The rainfall table at the close of the Summary shows that the Punjab Hills received an average fall for the week of $0\cdot10''$ and the North Punjab of $0\cdot19''$, while the Brahmaputra Valley, the west submontane district of the North-West Provinces, the submontane district of the Punjab, and Mysore, received small amount of less than one-tenth of an inch, and, that, beyond these trifling amounts, there was no rain throughout the whole Indian region.

With the present return a fresh rainfall period commences and the three last columns of the table consequently give the same information as the three first columns.

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING 8TH JANUARY 1898.			RAINFALL DATA FROM 2ND TO 8TH JANUARY 1898.		
		Average actual rainfall of Division.	Average normal rainfall of Division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, and to 8th Jan.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a per- centage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
BURMA	1. Tenasserim	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2. Lower Burma Deltaic	0	0'04	-0'04	0	0'04	-100
	3. Central do.	0	0'01	-0'01	0	0'01	-100
	4. Upper do.	0	0	0	0	0	0
	5. Arakan	0	0'02	-0'02	0	0'02	-100
BENGAL AND ASSAM	6. Eastern Bengal	0	0'13	-0'13	0	0'13	-100
	7. Assam Surma	0	0'14	-0'14	0	0'14	-100
	8. Do. Hills	0	0'12	-0'12	0	0'12	-100
	9. Do. Brahmaputra	0'07	0'15	-0'08	0'07	0'15	-53
	10. Deltaic Bengal	0	0'11	-0'11	0	0'11	-100
	11. Central do.	0	0'07	-0'07	0	0'07	-100
	12. North do.	0	0'02	-0'02	0	0'02	-100
	13. Bengal Hills	0	0'05	-0'05	0	0'05	-100
	14. Orissa	0	0'04	-0'04	0	0'04	-100
	15. Chota Nagpur	0	0'09	-0'09	0	0'09	-100
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND ODDH.	16. South Bihar	0	0'05	-0'05	0	0'05	-100
	17. North do.	0	0'06	-0'06	0	0'06	-100
	18. North-Western Provin- ces East	0	0'04	-0'04	0	0'04	-100
	19. South Oudh	0	0'06	-0'06	0	0'06	-100
	20. North do.	0	0'03	-0'03	0	0'03	-100
	21. North-Western Provin- ces Central	0	0'08	-0'08	0	0'08	-100
	22. North-Western Provin- ces West	0	0'07	-0'07	0	0'07	-100
	23. North-Western Provin- ces East Submon- tane	0	0'06	-0'06	0	0'06	-100
	24. North-Western Provin- ces West Submon- tane	0'01	0'15	-0'14	0'01	0'15	-93
	25. North-Western Provin- ces Hills	0	0'32	-0'32	0	0'32	-100
PUNJAB	26. South-East Punjab	0	0'05	-0'05	0	0'05	-100
	27. South do.	0	0'07	-0'07	0	0'07	-100
	28. Central do.	0	0'14	-0'14	0	0'14	-100
	29. Punjab Submontane	0'03	0'17	-0'14	0'03	0'17	-82
	30. Do. Hills	0'10	0'35	-0'25	0'10	0'35	-71
	31. North Punjab	0'19	0'24	-0'05	0'19	0'24	-21
	32. West do.	0	0'05	-0'05	0	0'05	-100
	33. Malabar	0	0'09	-0'09	0	0'09	-100
BOMBAY AND MALA- BAR COAST DIS- TRICTS (MADRAS).	34. Madras South-Cen- tral	0	0'12	-0'12	0	0'12	-100
	35. Coorg	0	0'09	-0'09	0	0'09	-100
	36. Mysore	0'03	0'03	0	0'03	0'03	0
	37. Konkan	0	0'07	-0'07	0	0'07	-100
	38. Bombay Deccan	0	0'05	-0'05	0	0'05	-100
	39. Hyderabad North	...	...	...	...	...	...
	40. Khandesh	0	0'06	-0'06	0	0'06	-100
	41. Berar	0	0'14	-0'14	0	0'14	-100
CENTRAL PROV- INCES AND BERAR.	42. Central Provinces West	0	0'07	-0'07	0	0'07	-100
	43. Central Provinces Cen- tral	0	0'07	-0'07	0	0'07	-100
	44. Central Provinces East	0	0'07	-0'07	0	0'07	-100
	45. Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0	0
BOMBAY (NORTH).	46. Kathiawar	0	0	0	0	0	0
	47. Sind	0	0'01	-0'01	0	0'01	-100
	48. Baluchistan Hills	0	0'28	-0'28	0	0'28	-100
RAJPUTANA AND CENTRAL INDIA.	49. Central India East	0	0'03	-0'03	0	0'03	-100
	50. Rajputana East, Cen- tral India West	0	0'02	-0'02	0	0'02	-100
	51. West Rajputana	0	0'02	-0'02	0	0'02	-100
MADRAS	52. East Coast North	0	0'03	-0'03	0	0'03	-100
	52-A. Do. do. (a)	0	0'07	-0'07	0	0'07	-100
	53. Hyderabad South	0	0'03	-0'03	0	0'03	-100
	54. Madras Central	0	0'01	-0'01	0	0'01	-100
	55. East Coast Central	0	0'08	-0'08	0	0'08	-100
	56. Do. South	0	0'23	-0'23	0	0'23	-100
	57. Madras South	0	0'20	-0'20	0	0'20	-100

W. L. DALLAS,
Asst. Meteorological Reporter
to the Government of India.

SIMLA, the 13th January 1898.

DENZIL IBBETSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 15th January.*—The rainfall during the week was good in Tinnevely and Travancore; light local showers also fell in South Arcot, Tanjore, Pudukkottai, Madura and the Nilgiris; elsewhere there was no rain. The water-supply for irrigation is generally insufficient, except in Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Godavari, Malabar and in parts of the Deccan and under the Godavari, Kistna, Cauvery and Tinnevely irrigation systems. More rain is required everywhere. Agricultural operations continue, but are retarded by want of rain. Crops in rainfed areas except in the extreme north are generally suffering for want of rain. The harvest is in progress, the outturn of crops in the north being middling or slightly better; elsewhere middling or worse. Pasture is generally sufficient but is failing in parts of the Deccan and Carnatic. Fodder is generally available. The condition of cattle is normal. Prices are very high generally, but are steady or slightly easier in the Circars and the Deccan; steady on the West Coast; and generally steady or rising slightly elsewhere. Most staple dry grains are dearer than or are touching scarcity rates in Ganjam, Godavari, Kistna, Kurnool, Anantapur, Cuddapah, Nellore and North Arcot. There is no improvement in prospects except in Tinnevely. The numbers on test works in Nellore have not been fully reported.

Bombay.—*For week ending 17th January.*—The standing crops are in good condition except where damaged in eight districts by blight, excessive cold or locusts. The harvesting of the early crops has been completed except in four districts; that of the late crops has commenced in Bijapur. Preparations for next season continue in five districts. Supplies of fodder and water are sufficient. Agricultural stock is healthy. Prices have fallen in nine districts and are almost stationary elsewhere. Prices in affected districts were—Belgaum 18, Bijapur 17, Sholapur $11\frac{1}{2}$ seers per rupee. The daily average number on relief works including dependants was—Bijapur 944, Sholapur 9,676, Belgaum 133, total 10,753; of whom 9,877 are relief workers and 876 dependants. Of relief workers, 3,407 are men, 4,423 women, and 2,047 children. Of dependants, 25 are men, 60 women, and 791 children. On gratuitous relief—Sholapur 1,954, of whom 627 are men, 959 women, and 368 children.

Bengal.—*For week ending 17th January.*—There was no rain during the week. A shower would be beneficial to the spring crops in parts and to the poppy crop in Monghyr; otherwise the prospects of the spring and poppy crops are favourable. The winter rice harvest is almost at an end. The gathering of the early spring crops continues, and the pressing of sugarcane in some districts is in progress. Reports of the indigo crop in Bengal are good. Prices are almost stationary. The supply of fodder and water is generally sufficient except, as previously reported, in the flooded area of Chittagong and at Kurigram in Rangpur.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 16th January.*—The weather has been cold and rainless. Slight injury to the arhar crop (*cajanus indicus*) is reported from frost in many districts. The irrigated crops are doing well, but rain is much needed for those on unirrigable land. The poppy crop is flourishing. Locusts passed over one tahsil of the Jhansi district without doing any damage. Sugarcane pressing is approaching completion. Markets are well supplied and there is no scarcity of fodder for cattle. Prices are generally stationary with a tendency to fall.

Punjab.—*For week ending 17th January.*—Rainfall nil. Sugarcane pressing and cotton picking are still in progress in some districts. The irrigation of spring crops is going on. The condition of irrigated spring crops is good, but those on dry lands are suffering for want of rain which is urgently required throughout the province. The outturn of sugarcane is reported average in Peshawar, and that of cotton below average in Dera Ismail Khan. Crops have been slightly damaged by white ants in parts of Umballa and Jullundur; locusts appeared in three tahsils of Rawalpindi but did no damage. Cattle are reported in poor condition in Sialkot and in parts of Dera Ismail Khan and are in good condition elsewhere. Fodder is sufficient in all districts except Sialkot and parts of Amritsar and Dera Ismail Khan. Prices, especially of wheat, are rising in Delhi, Jullundur and Dera Ismail Khan; falling in Mooltan and Peshawar, and are unchanged elsewhere. Wheat is selling from 10½ to 14, gram 11 to 13, barley 16, bulrush millet 17 to 22, maize 17 to 21½, great millet 19, and rice 9 to 10½ seers per rupee.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 17th January.*—The weather is clear and cold. The prospects of the winter crops are generally fair but rain would now be everywhere beneficial. It is especially wanted in parts of Damoh and in Jubbulpore and Hoshangabad. Some damage is reported to pulses by frost in Damoh, Jubbulpore, Mandla and Hoshangabad; and by insects to wheat and linseed in Bhandara. The numbers on relief are confined to 1,508 in poor-houses. Prices of jwar and rice are falling in most districts. The numbers on gratuitous relief were—Damoh 230, Bhandara 238, Balaghat 167, Raipur 250 and Bilaspur 623, total 1,508. There were also 13,060 persons employed on railway works. Details of gratuitous relief—Poor-houses—men 262, women 238, and children 778. Otherwise relieved—children 230.

Burma.—*For week ending 15th January.*—In Lower Burma reaping, is nearly completed, and threshing continued. In Upper Burma the wet weather crops are being gathered in everywhere; ploughing and transplanting for dry weather and island crops continue. Crop prospects remain unchanged. The price of paddy has risen slightly in Akyab, Prome and Thayetmyo; and has fallen slightly in Thaton and Mandalay and considerably in Amherst; elsewhere it is stationary.

Assam.—*For week ending 18th January.*—The weather is seasonable. The reaping of the late rice still continues in Goalpara, Darrang and Nowgong, and the outturn is generally good. The gathering of pulses, pruning of tea, and pressing of sugarcane are in progress. The gathering of mustard has commenced. The prospects of mustard and pulses are fair. Prices—common rice—Silchar, Sylhet and Sibsagar 12, Dhubri 11½, Gauhati 11, Tezpur and Dibrugarh 10, and Nowgong 9 seers per rupee. Fodder is scarce in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills and in parts of Cachar and Darrang.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 17th January.*—**MYSORE:**—Prices have risen in Kolar, Tumkur and Shimoga and have fallen in Bangalore, Mysore and Kadur. Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*) has been harvested in Bangalore, Shimoga and in parts of Kolar.

COORG.—The rice harvest and coffee picking continue. Prices of food grains are stationary. Water and fodder for cattle are sufficient.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 17th January.*—**BERAR:** The weather is cool and clear. Picking of cotton and threshing of *jowar* (*Sorghum vulgare*) continue. The winter crops are in good condition. Fodder and water are sufficient for requirements. Prices show a tendency to fall. Prices—*jowar*—Akola 20, Amraoti 21, Basim 20, Buldana 19, Ellichpur 22, and Wun 23 seers per rupee.

HYDERABAD: No rain during the week. The standing spring crops are affected in parts on account of the excessive cold. Winter rice sowing continues. Prices of grain are generally stationary, but have slightly risen in parts. Prices—wheat 5, coarse rice 6½, and *jowari* 11½, seers per current sicca rupee.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 19th January.*—The standing crops and prospects are good. Rain is much needed in two tehsils of Bhurtpore for the standing crops. Agricultural stock is in fair condition in Meywar and Bikanir, and good elsewhere. Pasturage or fodder is sufficient. Prices are falling in 5 States, are fluctuating in one and are steady elsewhere. Sirohi and Jeysulmere reports not received.

Central India.—*For week ending 17th January.*—No rain fell in Central India during the week. Winter rains are wanted in Bundelkhand and Bhopawar. Agricultural operations are in progress in all agencies. Crops are in good condition, but arhar (*Cajanus indicus*) has been damaged by frost in parts of Nagode in Baghelkhand. Agricultural stock and pasturage are good in all agencies. Prices are steady in Gwalior, Baghelkhand and Bhopawar; and are falling in Bundelkhand.

Kashmir.—*For week ending 18th January.*—The weather is cloudy. Prices continue below normal.

Jammu Province.—*For week ending 18th January.*—No rain during the week. Prices are stationary.

Nepal.—*For week ending 17th January.*—No rain. The weather is seasonable. There is generally fog in the mornings, while it is cloudy during the day. The wheat and barley plants are doing well. Prices—8 seers per rupee.

The total numbers in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks were as follows :—

NAME OF PROVINCE.	PRECEDING WEEK.			PRESENT WEEK.			Increase or decrease.
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	TOTAL.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	TOTAL.	
Madras . . .	...	...	...	Not reported.			
Bombay . . .	10,829	1,944	12,773	10,753	1,954	12,707	— 66
Central Provinces	...	1,766	1,766	...	1,508	1,508	— 258
TOTAL .	10,829	3,710	14,539	10,753	3,462	14,215	—324

DENZIL IBBETSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

• STATISTICS AND COMMERCE.
CUSTOMS.

No. 354 S. R., dated Calcutta, the 21st January 1898.

ORDER—By the Government of India, FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

READ—

Customs Circular No. III of 1898.

ORDERED, that the Circular be published for general information in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Customs Circular No. III of 1898.

From—The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department,
No. 158 S. R., dated the 15th January 1898,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Financial Department.

2. It appears that there is nothing in the construction of the dashpot springs which would prevent their use for purposes entirely unconnected with steam machinery. and this being so the levy of duty on them at the rate of 5 per cent under No. 13 of Schedule IV of the Tariff Act was quite correct.

3. As regards lever-boxes, I am to say that under the law as now expressed in the tariff schedules, they are liable to duty at the rate of 5 per cent, but as lever-boxes form part of the fittings of a pair of switches, they should in the opinion of the Government of India be taxed at one per cent under No. 15 of Schedule IV as in the case of rails, chairs, fishplates and dogspikes, with which they may be classed for the purpose of assessment to import duty.



SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India.

No. 5.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 29, 1898.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in PART VI of the GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The SUPPLEMENT and PART VI of the GAZETTE can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF DECEMBER 1896 AND 1897.

DISTRICTS.	RICE, UNHUSKED.		RICE, HUSKED.		WHEAT.		FLOUR (WHEAT).		BARLEY.		JAWAR.	
	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.
Burma—												
<i>Tenasserim—</i>												
Mergui	15'3	12'92 to 20'4	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	17	17	38'25	39'1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	13'6	21'25	51	85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Pegu (deltaic)—</i>												
Kangoon	16'15	20'4	41'65	68	91'8	52'7	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thongwa . . . . .	...	20'4	55'25	72'25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassein	13'6	18'7	42'5	42'5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Pegu (inland)—</i>												
Meizada	14'62	17'17	42'67	55'93	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	19'55	21'25	54'4	68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Upper Burma—</i>												
Mandalay	18'02	27'03	55'25	64'6	72'76	62'39	...	...	...	...	...	...
Baino . . . . .	...	8'5 to 17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakokku	17	26'35	51	68	...	...	...	...	...	...	22'1	17
<i>Arakan—</i>												
Kyaukpyu	13'6	17 to 20'4	27'2	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Akyab	17	20'4	31	40'8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam—												
<i>Brahmaputra—</i>												
Goalpara	20	23'1	40	42'5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gauhati . . . . .	...	...	...	39'37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal—*												
<i>Eastern—</i>												
Chittagong . . . . .	...	...	30	42'5	...	61'25	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca . . . . .	...	...	30	37'5	46'25	55	...	...	35	...	...	...
<i>Deltaic—</i>												
Midnapur . . . . .	...	...	31'5	36'25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta . . . . .	...	...	45	45	42'5	47'5	...	...	30	35	30	32'5
<i>Central—</i>												
Bardwan . . . . .	...	...	33'75	37'5	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pabna . . . . .	...	...	34'37	42'5	50	45	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Northern—</i>												
Rangpur . . . . .	...	...	40	37'81	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Orissa—</i>												
Cuttack . . . . .	...	...	29'06	28'91	49'06	51'87	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Bihar, south—</i>												
Patna . . . . .	...	...	28'12	36'25	32'5	40	...	...	24'37	33'12	14'37	30
<i>Bihar, north—</i>												
Bhagalpur . . . . .	...	...	28'59	37'19	35'16	45	...	...	30'53	38'44	...	...
Muzaffarpur . . . . .	...	...	28'59	50	36'25	50	...	...	28'59	36'25	...	...
N.W. Provinces—												
<i>Eastern—</i>												
Benares	19'27	31'82	36'25	53'49	39'79	52'49	45'16	53'54	26'82	43'8	24'06	38'49
<i>Central—</i>												
Cawnpore	19'06	30'78	36'35	50	37'19	48'49	40	55'21	22'24	42'08	20'26	37'20
Jhansi	22'19	28'59	40'99	50	37'19	45'73	43'75	53'33	23'40	40	18'18	35'62
<i>Western—</i>												
Meerut . . . . .	...	...	...	...	36'56	48'44	...	...	...	...	...	40
Agra . . . . .	...	...	44'37	51'72	38'12	50	...	57'5	20'47	41'72	19'53	41'25
<i>Submontane, west—</i>												
Shahjahanpur	21'04	28'59	31'98	50	33'33	50	...	...	21'3	40	21'04	33'59
Oudh—												
<i>Southern—</i>												
Lucknow . . . . .	...	31'04	...	53'28	...	53'28	...	59'22	...	46'72	...	38'49
<i>Northern—</i>												
Fyzabad	20'47	26'67	...	...	39'01	50	...	...	29'58	...	...	...

* The figures under "Rice, husked" represent the prices of common rice.

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF DECEMBER 1896 AND 1897—continued.

DISTRICTS.	GGR.		SALT.		TOBACCO LEAF.		TURMERIC.		GRASS.		STRAW.	
	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.
Burma—												
<i>Tenasserim—</i>												
Mergui . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavoy . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Pegu (deltaic)—</i>												
Rangoon . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thongwa . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassein . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Pegu (inland)—</i>												
Henzada . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toungoo . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Upper Burma—</i>												
Mandalay . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bamo . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakokku . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Arakan—</i>												
Kyaukpyu . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Akyab . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam—												
<i>Brahmaputra—</i>												
Goalpara . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gauhati . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal—												
<i>Eastern—</i>												
Chittagong . . . . .	...	...	40	47.5	100	80	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca . . . . .	...	...	37.5	43.75	65	85	...	...	40	30	...	...
<i>Deltaic—</i>												
Midnapur . . . . .	...	...	36.87	40	{ 47.5 to 62.5 }	{ 60 to 80 }	...	...	...	...	2(a)	2(a)
Calcutta . . . . .	...	...	35	37.5	70	70	...	...	5.75(a)	6.75(a)	4.5(a)	5.5(a)
<i>Central—</i>												
Bardwan . . . . .	...	...	35	33.12	...	...	...	...	...	...	4(a)	5(a)
Pabna . . . . .	...	...	39.00	44.37	70	80	...	...	...	...	7.5	6.25
<i>Northern—</i>												
Rangpur . . . . .	...	...	40	45	50	88.91	...	...	17(b)	106(b)	17(b)	11(b)
<i>Orissa—</i>												
Cuttack . . . . .	...	...	31.25	32.5	65	35	...	...	20(a)	20(a)	2.62(a)	26.25
<i>Bihar, south—</i>												
Patna . . . . .	...	...	36.25	40.62	30	30	...	...	3.12	3.75	5	...
<i>Bihar, north—</i>												
Bhagalpur . . . . .	...	...	38.12	40	40	80	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur . . . . .	...	...	36.25	35.47	100	114.37	...	...	...	...	...	...
N.W. Provinces—												
<i>Eastern—</i>												
Benares	54.95	49.48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Central—</i>												
Cawnpore	40	44.43	...	...	65	80	100	...	...	...	...	...
Jhansi	50	30	...	...	...	...	...	65	...	5	...	...
<i>Western—</i>												
Meerut . . . . .	...	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agra	44.53	51.56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Submontane, west—</i>												
Shahjahanpur . . . . .	...	39.01	...	...	...	...	{ 115 to 125 }	70 & 80	...	...	...	...
Oudh—												
<i>Southern—</i>												
Lucknow . . . . .	...	50	...	...	...	75	...	...	...	4.01	...	...
<i>Northern—</i>												
Fyzabad . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.81	3.44	...	...

(a) Per kahan.

(b) Per bundle.

WHOLESALE PRICES OR THE 1st HALF OF DECEMBER 1896 AND 1897—continued.

DISTRICTS.	RICE, UNHUSKD.		RICE, HUSKD.		WHEAT.		FLOUR (WHEAT).		BARLEY.		JAWAR.	
	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.
Rajputana—												
<i>Eastern—</i>												
Ajmer	33'33	33'33	...	...	40'99	50	...	...	25	43'91	23'33	41'3
Panjab—												
<i>Southern—</i>												
Ferozpur	23'75	33'28	90	80	34'37	50	36'87	57'19	25'62	40	23'12	40
<i>Central—</i>												
Lahore	29'43	32'92	57'34	65'31	33'96	47'03	37'24	48'59	27'08	40'94	22'86	37'97
<i>South-eastern—</i>												
Delhi	25	30'78	26'35	57'13	35'57	46'87	42'08	53'33	21'61	41'98	20	38'12
<i>Submontane—</i>												
Amritsar	28'59	31'98	47'03	52'45	33'33	45'73	36'35	50	...	39'32	23'54	39'32
<i>Northern—</i>												
Rawalpindi	30	28'59	57'45	66'77	36'35	48'44	40	50	25	36'35	26'67	30
<i>Western—</i>												
Multan	19'06	29'63	40	61'46	39'06	44'43	43'23	51'61	25'78	36'35	25'78	34'79
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karachi . . . . .	...	...	44'06	44'06	43'12	44'37	...	...	28'44	25'94	23'59	33'59
Shikarpur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	35'47	...	...	...	22'5	...	19'37	29'06
Quetta . . . . .	...	...	...	...	41'87	44'37	65	65	30	32'5	32'5	43'75
Bombay—												
<i>Deccan—</i>												
Dharwar . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	42'5	...	...	...	...	...	34'95
Sholapur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	50'88	...	...	...	...	...	39'74
Poona . . . . .	...	...	41'67	52'76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Khandesh—</i>												
Ahmadnagar . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	52'86	...	...	...	...	...	43'59
Dhulia . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43'23
<i>Gujarat—</i>												
Surat . . . . .	...	30'89	...	...	...	52'6	...	...	...	...	...	35'31
Ahmadabad	27'19	30	...	50	60	50	...	...	...	35	...	36'75
Central Provinces—												
<i>Western—</i>												
Nagpur . . . . .	...	...	31	39	39	41	56	50	...	...	23	28
<i>Central—</i>												
Jubbulpore	18'62	44'44	27'50	...	37'9	44'19	43'25	50	...	...	19'06	...
<i>Eastern—</i>												
Raipur . . . . .	...	36'37	39	40	40	37'5	53	50	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Basim . . . . .	...	...	...	...	50	44'44	...	...	...	...	22'59	38'46
Ellichpur . . . . .	...	...	80	80	53'33	50	66'62	55'78	...	...	28'57	33'33
Amruti . . . . .	...	...	50	66'25	53'12	50	61'25	56'25	...	...	30'78	36'25
Madras—												
<i>South, central—</i>												
Coimbatore . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28'75	28'12
Salem . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Central—</i>												
Bellary . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31'51	28'75
Cuddapah	27'92	31'93	47'03	47'03	...	...	...	...	...	...	29'74	30'78
Karnul . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>East Coast, central—</i>												
Nellore . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>East Coast, south—</i>												
Madras	28'75	26'77	45'68	52'4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanjore	28'38	20'52	52'08	40'94	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Southern—</i>												
Madura . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25'36	21'56
Mysore—												
Mysore	25'33	22'69	43'88	43'89	58'78	62'69	101'48	68'57	...	...	21'94	18'29
Bangalore	20'58	18'69	54'87	50'97	58'8	54'87	54'88	55'44	...	...	24'5	29

(The figures represent prices per ten maunds in rupees and decimals of a rupee.)

BAJRA.		RAGI.		MAIZE.		GRAM.		ARHAR DÁL.		GHI.		DISTRICTS.
1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	
29'53	46'72	...	...	24'22	40'78	42'08	44'37	...	...	336'87	290'88	Rajputana— Eastern— Ajmere.
23'12	45'62	...	...	22'5	36'25	34'37	40	37'5	66'56	325	305	Panjab— Southern— Ferozpur.
24'58	45	...	...	22'86	35'94	34'74	40	54'22	58'12	334'87	305	Central— Lahore.
21'61	44'37	...	...	19'53	36'3	33'33	41'98	53'33	44'37	336'82	266'25	South-eastern— Delhi.
...	51'61	...	...	24'22	37'19	33'33	40	...	...	...	336'82	Submontane— Amritsar.
26'67	43'28	...	...	25	37'5	39'06	45'1	57'13	48'75	290'94	280	Northern— Rawalpindi.
28'54	40'1	...	...	25'78	38'07	37'19	44'43	...	...	320	336'82	Western— Multan.
27'5	38'44	...	...	...	...	39'06	43'75	67'5	...	350	355	Sind and Baluchistan— Karachi. Shikarpur. Quetta.
...	35	...	...	33'12	35	34'06	42'06	...	...	318'75	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	330	360	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bombay— Deccan— Dharwar. Sholapur. Poona.
...	47'81	...	...	...	...	...	44'95	...	...	...	...
28'73	47'86	...	...	...	...	...	43'23	...	...	...	...	Khandesh— Ahmadnagar. Dhulia.
...	
27'5	40'94	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	47'5	...	300	Gujarat— Surat. Ahmadabad.
...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	41	39	52	44	318	266	Central Provinces— Western— Nagpur.
...	...	...	...	...	...	34'75	35'56	50	47'06	242'5	235	Central— Jubbulpore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	50	37'44	60	42'12	270	266'69	Eastern— Raipur.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Berar— Baeim. Ellichpur. Amraoti.
40	50	...	...	...	...	...	42'31	...	...	...	...
36'56	44'37	...	...	...	...	53'33	50	61'5	40	320	266'31	
...	...	...	...	...	...	50	50	56'87	40	320	280	
21'87	22'5	...	...	...	...	60	56'87	...	...	400	456'87	Madras— South, central— Coimbatore. Salem.
...	...	22'71	29'63	...	...	...	...	...	...	368'12	359'95	
...	...	...	...	...	...	64'01	45'73	...	...	412'08	364'53	Central— Bellary.
27'03	37'13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	333'33	333'33	Cuddapah. Karnul.
...	
...	...	32'4	21'51	...	...	37'34	38'23	...	...	...	...	East Coast, central— Nellore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	59'84	45'52	...	...	329'11	386'72	East Coast, south— Madras. Tanjore. Trichinopoly.
...	...	23'38	18'33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27'71	...	...	...	...	...	30'99	29'95	...	...	...	...	Southern— Madura.
...	...	22'53	21'55	...	...	26'87	23'49	78'17	54'87	331'87	427'75	Mysore— Mysore.
...	...	22'86	20'56	...	...	39'3	27'5	65'86	49	411'3	428'44	Bangalore.

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF DECEMBER 1896 AND 1897—concluded.

DISTRICTS.	G.R.		SALT.		TOBACCO LEAF.		TURMERIC.		GRASS.		STRAW.	
	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.
Rajputana—												
<i>Eastern—</i>												
Ajmere	50	55'16	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	5	5
Panjab—												
<i>Southern—</i>												
Ferozpur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	50	55'36	130	80	5	5	5'62	8'91
<i>Central—</i>												
Lahore . . . . .	...	...	...	...	57'13	29'63	114'27	84'23	...	10	6'67	7'4
<i>South-eastern—</i>												
Delhi . . . . .	...	...	...	...	80	80	123'07	80	5'73	5	8'91	8'75
<i>Submontane—</i>												
Amritsar . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5'31	6'13
<i>Northern—</i>												
Rawalpindi . . . . .	...	...	...	...	40	40	88'75	72'71	5	12'13	6'67	12'5
<i>Western—</i>												
Multan . . . . .	...	...	...	...	100	123'07	133'33	80	...	4'43	6'67	6'67
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karachi	80	71'25	...	...	120	150	102'5	75	...	5'57	...	...
Shikarpur	42'5	41'87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Quetta . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay—												
<i>Deccan—</i>												
Dharwar . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sholapur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poona	64'9	54'37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Khandesh—</i>												
Ahmadnagar . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dhulia . . . . .	...	46'67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Gujarat—</i>												
Surat . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5'52	...	...
Ahmadabad . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces—												
<i>Western—</i>												
Nagpur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3'5	...	...
<i>Central—</i>												
Jubbulpore . . . . .	...	...	38'36	38'56	60	100	180	70	...	3'31	...	...
<i>Eastern—</i>												
Raipur . . . . .	...	...	49	42'19	180	160	120	58'56	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Basim . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ellichpur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	320	200	76'25	76'25	3	3	...	...
Amraoti . . . . .	...	...	...	...	200	200	105	60	22(a)	31(b)	...	...
Madras—												
<i>South, central—</i>												
Coimbatore	71'87	65'62	...	...	...	...	115	57'5	...	...	2'5	2'5
Salem . . . . .	...	...	...	...	111'3	98'49	51'61	47'86	...	...	6'87	6'56
<i>Central—</i>												
Bellary	63'38	47'55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddapah . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	66'67	30	...	...	...	...
Karnul . . . . .	...	...	...	...	66'67	100	69'17	42'29	...	...	...	...
<i>East Coast, central—</i>												
Nellore . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5'1	5'1
<i>East Coast, south—</i>												
Madras	62'5	57'6	...	...	131'67	131'67	57'6	57'6	...	...	...	...
Tanjore . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly . . . . .	...	...	...	...	118'28	118'28	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Southern—</i>												
Madura . . . . .	...	...	...	...	111'67	...	...	...	...	...	5'36	6'41
Mysore—												
Mysore	68'55	46'62	...	...	374	374	116'87	70'75	10'71	10'71	7'14	7'14
Bangalore	68'55	64'11	...	...	342'75	428'48	85'69	67'45	3'5	9'62	13'71	25'62

(a) Per 100 pullies.

(b) Per head load.

(The figures represent prices per ten maunds in rupees and decimals of a rupee.)

JAWAR STALKS.		BHUSA.		SHEEP, PER SCORE.		GOATS, PER SCORE.		PLOUGH BULLOCKS, PER PAIR.		Districts.
1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	
5	5	...	...	140	140	...	...	80	80	Rajputana— Eastern— Ajmere
3'12	...	...	...	50	40	...	...	75	60	Panjab— Southern— Ferozpur.
6'67	10	...	...	100	100	...	...	105	86	Central— Lahore.
5	6'67	...	...	60	40	...	...	125	100	South-eastern— Delhi.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Submontane— Amritsar.
6'67	11'3	...	...	55	55	...	...	60	60	Northern— Rawalpindi.
3'33	5	...	...	50	50	...	...	70	70	Western— Multan.
...	5'57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sind and Baluchistan— Karachi.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shikarpur.
...	...	9'37	10	40 to 140	40 to 140	...	...	...	...	Quetta.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bombay— Deccan— Dharwar.
...	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	42	Sholapur.
...	...	...	...	...	60	...	...	...	...	Poona.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Khandesh— Ahmadnagar.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dhulia.
...	8'91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gujarat— Surat.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ahmadabad.
...	8	...	...	60	60	...	...	70	70	Central Provinces— Western— Nagpur.
...	...	...	...	40	...	...	...	35	40	Central— Jubbulpore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Eastern— Raipur.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Berar— Rasim.
4	8'12	...	...	50	50	...	...	60	50	Ellichpur.
...	...	...	...	50	52	...	...	90	100	Amrâoti.
...	...	...	...	85	90	85	90	50	60	Madras— South, central— Coimbatore.
...	...	...	...	80	80	80	80	...	...	Salem.
...	...	...	...	120	60	120	60	140	100	Central— Bellary.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cuddapah.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Karnul.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	East Coast, central— Nellora.
...	...	...	...	55	55	55	55	...	...	East Coast, south— Madras.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tanjore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Trichinopoly.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	Southern— Madura.
2'96	2'96	...	...	100	100	...	...	70	50	Mysore— Mysore.
...	...	...	...	160	100 to 140	...	...	120	50 to 90	Bangalore.

J. E. O'CONOR

Director-General of Statistics

J. F. FINLAY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

C

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF DECEMBER 1897. (The figures represent

DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		RICE.				JAWAR OR CHOLUM (Sorghum vulgare).		BAJRA OR GUMRU (Pennisetia spicata).	
	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Best sort.		Common.		Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.
					Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.				
Burma—												
<i>Tenasserim—</i>												
Mergui . . . . .	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	12 14	12 14	...	...	...	...
Tavoy . . . . .	...	...	...	...	12 3	12 3	13 —	13 7	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	7 —	7 —	...	...	9 —	11 3	10 8	13 7	...	...	...	...
<i>Pegu (deltaic)—</i>												
Pegu . . . . .	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	14 3	14 3	...	...	...	...
Rangoon	7 —	6 12	...	...	8 4	8 6	10 12	10 12	...	...	...	...
Thongwa . . . . .	...	...	...	...	10 11	10 11	11 10	11 10	...	...	...	...
Bassein . . . . .	...	...	...	...	13 —	12 6	13 9	13 9	...	...	...	...
<i>Pegu (inland)—</i>												
Tharawadi . . . . .	...	...	...	...	13 5	12 5	14 13	14 13	...	...	...	...
Henzada . . . . .	...	...	...	...	11 8	8 12	11 8	8 12	...	...	...	...
Prone	10 6	10 6	...	...	9 15	9 3	12 1	13 4	...	...	...	...
Toungoo . . . . .	...	...	...	...	10 6	11 3	12 6	12 6	...	...	...	...
Thayetmyo	6 11	6 11	...	...	11 10	11 10	13 12	13 12	...	...	...	...
<i>Upper Burma—</i>												
Mandalay	8 —	7 12	...	...	10 12	9 13	10 15	10 3	...	...	...	...
Bamo . . . . .	...	...	...	...	9 9	9 9	13 6	13 6	...	...	...	...
Pakokku . . . . .	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	9 13	9 2	27 —	27 —	...	...
Meiktila . . . . .	...	...	...	...	10 15	10 15	13 2	13 2	...	...	...	...
<i>Arakan—</i>												
Sandoway . . . . .	...	...	...	...	15 8	15 8	20 —	21 —	...	...	...	...
Kyaukpyu . . . . .	...	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	13 2	13 2	...	...	...	...
Akyab . . . . .	...	...	...	...	15 —	13 —	10 —	14 —	...	...	...	...
Assam—												
<i>Surma—</i>												
Sylhet . . . . .	...	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	13 2	13 2	...	...	...	...
Cachar	6 12	6 10	...	...	5 7	5 13	10 —	11 6	...	...	...	...
<i>Hill tracts—</i>												
Khasi and Jaintia Hills	5 —	5 —	...	...	4 8	4 —	6 8	5 8	...	...	...	...
Garo Hills . . . . .	...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	12 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Manipur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	18 8	15 —	23 8	23 —	...	...	...	...
<i>Brahmaputra—</i>												
Goalpara	7 —	7 8	...	...	5 8	5 8	10 —	9 8	...	...	...	...
Kamrup	6 8	8 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	10 4	10 —	...	...	...	...
Darrang	6 —	6 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Nowgong . . . . .	...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	8 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Sibsagar . . . . .	...	...	...	...	5 2	5 12	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...
Lakhimpur	6 —	6 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Bengal—												
<i>Eastern hill tracts—</i>												
Naga Hills . . . . .	...	...	...	...	4 8	4 2	8 8	8 —	...	...	...	...
<i>Eastern—</i>												
Backerganj . . . . .	...	...	...	...	7 — and 10 —	9 — to 11 —	7 12 and 10 8	9 8 to 12 8	...	...	...	...
Noakhali . . . . .	...	...	...	...	12 —	8 —	14 —	14 —	...	...	...	...
Chittagong . . . . .	...	...	...	...	10 —	8 —	13 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
Tippura . . . . .	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	13 5	12 8	...	...	...	...
Dacca	8 8	8 —	11 —	11 8	7 —	7 10	13 4	12 8	...	...	...	...
Maimensingh	8 —	8 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
<i>Deltaic—</i>												
Kulna . . . . .	...	...	...	...	12 —	9 —	14 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
24 Parganas . . . . .	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	11 4	9 —	...	...	...	...
Midnapur	7 —	7 4	...	...	8 4 to 3 8	8 4	12 —	12 8	...	...	...	...
Howrah . . . . .	...	...	...	...	6 8	7 —	9 8	9 —	...	...	...	...
Calcutta	9 —	9 —	11 6	11 6	6 4	6 2	8 —	8 —	11 6	11 6	10 —	10 —
Hooghly	10 —	10 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	9 8	8 8	...	...	...	...
Nadia (Krishnagar)	8 —	8 —	...	...	0 2	5 11	11 5	10 —	...	...	...	...
Jessore	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	7 4	6 12	12 12	12 —	...	...	...	...
Faridpur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	11 8	11 4	...	...	...	...

the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and ohittacks sold for one rupee.)

MARUA OR RAGI (<i>Holcus corymbosus</i>).		KANONI OR KARUN, ITALIAN MILLET (<i>Setaria italica</i>).		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAV OR SUNAGA (<i>Lycopersicon</i>).		MAIZE (<i>Zea Mays</i>).		ARHAR, OR THUR, CADJAN PRA (<i>Cajanus indicus</i>).		SALT.		DISTRICTS.
Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	
...	15 —	15 —	Burma— <i>Tenasserim—</i> Mergui. Tavoy. Moulmein and Arakan.
...	9 5	9 5	14 —	...	7 —	7 —	14 3	14 3	
...	14 —	14 —	
...	11 2	11 2	20 8	20 8	9 —	9 —	14 3	14 3	<i>Pegu (deltaic)—</i> Pegu. Rangoon. Thongwa. Bassein.
...	7 4	7 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	20 4	20 4	
...	6 14	7 3	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	
...	10 9	10 9	14 4	14 4	<i>Pegu (inland)—</i> Tharawadi. Henzada. Promé. Toungoo. Thayetmyo.
...	6 8	6 8	...	...	4 —	3 5	14 4	10 —	
...	5 7	5 11	...	...	5 10	5 10	14 3	14 3	
...	8 8	8 8	12 10	12 10	<i>Upper Burma—</i> Mandalay. Bamo. Pakokku. Meiktila.
...	6 6	6 6	28 3	28 3	6 14	6 14	12 14	12 14	
...	5 3	5 8	11 8	11 8	6 —	6 —	16 —	16 —	
...	7 8	7 8	4 13	5 4	9 7	9 7	<i>Arakan—</i> Sandoway. Kyaukpyu. Akyab.
...	8 12	8 12	28 7	28 7	6 —	6 —	11 15	11 1	
...	4 9	4 9	14 4	14 4	
...	6 —	6 —	18 10	14 —	Assam— <i>Surma—</i> Sylhet. Cachar.
...	8 —	8 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	30 —	30 —	
...	13 —	13 —	
...	6 2	6 10	10 —	10 —	<i>Hill tracts—</i> Khisi and Jaintia Hills. Garo Hills. Manipur.
...	6 6	6 6	...	...	...	...	9 6	9 6	
...	5 —	4 10	9 8	9 —	...	...	6 —	5 8	
...	4 8	4 8	6 8	6 8	<i>Brahmaputra—</i> Goalpara. Kamrup. Darrang. Nowgong. Sibsagar. Lakhimpur.
...	3 —	3 —	3 6	3 6	
...	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	
...	6 8	6 8	5 8	5 8	10 —	10 —	Bengal— <i>Eastern hill tracts—</i> Naga Hills.
...	6 —	5 8	...	...	5 5	5 5	9 —	8 —	
...	6 8	6 8	12 —	12 —	...	...	8 4	9 —	
...	6 —	6 8	8 —	8 —	<i>Eastern—</i> Backerganj. Noakhali. Chittagong. Tippera. Dacca. Maimensingh.
...	
...	
...	4 —	4 —	4 —	4 —	4 8	4 —	<i>Deltaic—</i> Khulna. 24 Parganas. Midnapur.
...	7 —	7 4	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	
...	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	
...	7 4	6 8	10 —	10 —	<i>Howrah.</i> Calcutta. Hooghly. Nadia (Krishnagarh). Jessore. Faridpur.
...	7 8	7 10	...	...	6 4	6 10	10 8	10 —	
...	8 —	8 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	8 —	8 —	
...	6 —	6 8	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	<i>Howrah.</i> Calcutta. Hooghly. Nadia (Krishnagarh). Jessore. Faridpur.
...	8 8	8 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	10 8	10 8	
...	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...	10 8	10	

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF DECEMBER 1897—continued. (The figures

DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		RICE.				JAWAR OR CHOLU (Sorghum vulgare).		BAJRA OR GUMRU (Pennisetia spicata).	
	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Best sort.		Common.		Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.
					Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.				
Bengal—continued.												
Central—												
Bankura	8 8	8 8	...	...	10 —	10 —	15 —	15 —	...	...	...	...
Bardwan . . . . .	...	...	...	...	8 12	8 —	11 8	10 10	...	...	...	...
Birbhum	7 8	8 4	...	...	8 4	8 4	13 8	11 4	...	...	...	...
Murshidabad	8 8	9 —	10 —	12 —	8 4	8 4	12 8	13 —	...	...	...	...
Santhal Parganas	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	8 8	9 —	14 —	13 8	...	...	...	...
Pabna	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	6 —	6 —	11 10	10 8	...	...	...	...
Bogra	7 8	7 8	...	...	7 8	7 8	10 8	12 —	...	...	...	...
Rajshahi	7 2	7 2	...	...	6 —	6 —	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Malda	9 8	10 —	...	...	6 8	6 —	14 —	11 —	...	...	17 —	16 —
Northern—												
Rangpur	7 —	7 —	...	...	7 —	5 12	10 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Dinajpur	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	12 —	6 —	14 5	9 —	...	...	...	...
Jalpaiguri	8 —	8 —	...	...	5 8	5 —	11 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Hills—												
Darjeeling	6 —	6 —	7 8	7 8	5 —	5 —	9 8	9 —	...	...	...	...
Orissa—												
Puri	7 1	7 1	...	...	6 13	7 1	13 10	11 13	...	...	...	...
Cuttack	7 14	7 14	...	...	7 14	7 14	13 2	15 12	...	...	...	...
Balasore	10 8	10 6	8 —	8 —	11 —	10 8	14 —	13 8	...	...	...	...
Chota-Nagpur—												
Singbhum	8 —	8 —	...	...	14 —	14 —	16 —	16 —	...	...	...	...
Manbhum	8 8	8 8	12 —	8 —	13 —	13 12	14 —	14 8	...	...	...	...
Lohardaga	5 8	5 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	14 8	9 —	...	...	...	...
Palamau	7 12	7 8	...	...	11 —	10 —	14 —	14 —	...	...	...	...
Hazaribagh	9 —	9 —	10 2	10 2	13 8	13 8	14 —	14 10	...	...	...	...
Bihar, south—												
Monghyr	10 12	10 11	...	10 8	7 14	6 9	11 6	10 12	...	...	...	...
Gaya	9 8	9 4	14 4	11 8	7 —	7 —	14 4	12 8	20 8	19 —	...	...
Patna	12 —	12 —	16 —	16 —	12 —	10 —	14 —	15 —	27 —	27 —	...	...
Shahabad	10 —	9 —	12 —	13 8	12 —	10 8	14 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
Bihar, north—												
Purnea	10 —	10 —	...	...	12 —	10 8	14 —	13 —	...	...	...	...
Bhagalpur	11 6	11 6	10 2	11 6	7 10	8 3	14 —	11 6	...	...	...	...
Darbhanga	8 —	8 8	16 —	13 —	7 12	9 —	13 —	14 —	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	10 8	10 —	16 —	17 —	7 —	7 —	14 —	15 —	...	12 8	...	...
Saran	11 —	10 8	13 —	13 —	6 —	7 —	14 —	14 —	...	...	...	...
Champaran	9 8	8 8	11 8	10 8	6 8	6 8	14 8	14 8	...	...	...	...
N.-W. Provinces—												
Eastern—												
Mirzapur	9 1	8 10	13 3	12 7	6 2	6 2	10 6	9 15	15 12	16 12	14 4	14 —
Benares	10 —	10 —	15 3	13 13	6 4	6 4	10 13	10 9	16 12	15 7	15 3	14 10
Ghazipur	10 8	10 4	14 4	14 4	5 12	6 —	10 8	11 4	20 —	19 —	15 —	15 8
Jaunpur	9 8	9 12	14 —	14 8	6 —	6 —	9 —	8 8	...	15 —	15 8	15 —
Allahabad	9 12	9 12	14 —	13 —	6 —	5 —	10 4	10 —	17 —	16 8	15 8	15 —
Central—												
Banda	9 12	10 —	13 —	12 —	10 —	10 12	10 8	11 8	22 8	22 —	17 8	17 8
Fatehpur	9 8	9 12	10 —	16 —	5 8	5 8	11 8	11 8	21 —	20 8	18 —	17 12
Hamirpur	9 14	9 6	14 7	14 4	6 —	6 —	8 15	9 —	22 15	20 6	17 —	16 5
Jalaun	10 —	10 —	13 —	13 —	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	23 —	22 —	18 —	17 8
Cawnpore	11 —	11 —	18 —	17 8	6 —	6 —	10 —	10 —	19 8	20 8	17 8	18 —
Jhansi	10 8	10 —	16 12	16 8	6 8	6 —	9 8	8 —	21 12	19 8	18 —	18 —
Etawah	11 —	11 5	19 9	16 12	5 —	5 —	13 2	12 10	19 4	19 12	18 10	18 8
Farukhabad	11 4	11 4	17 11	18 6	5 7	5 7	8 21	6 7	17 11	17 11	17 1	16 5
Meerut	12 —	11 14	17 10	16 4	4 8	4 8	14 —	6 14	17 14	17 —	17 10	16 4
Etah	11 6	11 10	17 4	17 12	5 4	5 4	10 12	10 12	17 4	18 4	17 2	16 12
Western—												
Meerut	11 —	11 —	17 —	15 —	4 —	4 —	8 —	8 —	18 —	16 8	17 —	15 —
Agra	10 8	10 8	19 —	19 —	6 —	6 4	7 12	7 12	20 —	21 —	19 8	19 —
Muttra	12 —	11 8	20 4	19 4	6 —	4 4	10 8	9 8	21 8	21 8	20 —	18 4
Aligarh	10 12	10 8	18 —	17 8	4 8	4 —	7 8	7 —	18 8	17 8	18 —	16 —
Bulandshahr	11 8	11 4	17 —	16 8	5 —	5 —	9 —	8 12	17 —	17 —	16 4	16 4
Submontane, east—												
Bahau	10 8	11 —	16 8	15 —	6 4	5 4	10 8	11 4	...	...	13 —	13 —
Azamgarh	8 14	9 10	13 4	13 10	4 7	4 7	11 —	11 12	...	...	...	...
Gorakhpur	9 7	9 7	14 13	14 13	5 13	5 6	13 8	13 —	17 1	16 10	13 8	13 8
Bast	12 4	11 —	15 —	13 —	7 8	7 8	13 12	11 2	13 8	10 —	...	...

represent the number of sars (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

MARUA OR BAGI (Eleo- sthis coccinea).		KANOHI OR KAKUN. ITALIAN MILLET (Setaria italica).		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, NADALAY OR SUNAGA (Cicer arietinum).		MAIZE (Zea Mays).		ARHAR, OR THUR, CAJIAN PEA (Cajanus tenuis).		SALT.		DISTRICTS.
Half- month of report.	Pre- vious half- month.	Half- month of report.	Pre- vious half- month.	Half- month of report.	Pre- vious half- month.	Half- month of report.	Pre- vious half- month.	Half- month of report.	Pre- vious half- month.	Half- month of report.	Pre- vious half- month.	
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	10 7	10 7	Bengal—continued.
...	...	...	...	8 12	8 4	...	...	10 —	9 —	11 —	11 —	Central—
...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	11 —	6 —	10 8	10 8	Bankura.
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	10 8	10 8	Bardwan.
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 4	19 —	19 —	15 —	8 8	10 —	10 —	Birbhum.
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 4	...	...	10 8	10 8	9 13	9 13	Murshidabad.
...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...	8 13	8 13	Santhal Parganas.
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	Pabna.
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	20 —	20 —	...	...	9 —	9 12	Bogra.
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	15 —	12 —	5 —	5 —	9 —	9 —	Rajshahi.
...	...	...	...	9 12	8 —	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	Malda.
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 —	7 —	9 8	9 8	Northern—
13 —	12 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	18 —	18 —	5 8	5 —	8 —	8 —	Rangpur.
...	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	...	...	9 3	9 3	13 —	13 —	Dinajpur.
...	...	...	...	12 8	11 13	...	...	10 8	10 8	10 12	10 12	Jalpaiguri.
...	...	...	...	8 —	7 —	...	...	6 —	5 14	11 4	11 —	Hills—
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	7 —	7 —	Darjeeling.
...	...	...	...	9 —	8 8	20 —	16 —	12 —	...	9 3	10 —	Orissa—
22 —	24 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	15 —	15 —	8 —	0 —	9 —	9 —	Puri.
18 —	18 —	...	...	10 11	9 —	19 —	18 —	11 4	11 4	8 12	8 12	Cuttack.
18 —	18 8	...	...	10 —	8 8	15 8	15 —	10 —	8 8	8 —	8 —	Balasore.
...	...	...	...	9 7	11 —	11 8	21 —	19 15	8 6	9 7	9 7	Chota-Nagpur—
...	...	8 4	10 —	11 4	11 8	20 8	19 —	11 —	10 4	10 —	10 —	Singbhum.
25 —	25 —	12 —	12 —	11 —	11 —	20 —	22 —	12 —	11 —	10 8	10 8	Mandbhum.
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	19 —	18 —	10 —	12 —	10 4	10 —	Lohardaga.
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	19 —	18 —	10 —	12 —	10 4	10 —	Palamau.
...	...	...	...	12 —	10 8	20 —	20 —	9 —	9 —	10 4	10 —	Hazaribagh.
23 —	23 —	...	...	10 12	10 12	20 2	21 8	...	...	10 —	10 —	Bihar, south—
20 —	25 —	...	...	11 —	10 8	19 —	20 —	10 —	9 8	10 —	10 —	Monghyr.
16 —	19 —	12 —	12 —	11 —	11 —	18 4	19 —	10 —	12 —	10 4	10 —	Gaya.
21 —	21 —	...	...	10 8	10 —	21 —	20 —	10 12	10 8	10 8	10 8	Patna.
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	19 —	18 —	10 —	12 —	10 4	10 —	Shahabad.
...	...	...	...	12 —	10 8	20 —	20 —	9 —	9 —	10 4	10 —	Bihar, north—
...	...	...	...	10 12	10 12	20 2	21 8	...	...	10 —	10 —	Purnea.
23 —	23 —	...	...	10 —	10 8	19 —	20 —	10 —	9 8	10 —	10 —	Bhagalpur.
20 —	25 —	...	...	11 —	10 8	19 —	20 —	10 —	9 8	10 —	10 —	Darbhanga.
16 —	19 —	12 —	12 —	11 —	11 —	18 4	19 —	10 —	12 —	10 4	10 —	Muzaffarpur.
21 —	21 —	...	...	10 8	10 —	21 —	20 —	10 12	10 8	10 8	10 8	Saran.
...	...	...	...	10 8	10 —	21 —	20 —	10 12	10 8	10 8	10 8	Champaran.
12 —	12 —	10 —	10 —	9 7	9 3	20 8	14 —	6 —	6 2	9 11	9 8	N.-W. Provinces—
16 12	16 12	14 10	15 3	9 12	9 8	17 5	16 8	7 5	7 5	10 3	10 13	Eastern—
14 8	15 —	14 8	14 6	9 8	9 8	13 —	18 8	7 —	7 —	9 5	9 8	Mirzapur.
16 —	15 —	...	...	8 4	8 —	16 —	14 —	7 8	7 —	10 3	10 8	Banaras.
...	...	...	...	9 —	8 12	16 3	15 —	9 —	9 12	10 4	10 —	Ghaziipur.
...	...	...	...	12 —	11 8	20 —	20 —	8 —	8 —	11 —	11 —	Jaunpur.
...	...	16 —	16 —	12 —	11 8	20 —	20 —	8 —	8 —	11 —	11 —	Allahabad.
...	...	...	...	12 —	11 8	20 —	20 —	8 —	8 —	11 —	11 —	Central—
...	...	...	...	12 —	11 6	18 4	17 1	7 4	7 4	10 12	10 12	Banda.
9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	11 —	10 —	16 —	16 —	7 —	7 —	10 4	10 4	Fatehpur.
15 8	15 8	17 —	17 —	10 8	10 8	20 —	19 —	9 12	10 4	11 12	11 12	Hamirpur.
...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	20 —	19 —	9 12	10 4	11 12	11 12	Jalaun.
...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	20 —	19 —	9 12	10 4	11 12	11 12	Cawnpore.
22 —	21 2	16 4	17 —	10 4	10 —	21 1	19 10	8 —	8 1	11 —	10 12	Jhansi.
...	...	20 —	24 —	10 3	11 9	20 1	19 12	10 3	10 9	11 12	11 12	Etawah.
...	...	...	...	10 3	9 11	20 4	20 8	8 4	7 12	11 —	11 —	Farukhabad.
16 8	16 8	10 —	5 —	10 12	10 2	18 4	19 4	8 4	8 4	11 8	11 8	Mainpuri.
...	...	...	...	11 —	10 8	18 —	17 —	11 —	11 —	11 8	11 8	Etah.
...	...	17 —	18 —	11 —	11 —	18 8	13 —	7 —	7 —	12 4	12 0	Western—
...	...	18 —	10 —	12 8	12 4	20 4	18 8	13 4	11 8	14 4	14 8	Meerut.
...	...	14 —	12 —	10 12	10 —	19 —	17 —	8 12	8 —	11 8	11 8	Agra.
...	...	12 8	12 8	11 4	11 —	17 —	16 8	8 —	8 4	11 4	11 4	Muttra.
...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	16 8	18 —	12 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	Aligarh.
22 —	20 —	...	...	8 14	9 10	15 3	17 —	7 7	7 7	10 —	10 —	Bulandshahr.
18 14	15 12	12 9	14 6	9 7	9 —	17 8	10 3	7 3	0 12	10 —	10 —	Submontane, east—
17 8	17 8	13 8	13 8	10 8	8 12	14 4	13 8	10 4	9 —	11 —	10 12	Balia.
...	...	...	...	10 8	8 12	14 4	13 8	10 4	9 —	11 —	10 12	Azamgarh.
...	...	...	...	10 8	8 12	14 4	13 8	10 4	9 —	11 —	10 12	Gorakhpur.
...	...	...	...	10 8	8 12	14 4	13 8	10 4	9 —	11 —	10 12	Basti.

* Kaini.

† Unhusked.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF DECEMBER 1897—continued. (The figures

DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		RICE.				JAWAR OR CHOLU (Sorghum vulgare).		BAJRA OR CUMBU (Pennisetia spicata).	
	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Best sort.		Common.		Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.
					Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.				
N.-W. Provinces—contd.												
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahanpur	12 —	12 —	18 12	18 4	4 8	4 8	12 8	11 12	19 —	19 —	17 12	17 12
Budaun	11 5d	11 6	15 11	15 7	6 6	6 10	10 2	10 2	18 7	18 6	17 9	17 7
Pilibit	11 4	11 14	17 8	17 8	11 14	8 13	13 9	11 8	...	...	13 4	13 4
Bareri	10 9	10 10	15 4	14 12	6 8	4 7	10 9	10 9	16 12	17 —	15 9	15 14
Moradabad	11 3	11 —	10 3	15 —	5 —	5 —	11 8	11 8	18 14	19 6	17 1	17 —
Bijnor	11 —	11 4	...	...	10 2	11 4	11 4	12 6	...	...	16 —	16 —
Muzaffarnagar	11 7	11 10	14 6	14 5	5 —	5 —	10 8	10 8	17 8	...	16 8	15 6
Saharanpur	12 1	11 2	18 8	16 6	5 6	5 6	10 12	10 3	17 3	12 14	18 12	16 2
Dehra-Dun	10 12	10 8	15 —	15 —	9 9	9 —	10 1	9 8	16 —	16 —	15 4	15 —
Hills—												
Naini Tal	9 —	9 —	12 —	12 —	4 —	3 8	9 —	9 —	...	...	12 —	11 —
Almora	13 8	13 8	15 —	15 —	4 —	4 —	10 8	11 —	...	...	...	...
Garhwal	10 —	10 —	12 —	12 —	4 —	4 —	8 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Oudh—												
Southern—												
Partabgarh	10 8	10 8	13 —	13 4	5 8	5 8	11 —	11 —	15 8	17 —	13 —	13 —
Sultanpur	10 12	10 8	14 8	13 —	6 —	6 —	12 8	12 —	16 —	15 —	14 8	14 —
Rae-Baroli	10 12	11 4	16 —	14 —	5 —	5 —	11 8	12 —	18 4	19 —	16 —	17 —
Unao	11 —	11 —	10 —	16 —	7 —	7 —	12 —	12 —	20 —	21 —	17 —	18 8
Lucknow	11 —	11 —	15 8	15 —	...	4 8	11 —	11 —	18 8	19 —	17 4	17 4
Hardoi	11 8	11 8	16 —	16 —	7 —	7 —	12 8	12 8	...	...	18 4	18 8
Northern—												
Fyzabad	11 4	11 8	16 —	15 8	8 8	8 8	13 —	13 —	19 —	17 —	...	15 8
Barabanki	11 4	11 4	13 —	13 —	6 8	6 8	10 —	11 —	17 —	19 —	16 —	16 —
Gonda	11 10	11 8	15 —	15 —	8 14	8 10	12 6	11 8	18 10	18 14	14 —	13 8
Bahraich	11 8	11 —	19 —	19 —	6 —	6 —	12 6	11 8	22 —	22 —	17 —	16 —
Sitapur	11 8	11 4	18 —	17 —	6 —	6 —	11 —	11 —	22 —	21 —	19 —	18 —
Kheri	17 10	13 8	19 —	18 —	6 —	5 —	13 —	12 —	20 8	23 —	...	...
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Partabgarh	10 4	9 15	...	14 3	7 —	7 —	10 10	10 10	...	17 12	...	12 2
Banswara	12 —	11 14	16 4	13 12	6 4	6 4	15 —	14 6	...	...	...	...
Meywar (Udaipur)	10 2	10 2	13 11	13 4	8 3	7 13	8 9	8 9	17 3	15 10	12 8	10 15
Hilly Tracts of Meywar	12 —	12 8	21 —	14 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
Sirohi	10 —	10 —	17 —	14 —	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	13 —	13 —	13 —	13 —
Erinpura	10 2	10 2	10 7	10 7	6 2	7 12	7 12	13 2	13 2	12 14	12 14	12 14
Ajmere	10 —	10 —	16 8	16 —	4 8	4 8	6 2	6 2	18 8	17 —	15 2	14 5d
Abu	9 10d	9 4d	15 —	14 12	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	...	...	13 —	11 10
Kishengarh	10 10	10 4	15 12	17 4	6 —	5 8	7 8	7 —	18 12	18 4	15 8	15 8
Bundi	9 8	9 12	15 12	19 —	8 8	8 —	10 8	...	24 12	20 —	...	...
Kotah	10 4	9 —	12 4	12 —	5 13	5 10	6 9	6 8	10 12	15 12	9 2	9 —
Jhalawar	10 —	10 4	12 4	12 —	5 13	5 10	6 9	6 8	10 12	15 12	9 2	9 —
Tonk	9 11	9 6	10 15	10 —	6 8	6 —	9 12	8 9	18 8	18 1	13 9	12 4
Jaipur	7 9	7 14	16 11	15 11	4 —	4 —	6 —	5 —	19 12	21 4	17 6	18 —
Kerauli	9 4	9 4	17 8	16 4	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 —	21 —	18 8	17 8	15 12
Dholpur	9 6	8 12	21 9	20 —	10 5	10 5	11 9	11 9	22 8	22 8	21 14	21 14
Bhartpur	9 13d	9 7	20 3	18 11	6 3	5 15d	7 14	7 2d	23 5d	22 9	23 4d	22 5d
Alwar	11 1	10 13d	22 0	20 7	4 —	4 —	5 —	5 —	24 10	25 1	22 3	21 13
Deoli Cantonment	11 5d	10 14d	19 7d	18 14d	5 12	5 12	6 2	6 2	23 8	21 9d	20 14d	19 2d
Nasirabad Cantonment	10 8	10 2d	18 5	16 8	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 —	22 3	19 4	18 5	16 15
Balmer	10 8	9 8	...	...	6 —	5 —	7 8	7 —	19 —	18 —	13 8	13 8
Anadra	10 3d	10 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	...	...	10 4	10 4
Shahpura	11 6	11 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...
Western—												
Jodhpur	9 11	9 1	14 6	14 6	5 —	5 —	6 4	6 4	13 12	14 6	12 8	11 4
Jaisalmer	10 —	9 13d	...	...	6 —	6 6	8 3	8 —	10 —	10 —	13 —	12 —
Bikaner	7 6	7 —	14 2	14 —	3 12	3 12	5 1	5 4d	...	...	13 10	11 13d
Central India—												
Indore	7 12	8 4	11 8	10 8	7 8	7 8	8 8	8 8	20 —	19 4	14 6	15 4
Nimach Cantonment	10 4	10 4	...	...	5 8	5 8	7 8	7 8	19 —	19 —	15 8	14 —
Gwalior	7 15d	7 1d	13 13	12 12	4 8d	4 8d	6 6	5 13d	10 7d	15 6d	10 3d	15 6d
Panjab—												
Southern—												
Hissar	11 —	11 —	17 —	18 —	...	...	9 —	6 —	22 —	22 8	21 —	20 —
Ferozpur	11 4	10 12	14 12	14 12	...	...	6 12	6 12	16 8	15 —	16 8	15 12
Central—												
Lahore	11 8	11 —	14 —	16 —	...	...	11 —	7 15	16 8	16 —	15 12	14 4
Cujawala	11 12	11 —	16 —	16 10	...	...	8 4	9 14	13 4	15 —	9 —	13 —
Gujrat	11 —	11 —	15 —	15 —	...	...	7 8	8 —	14 —	13 —	15 —	13 —
Jhelum	12 —	12 —	17 —	17 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	12 —	15 —	14 —

represent the number of sars (of 50 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

MARUA OR RAOI (Eleusine coracana).		KANONI OR KAKUM, ITALIAN MILLET (Setaria italica).		GRAM, GHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA (Cicer arislinum).		MAIZE (Zea Mays).		ARWAR, OR THUR, CADJAN PEA (Cajanus indicus).		SALT.		Districts.
Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	
...	...	21 —	21 —	9 12	9 12	19 —	18 8	9 —	10 —	11 4	11 12	N.-W. Provinces—contd.
19 —	21 —	14 —	17 —	11 7 8	11 12	18 9	18 8	8 4	8 5	10 6	10 9	
...	12 —	11 15	19 —	19 —	8 14	8 14	11 —	11 —	Submontane, west—
...	...	11 9	11 9	9 11	9 11	16 12	16 12	8 8	8 —	10 1	10 9	Shahjahanpur.
...	...	11 8	11 —	9 8	10 —	18 8	19 —	7 —	8 8	11 —	11 —	Budaun.
...	9 10	10 2	...	...	7 14	7 14	11 —	11 —	Pilibhit.
...	10 12	10 6	18 11	17 9	7 11	7 11	11 4	11 4	Bareilly.
21 4	17 3	17 3	17 3	10 1	10 1	20 7	18 4	7 8	7 8	11 4	11 4	Moradabad.
17 —	16 8	...	...	9 5 1	8 12	18 2	17 —	8 11	7 —	10 —	10 —	Bijnor.
...	7 8	7 8	16 —	...	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	Muzaffarnagar.
15 —	16 —	...	...	8 4	8 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 12	8 8	Saharanpur.
...	6 —	6 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	Dehra-Dun.
...	Hills—
...	Naini Tal.
...	Almora.
...	Garhwál.
...	Oudh—
...	9 —	9 —	9 —	...	7 4	7 8	10 4	10 4	Southern—
15 —	15 —	15 —	...	9 12	10 —	16 —	14 8	11 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	Partabgarh.
17 —	17 —	19 —	19 —	11 —	11 —	17 —	17 —	8 —	8 —	10 8	11 —	Sultanpur.
...	14 —	...	14 —	9 —	9 8	19 8	20 —	7 8	7 8	11 —	11 —	Rae-Bareilly.
18 —	18 —	17 —	17 8	10 —	9 4	17 —	17 —	10 4	10 —	11 4	11 —	Unao.
...	...	20 —	20 —	10 —	9 8	20 —	20 —	10 8	10 8	11 —	11 —	Lucknow.
...	12 —	12 —	18 —	18 —	8 8	8 8	11 —	11 —	Hardoi.
...	Northern—
...	16 —	...	15 —	11 —	11 8	17 —	17 —	8 —	8 8	11 —	11 —	Fyzabad.
...	...	8 —	8 —	11 12	11 15	19 4	18 14	11 4	11 4	11 —	11 —	Barabanki.
21 —	21 —	10 8	11 —	11 8	11 —	19 —	19 —	10 12	10 8	10 —	10 —	Gonda.
21 —	24 —	17 —	19 —	15 —	12 8	16 8	10 8	7 —	8 —	11 —	11 —	Bahraich.
17 —	20 —	...	14 —	12 8	11 8	20 4	19 8	11 4	11 4	11 —	11 —	Sitapur.
...	Kheri.
...	15 8	14 15	23 14	21 —	9 13	...	13 —	13 —	Rajputana—
...	16 4	15 —	36 —	30 —	10 4	10 4	8 9	9 6	Eastern—
...	...	10 13	10 15	10 9	9 12	16 13	17 3	6 4	6 4	10 9	10 3	Partabgarh.
...	12 —	12 8	20 —	19 —	...	...	11 8	11 8	Banswara.
...	9 —	9 —	15 —	16 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	Meywar (Udaipur).
...	8 15	8 15	...	...	...	...	12 12	12 12	Hilly Tracts of Meywar.
...	...	8 8	8 8	9 14	10 —	17 13	16 2 1	...	...	12 8	12 8	Sirohi.
...	8 9 1	8 7	16 4	16 7	6 —	6 —	11 —	11 —	Eripura.
...	10 8	10 4	18 12	18 12	6 4	6 4	11 —	11 —	Ajmere.
...	13 8	14 4	...	21 —	...	...	12 12	12 12	Abu.
...	11 10	13 12	17 4	19 —	4 9	3 10	10 4	9 4	Kishengarh.
...	...	14 10	14 11	13 11	11 11	22 7	21 9 1	...	...	10 6	10 6	Bundi.
...	7 12	7 11	21 14	22 4	...	...	10 6	10 6	Kotah.
...	10 8 1	10 —	21 —	19 —	12 —	12 —	12 8	12 8	Jhallawar.
...	...	20 —	20 —	18 —	16 —	...	...	...	...	10 6	10 6	Tonk.
...	...	21 14	21 14	10 10	8 2	...	...	21 14	21 14	10 10	10 10	Jaipur.
...	...	13 8	15 3	9 5 1	9 3	...	...	11 4	...	11 10 1	11 10 1	Kerauli.
...	...	19 8	19 8	11 —	11 13 1	17 —	18 —	10 4	10 —	11 12	11 12	Dholpur.
...	...	8 —	8 —	11 9 1	11 11	21 10	10 2 1	15 14	15 —	12 8	12 8	Bharatpur.
...	10 2	9 14	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	Alwar.
...	10 8	10 —	...	...	6 4	6 4	13 —	13 —	Deoli Cantonment.
...	8 5	8 5	...	...	...	...	13 4	13 4	Nasirabad Cantonment.
...	8 6	...	18 4	18 3	6 4	6 4	12 —	12 —	Báimer.
...	19 8	18 —	17 —	17 —	...	...	11 8	12 6	Anádra.
...	Shahpura.
...	9 1	8 11	13 12	13 8	6 4	6 4	13 2	13 2	Western—
...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...	21 —	21 —	Jodhpur.
...	9 4	9 4	...	...	6 7 1	6 7 1	11 8	11 8	Jaisalmer.
...	Bikaner.
...	10 8	10 —	25 —	24 —	10 4	10 8	11 —	11 —	Central India—
...	12 8	10 12	...	...	6 4	6 —	12 4	12 4	Indore.
...	...	5 5	5 5	6 9 1	6 6	17 8 1	15 0 1	6 6	6 6	9 9	9 4 1	Nimach Cantonment.
...	Gwalior.
...	Panjab—
...	Southern—
...	14 —	13 —	20 —	20 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	Hissar.
...	...	13 8	13 12	11 4	10 12	17 8	17 12	6 12	6 12	12 8	12 8	Ferozpur.
...	Central—
...	Lahore.
...	...	17 —	17 —	11 6	10 8	16 8	16 4	7 2	7 —	12 13	12 11	Gujranwala.
...	...	12 —	12 —	10 2	10 10	11 8	15 8	7 —	9 8	13 8	13 8	Gujrat.
...	...	7 —	7 —	10 —	9 8	16 —	14 —	...	...	14 —	14 —	Jhelam.
...	12 —	10 —	16 —	15 —	...	...	14 —	14 —	...

* Not sold.

† Not produced.

‡ Not procurable.

§ Unhusked.

¶ Husked.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF DECEMBER 1897—continued. (The figures

DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		RICE.				JAWAR OR CHOLU (Sorghum vulgare).		BAJRA OR GUMBU (Pennisetia spicata).	
					Best sort.		Common.					
	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.
Panjab—continued.												
<i>South-eastern—</i>												
Gurgaon	11 4	10 12	18 —	17 6	...	...	8 —	7 8	20 —	19 —	20 —	18 —
Delhi	10 8	10 6	17 8	17 —	...	...	10 —	9 8	19 —	18 —	17 8	16 —
Rohtak	11 —	10 —	17 —	14 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	22 —	20 —	18 —	17 —
Karnal	12 —	11 —	18 —	17 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	22 —	23 —	16 —	17 —
<i>Submontane—</i>												
Ambala	11 14	12 —	16 —	16 —	...	...	10 —	8 8	25 —	25 —	18 8	18 —
Ludhiana	12 8	12 —	16 8	16 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	19 —	19 —	17 —	16 —
Jalandhar	12 —	12 —	14 —	15 —	...	...	8 —	7 —	16 —	16 —	10 —	10 —
Hoshiarpur	12 12	12 —	15 —	16 —	...	...	10 —	7 —	16 8	18 —	14 8	12 8
Gurdaspur	12 4	12 —	16 —	16 —	...	...	9 —	9 8	16 —	19 —	11 —	11 —
Amritsar	11 —	11 —	15 —	15 —	...	...	8 4	8 —	16 —	15 —	15 —	14 —
Sialkot	12 4	11 —	15 —	14 12	...	...	10 —	9 8	17 —	14 —	15 —	14 —
<i>Hills—</i>												
Simla	9 8	9 8	13 —	14 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	12 —	12 12	12 —	13 4
Kangra	13 —	13 —	18 —	18 —	...	...	12 —	11 8	†	†	†	†
<i>Northern—</i>												
Kawalpindi	10 12	10 6	15 12	15 12	...	...	7 4	7 4	14 12	13 12	14 12	13 12
Hazara	11 4	11 10	17 8	18 —	...	...	8 —	7 10	†	†	11 —	†
Peshawar	10 —	11 —	17 —	17 —	...	...	7 9	7 9	14 —	14 —	12 —	12 —
Kohat	11 10	12 8	18 9	19 8	...	...	8 —	8 2	†	†	15 12	15 2
Bannu	14 9	13 2	24 6	20 15	...	...	8 15	9 3	17 4	17 4	20 —	16 14
<i>Western—</i>												
Shahpur	12 —	12 —	15 —	15 —	...	...	6 —	5 —	16 —	†	16 —	14 8
Jhang	11 —	11 —	17 —	17 —	...	...	9 —	10 —	20 —	20 —	15 4	15 8
Multan	10 —	9 12	15 —	14 —	...	...	10 8	10 4	15 —	15 —	13 8	13 8
Montgomery	11 6	11 5	13 8	13 —	...	...	9 8	9 8	17 —	15 —	15 8	14 8
Dera Ismael Khan	12 8	12 3	15 —	15 —	...	...	6 —	6 4	22 8	25 —	16 —	16 4
Muzaffargarh	10 12	10 12	14 —	13 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	14 —	13 —	14 —	14 —
Dera Ghazi Khan	10 5	10 5	14 6	14 6	...	...	10 —	7 13	10 4	15 15	16 4	15 15
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karachi	9 —	8 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	15 —	12 —	13 —	11 8
Hyderabad	9 —	8 8	...	...	6 4	6 8	8 —	8 8	13 —	14 —	15 —	14 —
Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)	10 —	10 —	...	...	16 —	16 —	18 —	18 —	...	...	16 —	16 —
Smakpur	10 —	10 —	...	...	8 —	7 8	9 —	9 —	17 —	16 —	16 —	14 —
Upper Sind Frontier	10 —	9 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	21 —	15 —	18 —	14 8
Quetta	9 8	9 —	13 —	12 —	4 —	4 —	7 —	7 —	12 —	11 8	8 —	8 —
Bombay—												
<i>Konkan—</i>												
Karwar	6 —	6 —	...	...	8 2	8 10	9 2	9 10	12 6	12 6	...	...
Ratnagiri	5 6	5 14	...	...	11 10	10 14	12 2	11 6	10 0	8 9	9 4	9 2
Ahmednagar	5 9	5 9	...	...	12 9	9 —	13 8	9 7	...	...	7 5	7 5
Bombay	6 8	6 8	...	...	5 12	5 12	9 2	9 2	11 —	11 —	11 15	11 15
Tanna	7 5	7 5	...	...	10 10	10 10	12 —	12 —	...	...	12 10	12 10
<i>Deccan—</i>												
Dharwar	9 3	8 12	...	...	9 9	8 10	10 1	9 1	19 13	16 15	13 1	13 1
Belgaum	7 10	8 2	...	...	14 14	11 13	13 2	12 1	15 9	13 8	15 10	13 10
Satara	7 4	7 1	...	...	6 10	6 4	7 10	7 4	10 4	9 11	10 1	9 11
Sholapur	5 2	5 9	...	...	7 3	6 11	8 5	7 13	9 13	9 6	11 10	11 10
Bijapur	8 —	8 —	...	...	5 9	5 9	9 —	8 9	16 3	14 6	15 —	14 9
Poona	7 —	7 —	...	...	8 8	8 8	9 10	9 10	11 12	11 12	11 8	11 8
<i>Khandesh—</i>												
Ahmednagar	5 13	6 3	...	...	5 8	5 8	6 —	6 —	11 —	11 —	11 11	11 11
Nasik	7 15	7 15	...	...	7 0	7 0	8 1	8 1	...	...	15 9	14 2
Dhule	7 14	7 14	...	...	6 1	6 1	8 8	8 8	19 —	17 4	14 11	12 14
<i>Gujarat—</i>												
Surat	6 —	5 9	...	...	6 —	5 13	6 13	6 8	11 9	7 14	11 9	10 8
Broach	11 —	9 8	...	...	8 —	6 0	10 —	10 —	13 —	10 —	13 —	12 —
Kaira	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	8 —	8 —	15 —	15 —	13 8	13 —
Baroda Cantonment	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	10 8	10 8
Ahmadabad	6 8	6 12	...	...	6 —	6 —	7 8	7 8	14 —	15 —	14 —	14 —
Godhra	8 —	8 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	11 —	11 —	...	...	13 8	12 8
Dasa Cantonment	10 8	11 —	...	...	6 —	5 8	8 —	8 —	17 —	16 —	12 8	13 —
<i>Kathiawar—</i>												
Rajkot	9 10	9 10	...	...	6 8	6 8	8 —	8 —	14 13	11 15	11 15	11 6
Central Provinces—												
<i>Western—</i>												
Nimar	9 8	8 8	...	...	5 7	5 7	10 9	10 9	22 9	20 2	...	...
Khandwa	8 4	8 4	...	...	8 —	7 4	9 —	9 —	19 —	17 —	13 —	13 —
Hoshangabad	9 —	9 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	9 3	7 4	10 3	13 8	...	...
Betul	9 10	11 1	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	...	...
Chindwara	10 14	9 8	...	...	10 —	10 —	13 5	...	18 —	10 —	...	...
Nagpur	10 —	9 0	...	...	8 12	8 12	12 0	12 8	16 10	12 10	...	...
Waruna	8 —	8 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	9 7	8 2	17 13	13 5	...	...

* Not sold.

† Not produced.

‡ Not procurable.

represent the number of sars (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

MARUA OR RAGI (<i>Eleusine coracana</i>).		KANGNI OR KAKUM, ITALIAN MILLET (<i>Setaria italica</i>).		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR KUNAGA (<i>Cicer arietinum</i>).		MAIZE (<i>Zea Mays</i>).		ARHAR, OR THUB, CADJAN PEA (<i>Cajanus indicus</i>).		SALT.		DISTRICTS.
Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	
†	†	†	†	12	11	15	15	11	11	11	11	Panjab—continued.
22	21	13	13	11	10	19	16	9	9	11	11	
8	8	10	10	12	10	15	16	10	10	11	11	South-eastern—
8	8	10	10	11	11	18	20	9	8	10	10	Gurgaon.
												Delhi.
												Rohtak.
												Karnal.
23	†	17	18	10	8	22	21	†	†	12	12	Submontane—
13	†	13	14	11	11	20	19	6	6	12	12	
14	14	12	12	11	11	19	19	6	8	12	8	Ambala.
†	†	12	12	11	8	19	18	8	8	13	13	Ludhiana.
†	†	12	12	10	8	18	18	8	8	12	12	Jalandhar.
†	†	14	14	11	10	16	17	†	†	12	12	Hoshiarpur.
†	†	†	†	11	10	16	16	†	†	12	12	Gurdaspur.
†	†	†	†	10	8	16	16	†	†	13	12	Amritsar.
†	†	†	†	11	8	16	14	†	†	13	12	Sialkot.
13	13	8	8	9	4	15	15	6	8	8	8	Hills—
†	†	8	8	9	6	20	20	7	8	11	11	
†	†	†	†	10	10	20	20	†	†	†	†	Simla.
†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	Kangra.
†	†	11	12	10	8	15	14	†	†	13	8	Northern—
†	†	12	12	8	12	15	15	†	†	11	11	
†	†	14	14	9	6	17	17	†	†	13	13	Rawalpindi.
†	†	†	†	11	8	15	15	†	†	13	13	Hazara.
13	13	7	4	13	2	24	21	4	10	14	14	Peshawar.
†	†	†	†	12	5	24	21	4	10	20	20	Kohat.
†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	Bannu.
16	14	16	14	12	11	14	14	†	†	12	8	Western—
10	10	22	20	9	12	20	20	8	8	11	8	
†	†	12	11	10	8	15	15	†	†	12	8	Shahpur.
†	†	†	†	10	8	18	17	†	†	12	8	Jhang.
†	†	4	4	13	18	13	15	5	5	12	8	Multan.
†	†	†	†	9	8	†	†	†	†	15	15	Montgomery.
†	†	†	†	10	10	†	†	†	†	12	12	Dera Ismael Khan.
†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	11	4	Muzaffargarh.
†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	Dera Ghazi Khan.
†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	Sind and Baluchistan—
†	†	†	†	10	9	†	†	6	6	14	14	
†	†	†	†	9	4	†	†	6	6	12	12	Karachi.
†	†	†	†	6	6	†	†	†	†	12	12	Hyderabad.
†	†	†	†	11	8	†	†	†	†	12	12	Thar and Parkar (Umarkot).
†	†	†	†	10	9	†	†	7	7	12	12	Shikarpur.
†	†	6	6	8	7	12	12	5	5	11	11	Upper Sind Frontier.
†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	6	6	10	9	Quetta.
14	14	†	†	7	3	6	12	†	†	10	10	Bombay—
10	12	†	†	7	9	6	8	†	†	10	10	
11	10	†	†	6	13	6	13	5	4	11	11	Konkan—
†	†	†	†	8	2	7	8	5	4	10	10	Karwar.
†	†	†	†	3	7	8	1	6	6	11	9	Ratnagiri.
†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	6	6	12	4	Alibag.
†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	7	5	12	4	Bombay.
†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	Tanna.
24	22	†	†	7	12	7	12	6	15	11	4	Deccan—
†	†	†	†	6	8	8	8	7	3	10	12	
†	†	†	†	7	4	7	4	8	5	11	12	Dharwar.
†	†	†	†	6	5	6	5	6	5	11	2	Belgaum.
†	†	†	†	7	2	7	2	6	9	9	9	Satara.
12	12	†	†	7	8	7	8	6	11	10	9	Sholapur.
†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	6	8	10	12	Bijapur.
†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	10	3	Poona.
18	13	†	†	7	10	7	10	6	5	11	11	Khandesh—
†	†	†	†	7	2	7	2	6	7	12	1	
†	†	†	†	8	4	7	—	5	9	10	9	Ahmadnagar.
†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	Nasik.
†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	Dhulia.
15	15	†	†	6	8	6	1	6	8	12	—	Gujarat—
†	†	†	†	10	—	6	8	7	—	10	3	
†	†	†	†	8	—	8	—	8	8	13	—	Surat.
†	†	†	†	7	—	6	8	8	8	12	8	Broach.
†	†	†	†	9	—	9	—	6	8	11	8	Kaira.
19	19	†	†	10	—	9	8	7	—	13	8	Baroda Cantonment.
†	†	†	†	9	8	9	4	8	—	12	—	Ahmadabad.
†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	7	8	12	—	Godhra.
†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	Visa Cantonment.
†	†	†	†	8	14	8	14	5	8	75	—	Kathiawar—
†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	
†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	Rajkot.
†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	Central Provinces—
†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	
†	†	†	†	7	8	7	8	6	—	10	14	Western—
†	†	†	†	11	1	10	—	5	7	9	—	Nimar.
†	†	†	†	9	—	9	—	6	—	10	—	Khandwa.
†	†	†	†	9	8	9	8	5	9	9	2	Hoshangabad.
†	†	†	†	9	6	8	2	7	8	9	—	Betul.
†	†	†	†	7	4	7	4	7	10	10	4	Chhindwara.
†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	10	11	Nagpur.
†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	Wardha.

• Not sold.

† Not produced.

‡ Not procurable.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF DECEMBER 1897—concluded. (The figures

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE												
DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		RICE.				JAWAR OR CHOLU (Sorghum vulgare).		BAJRA OR CUMBU (Penicillaria spicata).	
					Best sort.		Common.					
	Half-month of report.	Pre-vious half-month.	Half-month of report.	Pre-vious half-month.	Half-month of report.	Pre-vious half-month.	Half-month of report.	Pre-vious half-month.	Half-month of report.	Pre-vious half-month.	Half-month of report.	Pre-vious half-month.
Central Provinces—contd.												
Central—												
Narsinghpur	9 2	8 5	...	...	7 2	...	8 —	8 5	21 5	17 7	...	...
Saugor	9 2	9 2	...	...	8 5	8 5	9 5	9 3	20 —	20 —	...	...
Damoh	8 14	8 —	...	...	8 —	8 7	8 14	8 14	...	16 —	...	...
Jubbulpore	10 4	10 —	...	...	9 8	9 8	14 —	13 4	20 —	19 8	...	...
Mandla	9 —	9 —	...	...	10 —	9 —	14 —	13 —	...	...	...	...
Seoni	11 8	11 13	...	...	6 —	6 8	11 13	10 —	...	21 —	...	...
Balaghat	7 4	7 4	...	...	10 —	7 4	13 —	11 4	...	...	...	...
Bhandara	10 —	8 12	...	...	...	...	13 4	12 8	...	...	...	...
Chanda	8 13	8 13	...	...	...	...	14 15	11 3	16 4	12 11	...	...
Eastern—												
Bilaspur	9 2	8 —	...	...	12 13	12 13	16 —	16 —	...	...	...	...
Raipur	9 8	9 —	...	...	7 8	7 4	12 8	11 4	...	...	...	...
Sambalpur	8 4	7 4	...	...	9 —	9 —	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Buldana	7 —	7 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	6 —	6 —	18 —	13 8	14 8	13 —
Basim	7 12	7 12	...	...	6 —	6 4	9 —	8 12	10 8	13 12	...	12 4
Akola	8 —	7 10	...	...	4 12	4 13	6 —	6 6	19 13	18 2	...	...
Ellichpur	7 8	7 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	14 —	12 —	10 —	10 —
Amraoti	6 8	6 8	...	...	5 8	5 —	8 —	7 —	13 —	11 —	11 —	10 —
Wun	6 8	6 8	...	...	6 —	7 —	7 —	8 —	10 —	16 —	8 —	8 —
Nizam's Territories—												
Secunderabad	5 9	5 9	•	•	5 5	5 —	6 3	5 15	9 9	9 9	10 8	10 8
Holaram	5 4	5 4	•	•	5 4	5 1	7 4	6 14	11 1	10 2	•	•
Chadarghat	6 6	5 10	•	•	5 4	5 12	8 8	8 8	11 —	11 —	13 —	13 —
Madras—												
Malabar coast—							8 11	8 11	...	...	...	...
Malabar . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 11	10 11	...	...	...	...
S. Canara . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South, Central—							8 10	9 2	13 14	14 13	15 14	15 14
Coimbatore . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Nilgiris . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 14	9 6	13 3	13 11	16 6	16 6
Salem . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central—							7 10	7 10	13 6	12 6	...	...
Bellary . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 2	8 2	13 14	15 8	...	...
Anantapur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 5	8 5	13 0	12 3	14 14	14 14
Cuddapah . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 3	7 8	12 5	11 10	...	...
Karnul . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, north—							9 —	8 13	...	...	...	...
Ganjam . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 13	6 13	...	...	17 13	16 14
Vizagapatam . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	13 14	13 14	...	...
Godavari . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, central—							8 5	8 13	•	•	•	•
Kistna . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 10	11 5	10 5	10 13	11 5
Nellore . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, south—							8 14	8 11	12 3	11 8	...	...
Madras . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 5	8 5	...	...	...	...
Chingleput . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 6	10 14	10 14	...	...
N. Arcot . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 10	9 10	...	...	15 6	17 11
S. Arcot . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 10	9 10	...	...	16 —	18 8
Tanjore . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	13 —	12 11	15 3	15 3
Trichinopoly . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern—							9 2	9 6	•	•	•	•
Tinnevely . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 —	16 3	13 13	16 3	14 11
Madura . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore—												
Mysore	6 9	5 7	...	...	7 2	7 8	8 8	8 4	16 10	16 8	20 —	20 —
Bangalore	6 8	6 —	6 —	5 13	6 12	6 13	7 1	7 1	15 12	15 12	...	...
Kolar	4 4	4 4	4 4	4 8	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	...	...	18 —	18 —
Tumkur	6 8	5 12	6 8	5 8	7 4	7 —	7 12	8 —	17 —	15 —	...	...
Hassan . . . . .	...	4 12	6 14	5 8	8 —	8 8	9 —	9 8	...	...	...	...
Kudur	6 —	5 —	7 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	11 —	11 —	16 —	16 —	...	...
Shimoga	7 6	6 5	7 6	6 13	7 6	7 14	11 9	11 9	20 12	19 15	...	...
Chitaldrug	6 —	6 —	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	20 —	20 —	16 —	16 —
Coorg—												
Coorg	5 8	5 8	4 8	4 8	8 8	8 —	10 8	11 8	...	...	...	...
Aden	5 4	5 10	...	...	5 10	4 10	5 14	5 4	9 5	8 15	9 4	7 11

• Not sold.

represent the number of sars (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

MARUA OR RAGI (<i>Eleusine coracana</i>).		KANGNI OR KAKUM, ITALIAN MILLET (<i>Setaria italica</i>).		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA (<i>Cicer ariselinum</i>).		MAIZE (<i>Zea Mays</i>).		ARHAR, OR THUR, CADJAN PEA (<i>Cajanus indicus</i>).		SALT.		Districts.
Half-month of report.	Pre-vious half-month.	Half-month of report.	Pre-vious half-month.	Half-month of report.	Pre-vious half-month.	Half-month of report.	Pre-vious half-month.	Half-month of report.	Pre-vious half-month.	Half-month of report.	Pre-vious half-month.	
...	...	...	...	9 10	8 5	...	...	9 10	7 2	9 12	9 12	Central Provinces— <i>contd.</i>
...	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	...	...	8 —	6 6	10 11	10 11	
...	...	...	...	11 7	11 7	...	...	6 6	6 6	9 2	9 2	Central—
...	...	...	...	11 —	10 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	10 —	9 12	Narsinghpur.
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	8 —	7 4	9 8	9 8	Saugor.
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	9 —	9 —	Damoh.
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	5 8	6 4	8 —	8 —	Jubbulpore.
...	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	...	...	6 4	6 8	9 —	9 —	Mandla.
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 10	...	...	7 11	8 7	9 —	9 —	Seoni.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Balaghat.
...	...	...	...	9 2	8 —	...	...	6 6	6 6	8 —	8 —	Bhandara.
...	...	...	...	7 8	8 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	Chanda.
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	9 4	9 4	Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bilaspur.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Raipur.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sambalpur.
...	...	...	...	7 4	7 4	...	...	5 12	6 2	10 —	9 8	Berar—
...	...	...	...	8 12	8 4	...	...	7 —	6 12	9 —	9 —	
...	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	...	...	6 —	6 14	11 12	11 8	Buldana.
...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	12 —	12 —	10 —	10 —	Hasim.
...	...	...	...	6 8	8 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	10 8	10 8	Akola.
...	...	...	...	6 8	6 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 8	9 8	Ellichpur.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Amraoti.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Wus.
11 8	11 8	...	...	7 6	6 15	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 7	8 7	Nizam's Territories—
...	...	...	...	8 2	7 4	...	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	
...	...	...	...	7 12	8 12	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 4	Secunderabad.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bolaram.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Chadarghat.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Madras—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 3	11 3	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 14	11 14	Malabar Coast—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Malabar.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	S. Canara.
16 6	16 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 5	10 11	South, central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 11	9 11	
15 6	17 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 14	10 14	Coimbatore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nilgiris.
17 6	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 13 & 12	10 13 & 12	Salem.
15 8	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	Central—
15 13	14 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 3	12 3	
15 8	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 3	10 2 & 12	Bellary.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Anantapur.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cuddapah.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Karnul.
16 —	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 13	11 —	East Coast, north—
13 2	12 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	
15 —	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	Ganjam.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Vizagapatam.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Godavari.
15 14	13 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	East Coast, central—
12 —	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 13	12 13	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kistna.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nellore.
15 6	14 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	East Coast, south—
13 11	13 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	
10 5	17 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	Madras.
14 5	15 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	Chingleput.
16 10	19 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 14	12 14	N. Arcot.
16 6	15 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 10	11 10	S. Arcot.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tanjore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Trichinopoly.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Southern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 13	13 13	
17 2	14 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 11	12 11	Tinnevely.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Madura.
17 —	17 —	...	...	6 9	6 4	...	...	10 8	10 —	10 —	10 —	Mysore—
17 13	16 8	...	...	6 4	6 4	...	...	7 1	10 15	9 15	10 8	
18 —	18 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	10 —	10 —	Mysore.
20 —	20 —	...	...	6 12	6 12	...	...	11 8	11 —	10 8	10 4	Bangalore.
21 13	27 —	...	...	10 8	6 8	...	...	11 —	12 —	9 8	8 8	Kolar.
20 —	20 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	...	...	7 —	10 —	9 —	9 —	Tumkur.
24 4	23 14	...	...	7 6	7 6	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	Hassan.
24 —	24 —	8 —	8 —	7 —	7 —	...	...	10 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	Kadur.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shimoga.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Chitaldrug.
20 —	19 —	...	...	10 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 —	Coorg—
...	...	...	...	4 10	4 10	...	...	5 10	5 4	32 —	32 —	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Coorg.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Aden.

* Not sold.

J. E. O'CONOR,

Director-General of Statistics.

J. F. FINLAY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE:
(FAMINE.)

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity.

NOTE.—The figures are compiled from the Local Gazettes, and give the District details of the Provincial totals published weekly in the Crop and Weather Summary in the *Gazette of India*.
Non-labouring children and other dependants of relief workers are classed as on relief works when distinguished in the local returns from persons gratuitously relieved in poor-houses or at their homes.

No.	Name of Province and District.	FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 1ST JANUARY, 1898.			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 8TH JANUARY, 1898.			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 15TH JANUARY, 1898.			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 22ND JANUARY, 1898.		
		Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	TOTAL.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	TOTAL.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	TOTAL.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	TOTAL.
1	<i>Madras.</i>												
	Nellore	1,878	9	1,887	2,299	15	2,314	3,161	31	3,192	1,860	9	1,869
	TOTAL MADRAS	1,878	9	1,887	2,299	15	2,314	3,161	31	3,192	1,860	9	1,869
	<i>Bombay.</i>												
1	Bijapur	965	...	965	981	...	981	982	...	982	944	...	944
2	Sholapur	9,667	1,907	11,594	9,457	1,928	11,385	9,630	1,883	11,513	9,076	1,954	11,030
3	Poona	5,749	3,199	8,948	6,105	237	6,342	...	61	61	...	...	...
4	Belgaum	798	...	798	708	...	708	217	...	217	133	...	133
	TOTAL BOMBAY	17,199	5,106	22,305	17,251	2,165	19,416	10,829	1,944	12,773	10,753	1,954	12,707
	<i>Central Provinces.</i>												
1	Saugor . . . . .	...	330	330	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Damoh . . . . .	...	335	335	...	252	252	...	251	251	...	230	230
3	Jabalpur . . . . .	...	726	726	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Mandla . . . . .	...	154	154	...	150	150	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Seoni . . . . .	...	53	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Narsinghpur . . . . .	...	44	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Hoshangabad . . . . .	...	333	333	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Betul . . . . .	...	72	72	...	74	74	...	70	70	...	...	...
9	Chindwara . . . . .	...	137	137	...	1,233	1,233	...	82	82	...	...	...
10	Bhandara . . . . .	...	1,230	1,230	...	273	273	...	260	260	...	238	238
11	Balaghat	1,225	553	1,778	...	210	210	...	...	...	...	107	107
12	Raipur . . . . .	...	2,187	2,187	...	428	428	...	324	324	...	250	250
13	Bilaspur	37	4,526	4,563	28	3,376	3,404	...	623	623	...	350	350
14	Wardha . . . . .	...	...	...	...	12	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL CENTRAL PROV. INCES	1,262	10,680	11,942	28	6,008	6,036	...	1,610	1,610	...	1,235	1,235
	GRAND TOTAL FOR ALL PROVINCES	20,339	15,795	36,134	19,578	8,188	27,766	13,990	3,585	17,575	12,613	3,198	15,811

* There were also 13,060 persons employed on railway works.
† Figures incomplete.

The dates at the head of the table are the dates of the *Gazette of India* in which the Provincial totals were published. The figures, however, actually show the numbers on relief on each preceding Saturday. All previous returns should be read subject to a similar correction.

Dated 28th January, 1898.

DENZIL IBBETSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, January 15th, 1898.

During the week under review the barometer has been almost uninterruptedly high over Northern and Central India and low in the South. Pressure has, however, been unsteady and has changed considerably from day to day, but on most days of the week there has been an excess of pressure over Northern India and a deficiency in the South so that the pressure differences have been larger than usual. Within the area of deficient pressure in the South the weather has been slightly unsettled and on different days showers have been received over Ceylon and the extreme south of the Peninsula. In addition light rain fell over Lower Burma on the 9th and Upper Burma on the 10th, but except for this rainfall in Burma and the extreme South the weather was rainless throughout India. One of the most marked features in the weather of the week has been the large temperature variations reported. Throughout the whole week the mean temperature has been in considerable to large defect of the normal over the central parts of India, the Gangetic Plain and Bengal, while over North-West India and the South of the Peninsula throughout the week and in Burma during most of the week the heat has been more or less excessive. The following variations of the mean temperature from the normal on January 10th explain the distribution of temperature relatively to the normal average:—Quetta $+13^{\circ}\frac{1}{2}$; Jubbulpore, Chanda and Cuttack $-7^{\circ}\frac{1}{2}$; Thayetmyo $+10^{\circ}\cdot 0$ and Trichinopoly $+2^{\circ}\cdot 9$.

Daily Summary.—*Sunday, January 9th.*—The barometer had risen almost everywhere. The rise had been brisk to very rapid over Northern India. Pressure was high in the north-west and centre and low in the extreme south and was above the normal average everywhere. The winds were between north-west and north-east around the Bay and easterly over the centre and west of the Peninsula while elsewhere the directions were more or less variable and calms were numerous. The mean temperature was generally higher than usual over North-Western India, over Burma and over the south of the Peninsula and lower than usual elsewhere. Showers of rain had been received over parts of Lower Burma and at Trincomalee.

Monday, January 10th.—The barometer had fallen slightly in the extreme south and extreme north-west, but elsewhere the increase of pressure had continued. The increase had been greatest over Assam and Upper Burma and the barometer read as high in that locality as over North-Western and Central India. Pressure remained lowest in the extreme south and the pressure differences over India were very large. The winds were more northerly in Bengal and the Central Provinces than on the preceding day, but otherwise the directions were little changed. The distribution of the mean temperature relatively to the normal was unchanged. Showers were reported from Upper Burma, but elsewhere the weather had been rainless.

Tuesday, January 11th.—The barometer had fallen in nearly all parts of the country. The change had been brisk over Lower Burma, Bengal and part of the North-Western Provinces and over the extreme south of the Peninsula. The general conditions of pressure were unchanged and the pressure differences were unusually large. The winds had shifted to east over the Central Provinces, but in other parts of the country the directions were generally similar to those reported on the 10th. The excess of heat was more marked over the south of the Peninsula and less marked over Burma than on the preceding day, but in other respects the temperature conditions were unaltered. Light showers were reported from Trincomalee, Wellington and Thayetmyo.

Wednesday, January 12th.—The barometer had continued to fall, the decrease having been brisk over Central and North-Western India. The

pressure difference between Northern and Southern India had hence decreased, but the general pressure conditions were unchanged. Variable winds and calms were reported from the north-west and centre and northerly to easterly winds in most other places. Temperature had fallen over Burma and the excess recently noticed there had disappeared, but otherwise the temperature conditions were little changed. Trincomalee and Tinnevelley reported showers, but elsewhere the weather had been rainless.

Thursday, January 13th.—Pressure had decreased almost everywhere. The fall had been generally slight. Pressure was high and fairly uniform over Northern and Central India and low over the south-east of the Arabian Sea and the south of the Bay. The pressure differences were considerable over the Bay and the Peninsula and were large over the Bombay Coast districts. The winds varied between north-west and north-east around the coasts of the Bay, while easterly to northerly winds prevailed over the centre and west of the Peninsula and variable winds and calms elsewhere. The mean temperature was excessive over North-West India and over the west and south of the Peninsula and was below the normal elsewhere. The weather had been rainless over India.

Friday, January 14th.—The pressure changes had been generally slight, but along the foot of the Himalayas there had been a brisk fall. A shallow low pressure area had appeared over the north of the North-West Provinces and North Bihar, but with this exception the pressure conditions were little changed. A westerly wind had appeared down the Gangetic Plain, but elsewhere the wind directions were generally unaltered. The temperature conditions relatively to the normal were unaltered. Light rain had been received over Ceylon and the extreme south of the Peninsula.

Saturday, January 15th.—The pressure changes had been slight and unimportant, and there had been no important change in the general distribution. The winds were westerly down the Gangetic Plain and northerly to easterly in most other places with calms over the central parts of the country and North-West India. The general temperature conditions were the same as on the preceding day. Light showers had again fallen over the extreme south, but elsewhere the weather remained rainless.

Temperature.—The temperature conditions of the week have been marked by very large variations from the normal. At the commencement of the week the heat was excessive over North-West India, over the south of the Peninsula and over Burma and in defect all over the central parts of the country. These conditions lasted until the 12th, when a sudden fall occurred over Burma and the area of deficient temperature extended eastward and included Burma and Assam. This distribution lasted till the close of the week.

The following table gives temperature data for the week :—

PROVINCE.	JANUARY 1898.							Mean variation of week.
	9th.	10th.	11th.	12th.	13th.	14th.	15th.	
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burma	+4.5	+3.5	+2.2	—0.3	—1.2	—1.4	—1.1	+0.9
Bengal and Assam . . .	—4.3	—3.8	—2.1	—1.9	—2.6	—2.8	—2.3	—2.8
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	—3.6	—2.6	—1.4	—0.8	—0.4	+0.8	+2.5	—0.8
Punjab	—0.8	+0.4	+0.2	+1.0	+0.8	+2.6	+3.7	+1.1
Bombay	—1.1	—0.5	—0.2	+0.2	+0.3	+1.3	+1.9	+0.3
Central Provinces and Berar	—4.7	—5.5	—5.3	—5.1	—4.2	—2.0	—1.0	—4.0
Central India and Gujarat	—1.8	—0.8	+0.1	—0.8	—0.4	+1.6	+1.1	—0.1
Sind and Rajputana	+1.8	+2.4	+2.3	+2.2	+3.2	+3.3	+3.1	+2.6
Madras	+0.2	—0.3	+0.4	+0.4	+1.8	+1.8	+0.3	+0.7
Mean for whole of India	—1.1	—0.8	—0.4	—0.6	—0.3	+0.6	+0.9	—0.2

The mean temperature of the whole country was about normal for the week. It was slightly below the normal from the 9th to the 13th and slightly above the normal on the 14th and 15th. The variations for the whole country were thus very small, but the provincial departures from the normal were much larger. Thus there was a deficiency of $4^{\circ}0$ in the Central Provinces, and of $2^{\circ}8$ in Bengal, an excess of $2^{\circ}6$ in Sind and Rajputana and of $1^{\circ}1$ in the Punjab.

Rain.—The preceding portions of the summary have shown that the weather over India has continued practically rainless. Last week six divisions reported some light rain and this week the number is seven. These seven divisions are deltaic, Central and Upper Burma, Malabar, South-Central and South Madras and the south of the East Coast. In the case of Upper Burma and of South-Central Madras, the average actual rainfall for the week has been less than $0\cdot10$ ", while the average amounts in the remaining five divisions are as follows:—Deltaic Burma $0\cdot19$ "; Central Burma $0\cdot15$ "; Malabar $0\cdot44$ "; the East Coast (south) $0\cdot11$ " and South Madras $0\cdot71$ ". In all the seven divisions in which rain was received, the actual average amount slightly exceeded the normal average amount, the excess being as much as half an inch in the extreme south of the Peninsula.

The three concluding columns of the table show that for the two weeks, January 2nd to January 15th, the weather has been very dry over the greater part of the country, though in the few divisions which have received rain, the small normal fall has in a few cases been exceeded.

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING JANUARY 15TH, 1898.			RAINFALL DATA FROM JANUARY 2ND TO JANUARY 15TH, 1898.		
		Average actual rainfall of Division.	Average normal rainfall of Division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, Jan. 2nd to Jan. 15th.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a per- centage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
BURMA.	1. Tenasserim . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2. Lower Burma Deltaic . . .	0'19	0'02	+0'17	0'19	0'06	+ 217
	3. Central do. . .	0'15	0	+0'15	0'15	0'01	+ 1,400
	4. Upper do. . .	0'08	0'01	+0'07	0'08	0'01	+ 700
	5. Arakan . . .	0	0	0	0	0'02	— 100
BENGAL AND ASSAM	6. Eastern Bengal . . .	0	0'10	—0'10	0	0'23	— 100
	7. Assam Surma . . .	0	0'14	—0'14	0	0'28	— 100
	8. Do. Hills . . .	0	0'23	—0'23	0	0'35	— 100
	9. Do. Brahmaputra . . .	0	0'19	—0'19	0'07	0'34	— 79
	10. Deltaic Bengal . . .	0	0'09	—0'09	0	0'21	— 100
	11. Central do. . .	0	0'11	—0'11	0	0'17	— 100
	12. North do. . .	0	0'09	—0'09	0	0'11	— 100
	13. Bengal Hills . . .	0	0'10	—0'10	0	0'15	— 100
	14. Orissa . . .	0	0'06	—0'06	0	0'09	— 100
	15. Chota Nagpur . . .	0	0'15	—0'15	0	0'24	— 100
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDEH.	16. South Bihar . . .	0	0'16	—0'16	0	0'21	— 100
	17. North do. . .	0	0'13	—0'13	0	0'19	— 100
	18. North-Western Provin- ces East . . .	0	0'22	—0'22	0	0'26	— 100
	19. South Oudh . . .	0	0'21	—0'21	0	0'27	— 100
	20. North do. . .	0	0'17	—0'17	0	0'20	— 100
	21. North-Western Provin- ces Central . . .	0	0'18	—0'18	0	0'26	— 100
	22. North-Western Provin- ces West . . .	0	0'10	—0'10	0	0'17	— 100
	23. North-Western Provin- ces East Submon- tane . . .	0	0'15	—0'15	0	0'21	— 100
	24. North-Western Provin- ces West Submon- tane . . .	0	0'24	—0'24	0'01	0'39	— 97
	25. North-Western Provin- ces Hills . . .	0	0'41	—0'41	0	0'73	— 100
PUNJAB	26. South-East Punjab . . .	0	0'21	—0'21	0	0'20	— 100
	27. South do. . .	0	0'24	—0'24	0	0'31	— 100
	28. Central do. . .	0	0'34	—0'34	0	0'49	— 100
	29. Punjab Submontane . . .	0	0'39	—0'39	0'03	0'56	— 95
	30. Do. Hills . . .	0	0'59	—0'59	0'10	0'94	— 89
BOMBAY AND MALA- BAR COAST DIS- TRICTS (MADRAS)	31. North Punjab . . .	0	0'36	—0'36	0'19	0'60	— 68
	32. West do. . .	0	0'08	—0'08	0	0'13	— 100
	33. Malabar . . .	0'44	0'10	+0'34	0'44	0'19	+ 132
	34. Madras South-Central . . .	0'05	0'03	+0'02	0'05	0'15	— 67
	35. Coorg . . .	0	0'06	—0'06	0	0'15	— 100
CENTRAL PROV- INCES AND BERAR	36. Mysore . . .	0	0'01	—0'01	0'03	0'04	— 4
	37. Konkan . . .	0	0'01	—0'01	0	0'08	— 100
	38. Bombay Deccan . . .	0	0	0	0	0'05	— 100
	39. Hyderabad North . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
	40. Khandesh . . .	0	0	0	0	0'06	— 100
BOMBAY (NORTH)	41. Berar . . .	0	0'01	—0'01	0	0'15	— 100
	42. Central Provinces West . . .	0	0'02	—0'02	0	0'09	— 100
	43. Central Provinces Cen- tral . . .	0	0'10	—0'10	0	0'17	— 100
	44. Central Provinces East . . .	0	0'08	—0'08	0	0'14	— 100
	45. Gujarat . . .	0	0'01	—0'01	0	0'01	— 100
RAJPUTANA AND CENTRAL INDIA.	46. Kathiawar . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0
	47. Sind . . .	0	0'13	—0'13	0	0'14	— 100
	48. Baluchistan Hills . . .	0	0'45	—0'45	0	0'73	— 100
	49. Central India East . . .	0	0'12	—0'12	0	0'15	— 100
	50. Rajputana East, Cen- tral India West . . .	0	0'07	—0'07	0	0'08	— 100
MADRAS	51. West Rajputana . . .	0	0'12	—0'12	0	0'13	— 100
	52. East Coast North . . .	0	0'03	—0'03	0	0'06	— 100
	52-A. Do. do. (a) . . .	0	0'01	—0'01	0	0'07	— 100
	53. Hyderabad South . . .	0	0'03	—0'03	0	0'06	— 100
	54. Madras Central . . .	0	0	0	0	0'01	— 100
	55. East Coast Central . . .	0	0'01	—0'01	0	0'09	— 100
	56. Do. South . . .	0'11	0'07	+0'04	0'11	0'30	— 61
	57. Madras South . . .	0'71	0'15	+0'56	0'71	0'35	+ 100

W. L. DALLAS,
Asst. Meteorological Reporter
to the Government of India.

SIMLA, the 20th January, 1898.

DENZIL IBBETSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 22nd January.*—There was no rain during the week, except light showers in parts of Madura and Tinnevely. The water-supply for irrigation is generally insufficient in rainfed areas, except in Malabar and in parts of the Northern Circars and the Deccan. More rain is required everywhere. Agricultural operations continue but are retarded by the want of rain. Crops in rainfed areas, except in the extreme north and in parts of the Deccan, are suffering for want of rain. The harvest is in progress; the outturn of crops in the north is middling or slightly better; elsewhere it is middling or worse. Pasture is generally sufficient, but is failing in parts of the Deccan and the Carnatic; fodder is generally available. The condition of cattle is normal. Prices are very high; they are slightly easier in the Circars and the Deccan; steady on the West Coast; and have risen slightly elsewhere. Most staple grains are dearer than or are touching scarcity rates in Ganjam, Godavari, Kistna, Kurnool, Anantapur, Cuddapah, Nellore, North Arcot and Salem. There is no improvement in prospects. The numbers on relief were—Nellore—test workers—men 1,617, women 2,979, children 1,886, total 6,482. Fed in kitchens—dependants—men 4, children 231. Others—men 10, women 13, total 258. Grand total on relief 6,740. The figures are incomplete.

Bombay.—*For week ending 24th January.*—Slight rain fell in parts of Sind. The standing crops have been damaged by blight, excessive cold, drought, or locusts in parts of eleven districts. Cotton is diseased in parts of Bijapur. The harvesting of early crops continues in four, and of late crops in two, districts. Preparations for the next season are progressing in six districts. Fodder is sufficient. Agricultural stock is healthy. Prices have risen in Bijapur; fallen in eleven other districts; and are stationary elsewhere. Prices in affected districts were—Bijapur 16½, and Sholapur 11½ seers per rupee. The average number on relief works, including dependants, was—Bijapur 890, Sholapur 9,128, total 10,018; of whom 9,369 are relief workers and 649 dependants. Of relief workers—3,207 are men, 4,252 women, and 1,910 children. Of dependants—24 are men, 57 women, and 563 children. On gratuitous relief—Sholapur 2,122, of whom 695 are men, 1,026 women, and 401 children.

Bengal.—*For week ending 24th January.*—No rain fell during the week. The reports of the spring crops continue generally favourable, but rain is now required in parts of Bihar and Chota Nagpur, and also in Nadia. The poppy crop is flourishing except the late-sown plants in Monghyr, which are stunted. The harvesting of winter rice is practically over, and threshing is now going on. The gathering of pulses, mustard and other early spring crops, and the pressing of sugarcane are in progress. The price of rice is the same as in the previous week. There is no want of fodder or water for cattle, except in the flooded tracts of Chittagong and at Kurigram in Rangpur.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 26th January.*—Slight rain fell during the week in Naini Tal and Garhwal, and cloudy weather is reported in some of the western districts. The irrigated crops are doing well but rain is urgently needed generally. Frost has done slight damage in places. The poppy crop is generally thriving, though caterpillars have made their appearance in Lucknow and Cawnpore. Locusts passed over the Fatehpur district without doing any harm. Markets are well supplied and prices are easier in many districts; in three districts they have an upward tendency.

Punjab.—*For week ending 24th January.*—Rain averaging from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch has fallen in Hissar, Amritsar, and Rawalpindi; slight falls are also reported from Umballa, Jullundur, Lahore, and Shahpur. Sugarcane is still being pressed in some districts. The irrigation of spring crops is going on. The condition and prospects of irrigated spring crops are generally reported good; but are average in Peshawar. The crops on dry land are suffering from want of rain which is urgently needed. The condition of crops has been improved by the recent rain in Jullundur. Locusts appeared in parts of Shahpur and Rawalpindi but did no damage. Cattle are said to be in poor condition in Sialkot and in parts of Dera Ismail Khan. Fodder is scarce in Sialkot and in parts of Amritsar and Dera Ismail Khan and is sufficient elsewhere. Prices are generally unchanged; they are rising in Jullundur, Ferozepur, Sialkot, and Rawalpindi; and are falling in Peshawar. Wheat is selling from $10\frac{1}{2}$ to 14, gram 11 to $12\frac{1}{2}$, barley 15, bulrush millet 16 to 22, maize 17 to $20\frac{1}{2}$, great millet 18, and rice 9 to $10\frac{1}{2}$ seers per rupee.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 24th January.*—The weather is clear and cold. The condition of the winter crops is generally fair to good; those late sown and on high lands are scanty for want of winter showers; they are suffering most in the Hoshangabad district on this account. Some damage is also reported by frost and excessive cold to pulse in Damoh, Hoshangabad, and Betul; to sugarcane by blight in Betul; and to wheat and linseed in Mandla, Nimar and Bhandara. Prices of *juar* and rice are easy with a downward tendency. The numbers on relief are confined to 770 in poor-houses and orphanages, of whom 462 are orphan children awaiting disposal, and the rest sick persons, chiefly lepers, the remnants of prior relief. They are thus distributed—Bandara 142, Balaghat 143, Raipur 230, and Bilaspur 255. Total 770.

Burma.—*For week ending 22nd January.*—In Lower Burma reaping and threshing continue. In Upper Burma reaping of the wet weather paddy is nearly completed. Cultivation of dry weather paddy and of island and miscellaneous crops is progressing favourably. The price of paddy has risen slightly in Amherst and Thayetmyo; fallen largely in the Upper Chindwin; considerably in Thaton and Pakokku; and slightly in Prome and Mandalay; elsewhere it is stationary.

Assam.—*For week ending 25th January.*—The weather is seasonable. Harvesting of late rice still continues at Darrang and the outturn is generally good. Land is being prepared for early rice in Goalpara and Kamrup. The gathering of pulses, pressing of sugarcane, and pruning of tea continue. The mustard crop is being gathered. Prospects of mustard and pulses are fair. Prices of common rice—Sylhet $12\frac{1}{2}$, Dhubri and Sibsagar 12, Silchar and Gauhati 11, Darrang and Lakhimpur 10 and Nowgong 9 seers per rupee. Fodder is scarce in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills and in parts of Cachar and Darrang.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 24th January.*—**MYSORE:**—Prospects are favourable. The standing crops are in fair condition. Prices have fallen in Bangalore, Tumkur, Mysore and Kadur, and have risen in Kolar.

COORG:—The rice harvest and coffee-picking continue. Prices of food grains are stationary. Water and fodder for cattle are sufficient.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 24th January.*—**BERAR:** The weather is cool. Cotton picking and threshing of *jowari* (*Sorghum vulgare*) are in progress. The winter crops are reported to be in poor condition in Akola only. The fodder and water-supply are ample. Prices are almost stationary. Prices *jowari*—Akola 21, Amraoti 21, Basim 20, Buldana 21—Ellichpur 21, Wun 23 seers per rupee.

HYDERABAD: There was no rain during the week. The winter rice sowings continue. The standing spring crops have suffered in some places

from cold. Prices of grain are generally stationary ; but have risen in parts. Prices— wheat 5, coarse rice $6\frac{1}{2}$, and *jowari* $11\frac{2}{3}$ seers per current sicca rupee.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 26th January.*—Standing crops and prospects continue good. Crops are dying for want of rain in Suket in Jhallawar. Agricultural stock is in fair condition in Bikanir; good elsewhere. Pasturage or fodder is sufficient. Prices are falling in four States and are steady elsewhere. Sirohi and Meywar reports not received.

Central India.—*For week ending 24th January.*—No rain fell in Central India during the week. Rain is wanted in the Bhopawar and Bundelkhand agencies. Agricultural operations are in progress in all agencies. The condition of the standing crop is good. Condition of agricultural stock is good except in Bhopawar. Pasturage is good and sufficient everywhere. Prices are falling in Bhopawar, Bundelkhand and two districts of Gwalior; and are steady elsewhere. The opium crops are good in Bhopal and Malwa.

Kashmir.—*For week ending 25th January.*—Snow has fallen. The weather is now fine. Prices continue a little below normal.

Jammu Province.—*For week ending 15th January.*—There was slight rain during the week. Prices are stationary.

The total numbers in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks were as follows :—

NAME OF PROVINCE.	PRECEDING WEEK.			PRESENT WEEK.			Increase or decrease.
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	TOTAL.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	TOTAL.	
Madras . .	1,860	9	1,869	6,482	258	6,740	+ 4,871
Bombay . .	10,753	1,954	12,707	10,018	2,122	12,140	— 567
Central Provinces	...	1,508	1,508	...	770	770	— 738
TOTAL .	12,613	3,471	16,084	16,500	3,150	19,650	+ 3,566

NOTE.—The Madras figures are incomplete for both weeks.

DENZIL IBBETSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FROM 1ST TO 16TH
JANUARY, 1897, AND FROM 1ST TO 15TH JANUARY, 1898.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st January, 1898*, audited figures have been used, as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week during the first half of 1897.	WEEK ENDING 16TH JANUARY, 1897.			WEEK ENDING 15TH JANUARY, 1898.			Earnings from 1st to 16th January, 1897.	Earnings from 1st to 15th January, 1898.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings.		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings.					
			TOTAL.	Per mile open per week.		TOTAL.	Per mile open per week.				
State lines worked by companies.											
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	673	1,737	11,70,793	674	1,737	11,27,000	640	25,90,623	24,54,000	...	1,36,623
Bengal Central	140	125	16,091	129	125	17,200	138	38,898	36,000	...	2,898
Bengal-Nagpur	160	802	1,08,353	195	802	1,28,000	149	3,71,042	2,75,000	...	96,042
Indian Midland (including Bhopal-Itarsi)	158	752	1,34,284	179	752	1,30,000	173	2,09,166	2,73,000	3,834	...
Bezwada extn. (East Coast state)	149	21	3,205	153	21	2,100	100	7,120	5,100	...	2,020
Madras-Bombay sec. (Bezwada-Mad.)	157	9	982	109	9	700	78	2,370	1,900	...	470
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (including Godhra-Kutlam-Nagda)	218	1,815	4,00,306	221	1,815	4,17,000	230	9,09,959	8,76,000	...	33,959
Palampur-Deesa	55	17	695	41	17	400	24	1,545	800	...	745
South Indian	171	1,042	1,28,584	123	1,042	1,33,000	128	3,30,167	3,16,000	...	14,167
Mayavaram-Mutpet	95	54	3,070	57	54	2,700	50	6,703	6,500	...	203
Southern Mahratta (including Guntakal-Mysore Frontier section)	126	1,165	1,11,404	96	1,165	1,07,000	92	2,48,600	2,29,000	...	19,600
Mysore section (Southern Mahratta)	117	290	20,127	95	290	33,700	114	61,856	71,200	9,344	...
Bengal and North-Western (including Inchoo section)	156	819	1,10,360	135	827	1,23,000	149	2,47,147	2,65,000	17,853	...
Lucknow-Bareilly	81	227	13,837	61	231	20,200	87	31,403	41,000	9,597	...
Assam-Bengal	59	300	22,593	63	200	24,200	85	40,822	50,400	9,578	...
Burma	244	580	2,23,558	252	886	1,88,000	212	4,91,007	3,90,000	...	95,067
TOTAL	253	10,187	25,30,302	249	10,127	24,54,200	242	50,57,707	52,90,900	...	3,00,807
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (a)	200	2,797	5,51,019	197	2,883	6,38,000	221	12,59,468	14,28,000	1,68,532	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (including the metre gauge link)	204	830	1,43,103	172	875	1,75,000	200	3,32,328	3,78,000	45,672	...
Eastern Bengal (including metre and 2' 6" gauges)	284	514	2,38,048	292	817	3,06,000	375	5,34,729	6,33,000	1,01,271	...
East Coast	102	500	31,039	03	530	48,000	89	77,894	1,05,000	27,106	...
Special gauges—											
Jonai	71	26	970	35	28	1,100	30	3,171	4,000	829	...
Cherra-Companyganj	57	...	...	...	...	(b)	...	...	(b)	...	...
TOTAL	203	4,909	9,64,779	194	5,141	11,68,100	227	22,04,508	25,48,000	3,43,492	...
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (d)	405	1,491	6,69,777	449	1,491	6,19,000	415	14,38,913	13,37,000	...	1,01,913
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	083	401	2,50,490	543	401	2,41,000	523	5,95,957	5,20,000	...	75,957
Madras	205	840	1,70,943	211	840	1,87,000	243	4,07,311	4,39,000	31,689	...
TOTAL	409	2,792	10,97,210	393	2,792	10,47,000	375	24,42,181	22,96,000	...	1,46,181
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)											
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	162	160	18,156	113	160	26,800	167	45,228	53,500	8,272	...
Larkessur	308	22	5,478	249	24	5,200	230	12,018	11,000	...	1,018
Southern Punjab (Delhi-Samasata) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	402	22,500	50	...	44,000	44,000	...
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkhand and Kumaon (Co.'s sec.)	121	66	6,968	100	60	6,300	95	13,179	12,200	...	979
Bengal Doars	118	30	4,580	130	30	3,000	100	10,090	6,300	...	4,390
Dibru-Sadiya	196	78	12,458	157	78	16,000	205	31,477	36,100	4,623	...
Ahmedabad-Parolij	55	...	...	...	54	1,900	35	...	4,300	4,300	...
Special gauge—											
Darjeeling-Himalayan	261	51	10,336	203	51	11,000	216	21,880	23,000	1,120	...
TOTAL	175	418	58,082	141	869	93,300	107	1,35,037	1,91,000	55,963	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
Bina-Coona	34	74	1,857	25	74	1,600	22	4,131	3,900	...	231
Bhopal-Ujjain	74	114	7,803	68	114	9,700	85	18,307	21,300	2,993	...
Nagda-Ujjain	74	34	1,249	37	35	1,800	51	2,048	3,500	1,452	...
The Nizam's guaranteed state	204	333	65,105	196	334	63,900	191	1,43,009	1,44,000	991	...
The Gackwar's Petlad	100	13	847	05	13	300	23	2,108	900	...	1,208
Rajputana-Bhatinda	142	108	12,481	116	108	14,400	133	28,537	25,000	...	3,537
Kolar Gold-fields	380	10	3,019	302	10	3,300	330	6,224	7,700	1,476	...
Metre gauge—											
Yesvantpur-Mysore Frontier (including Mysore-Nanjangud)	82	66	6,034	92	66	5,000	76	12,323	9,400	...	2,923
The Gackwar's Alchana	77	93	5,024	54	93	5,100	55	11,778	13,900	2,122	...
Kolhapur	77	29	1,909	60	29	800	28	4,972	1,000	...	3,972
Special gauges—											
The Gackwar's Dabhoi	71	72	3,027	50	79	2,700	34	8,717	5,900	...	2,817
Anklesva-Parol (Kajipipla)	67	...	...	...	19	100	5	...	300	300	...
Cooch Behar	55	22	2,589	118	22	1,000	45	4,826	2,100	...	2,726
TOTAL	128	908	1,11,022	115	996	1,09,700	110	2,47,770	2,39,500	...	8,270
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagarh-Port-banwar	127	334	33,269	100	334	29,800	89	70,617	63,000	...	7,617
Jamnagar-Kajkot	57	40	3,093	07	46	3,300	72	6,847	7,100	...	...
Jamnagar	49	...	...	...	51	1,700	33	...	3,300	3,300	...
Jodhpore-Bikaner	74	364	29,621	81	364	19,100	52	61,820	40,700	...	21,120
Jodhpore-Chitor	40	60	1,801	31	60	2,200	37	4,187	4,900	713	...
Special gauge—											
Morvi	83	94	5,431	58	94	6,000	64	13,291	12,400	...	891
TOTAL	93	898	1,34,755	82	949	82,100	65	1,50,702	1,31,400	...	19,302
GRAND TOTAL											

(a) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Madhapal railways.

(b) Information not received.

(c) Includes the Wardha Coal, the Dhond-Masana, the Khairpur, and the Amroli railways.

H. BONHAM-CARTER, Capt., R.E.,

Offg. Under Secretary.

CALCUTTA, the 27th January, 1898.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XXXIX of 1897-98.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st April, 1897*, audited figures have been used, as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1896-97.	WEEK ENDING 16TH JANUARY, 1897.				WEEK ENDING 15TH JANUARY, 1898.				Earnings from 1st April 1896 to 16th January, 1897.	Earnings from 1st April 1897 to 15th January, 1898.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings.		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings.							
			Total.	Per mile open per week.		Total.	Per mile open per week.						
State lines worked by companies.													
Standard gauge—													
East Indian	606	1,737	11,70,793	674	1,737	11,27,000	649	4,18,01,758	4,38,49,000	40,47,242	...	...
Bengal Central	146	125	10,091	129	125	17,200	138	7,60,599	9,04,000	2,03,401	...	...
Bengal-Nagpur	137	862	1,08,353	195	862	1,28,000	149	45,88,515	44,43,000	...	1,45,515	...	
Indian Midland (including Bhopal-Itdroi)	139	732	1,34,284	179	732	1,30,000	173	42,44,689	47,28,000	4,83,311	...	...
Bezawada extn. (East Coast state)	134	21	3,205	155	21	2,100	100	1,08,910	1,20,000	11,084	...	...
Mad.-Lunmr sec. (Bezawada-Mad.)	103	9	982	109	9	700	78	55,829	48,200	...	7,629	...	
Metro gauge—													
Rajputana-Malwa (including Godhra-Kutlam-Nagda)	212	1,815	4,00,306	221	1,815	4,17,000	230	1,57,12,804	1,51,69,000	...	5,43,804	...	
Palampur-Deesa	58	17	995	41	17	400	24	42,609	20,700	...	15,909	...	
South Indian	105	1,042	1,28,564	123	1,042	1,33,000	128	71,15,202	72,34,000	1,18,798	...	...
Mayavaram-Mutpet	91	54	3,070	57	54	2,700	50	2,03,825	2,10,000	6,175	...	...
Southern Mahratta (including Guntakal-Mysore Frontier Section)	116	1,165	1,11,404	96	1,165	1,07,000	92	55,99,716	56,93,000	93,284	...	...
Mysore sec. (Southern Mahratta)	103	290	28,127	95	290	33,700	114	12,50,570	15,47,000	2,96,430	...	...
Bengal and North-Western (including Tirhoot Section)	140	819	1,10,360	135	827	1,23,000	149	44,01,610	47,79,000	3,77,390	...	...
Lucknow-Bareilly	71	227	13,837	61	231	20,200	87	5,99,742	6,45,000	45,258	...	...
Assam-Bengal	61	360	22,593	63	286	24,200	85	4,04,973	7,34,000	3,29,027	...	...
Burma	175	866	2,23,558	252	888	1,88,000	212	50,60,071	61,48,000	4,87,329	...	...
TOTAL	232	10,187	43,30,302	249	10,127	24,54,200	242	9,20,18,028	9,83,57,900	57,39,872	...	...
State lines worked by the State.													
Standard gauge—													
North Western (a)	211	2,797	5,51,019	197	2,883	6,38,000	281	2,25,97,250	2,66,56,000	40,58,750	...	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (including the metro gauge link)	193	830	1,43,103	172	875	1,75,000	200	64,44,204	68,37,000	3,92,796	...	...
Eastern Bengal (including metre and 2' 6" gauges)	354	814	3,38,048	292	817	3,06,000	375	1,23,89,925	1,22,54,000	...	1,35,925	...	
East Coast	94	500	31,039	63	538	48,000	89	18,81,999	22,33,000	3,45,001	...	...
Special gauges—													
Jorhat	73	28	970	35	28	1,100	39	81,250	74,500	...	6,750	...	
Cherra-Companyganj	61	...	...	...	...	(b)	...	(c) 5,420	(d) 4,300	...	1,120	...
TOTAL	219	4,969	9,04,779	194	5,141	11,08,100	227	4,34,06,054	4,80,38,800	46,32,746	...	...
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.													
Standard gauge—													
Great Indian Peninsula (e)	407	1,491	6,69,777	449	1,491	6,19,000	415	2,47,14,803	2,13,48,000	...	33,66,803	...	
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	630	401	2,50,490	543	401	2,41,000	523	1,21,15,320	1,10,08,000	...	10,47,320	...	
Madras	253	840	1,70,943	211	840	1,87,000	223	86,45,100	91,14,000	4,68,834	...	...
TOTAL	397	2,792	10,97,210	393	2,792	10,47,000	375	4,54,75,297	4,15,30,000	...	39,45,297	...	
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE) ASSISTED COMPANIES.													
Standard gauge—													
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	158	160	18,136	113	160	26,800	167	10,29,226	12,86,000	2,56,774	...	...
Tarakeswar	274	22	5,478	249	22	5,800	230	2,41,454	2,38,000	...	3,454	...	
Southern Punjab (Delhi-Samasata) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	402	22,500	50	...	(f) 1,34,000	1,34,000	...	...
Metro gauge—													
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Co.'s sec.)	131	66	6,968	106	66	6,300	95	3,62,820	3,37,000	...	25,820	...	
Bengal Doonars	140	36	4,886	136	36	3,000	100	2,33,959	2,39,000	5,041	...	...
Dibru-Sauya	108	78	12,258	157	78	10,000	205	5,19,515	6,30,000	1,10,485	...	...
Ahmednagar-Parantij . . . . .	...	...	...	...	54	1,900	35	...	(g) 72,300	72,300	...	...
Special gauge—													
Darjeeling-Himalayan	285	51	10,336	203	51	11,000	216	6,36,272	6,20,000	...	16,272	...	
TOTAL	170	413	58,082	141	809	93,300	107	30,23,240	35,02,300	5,39,054	...	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.													
Standard gauge—													
Bina-Goon	28	74	1,857	25	74	1,600	22	78,723	75,200	...	3,523	...	
Bhopal-Ujjain	80	114	7,803	68	114	9,700	85	3,72,392	2,80,000	...	92,392	...	
Nagda-Ujjain	53	34	1,249	37	35	1,800	51	(h) 43,549	78,900	35,351	...	...
The Nizam's guaranteed state	191	333	65,105	190	334	63,900	191	25,37,223	27,99,000	2,61,777	...	...
The Gackwar's Peta	159	13	847	65	13	300	23	99,533	40,100	...	59,433	...	
Rajpura-Bhatinda	159	108	12,481	110	108	14,400	133	7,43,807	5,26,000	...	2,17,807	...	
Kolar Gold-fields	230	10	3,019	302	10	3,300	330	1,25,790	1,64,000	38,204	...	...
Metro gauge—													
Yeshwantpur-Mysore Fron.(including Mysore-Nanjangud)	77	66	6,054	92	66	5,000	76	2,11,560	2,45,000	33,440	...	...
The Gackwar's Mohana	85	93	5,022	54	93	5,100	55	3,44,447	2,37,000	...	87,447	...	
Kolhapur	70	29	1,909	60	29	800	28	94,233	70,300	...	23,933	...	
Special gauges—													
The Gackwar's Dabhoi	63	72	3,627	50	79	2,700	34	1,82,074	1,65,000	...	17,074	...	
Ankleswar-Pardi (Kajipla) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	19	100	3	...	(i) 5,200	5,200	...	...
Coch Behar	63	22	2,589	118	22	1,000	45	55,410	44,500	...	10,910	...	
TOTAL	125	968	1,11,622	115	996	1,09,700	110	48,88,747	47,50,200	...	1,32,547	...	
Lines owned and worked by native states.													
Metro gauge—													
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagarh-Porbandar	108	334	33,269	100	334	29,800	89	14,03,065	13,23,000	...	80,065	...	
Jetalpur-Rajkot	81	46	3,093	67	46	3,300	72	1,49,094	1,59,000	9,306	...	...
Jamnagar . . . . .	...	...	...	...	51	1,700	33	...	(j) 91,100	91,100	...	...
Jodhpur-Bikaner	67	364	29,621	31	364	19,100	52	9,67,206	9,06,000	...	61,206	...	
Oddepore-Chitor	42	60	1,861	31	60	2,200	37	1,04,488	90,000	...	14,488	...	
Special gauge—													
Morvi	78	94	5,431	58	94	6,000	64	3,04,627	3,47,000	42,373	...	...
TOTAL	82	898	73,275	82	949	62,100	65	29,29,080	29,22,100	...	6,980	...	
GRAND TOTAL	239	20,227	48,41,270	239	20,874	49,34,400	230	19,23,40,452	19,91,87,300	68,46,848	...	...

(a) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Siddipalli railways.
(b) Information not received.
(c) Total earnings from the 1st April to the 15th June, 1896.
(d) Total earnings from the 1st April to the 15th June, 1897.
(e) Includes the Wardha Coal, the Dhond-Mandrad, the Khamsaon, and the Anuradi railways.

(f) Total earnings from the 10th November, 1897, to the 15th January, 1898. The decrease as compared with the previous statement is due to certain adjustments.

(g) Total earnings from the 1st May, 1897, to the 15th January, 1898.

(h) Total earnings from the 15th July, 1896, to the 15th January, 1897.

(i) Total earnings from the 1st July, 1897, to the 15th January, 1898.

(j) Total earnings from the 8th April, 1897, to the 15th January, 1898.

H. BONHAM-CARTER, Capt., R.E.,
Off. Under Secretary.

the 27th January, 1898.

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SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India.

No. 6.]

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1898.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in PART VI of the GAZETTE.

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No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

**Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on
Saturday, January 22nd, 1898.**

The charts of the seven days under review exhibit another week of very settled pressure conditions and of very little change of weather. From the first day of the week to the last, pressure was high over North-West and Central India, relatively high over Assam and Upper Burma, and low over the south of the Bay, Ceylon, and the south-east of the Arabian Sea. The pressure difference between these areas of high and low pressure, has varied from day to day, according as the barometer has risen in the north and fallen in the south or fallen in the north and risen in the south, but the main features of the distribution have remained unchanged throughout, and the winds accompanying this distribution have been very steady. Light airs and calms have prevailed over the central districts, westerly winds down the Gangetic Plain, northerly winds over the Bay of Bengal and easterly winds elsewhere. The weather has been practically rainless throughout India. The temperature conditions have shown large variations from the normal. Over North-West India, but more particularly over the western desert, the heat has been largely above the normal, while over the central parts of the country and the north of the Peninsula the mean temperature has been almost equally largely in defect.

Daily Summary.—Sunday, January 16th.—Pressure had increased briskly to rapidly over Baluchistan and had changed slightly over India. In most places the change had been upward. Pressure was highest over North-West and Central India, and lowest in the extreme south. Calms and variable breezes prevailed within the high pressure area in the north-west and centre,

westerly winds down the Gangetic Plain, north-westerly to north-easterly winds around the Bay and easterly winds elsewhere. The mean temperature was low over the east and north of the Peninsula, Bengal, Assam, and part of Burma, and was excessive elsewhere. Local showers were reported from Darjeeling, Tinnevely and Trivandrum, but elsewhere the weather was rainless.

Monday, January 17th.—The pressure changes over India were again slight or small, and the general conditions of pressure were generally the same as on the 16th. The barometer read slightly above the normal average over the central parts of the country and slightly below both in the north and south. The winds were the same as on the preceding day. The mean temperature of the preceding 24 hours had exceeded the normal average over North-West India and the west of the Peninsula, and been generally lower than usual elsewhere. The principal positive variations were $6^{\circ}2$ at Mooltan and $5^{\circ}3$ at Bombay, the principal negative variations were about 4° at Sibsagar, Kindat, Moulmein and Tavoy.

Tuesday, January 18th.—Pressure had increased almost everywhere and over a considerable part of the country briskly. Pressure was highest, and considerably above the normal, over the central parts of the country and was lowest and slightly below the normal over Tenasserim. There was again no important change to record in the wind directions. The mean temperature remained high over North-West India and the west of the Peninsula, and low elsewhere. The excess was as much as $8^{\circ}7$ at Quetta, the deficiency as much as $6^{\circ}1$ at Sambalpur. There had been no rain.

Wednesday, January 19th.—The barometer had fallen briskly over Kashmir, risen briskly along the foot of the Himalayas, and changed slightly elsewhere. These changes had not introduced any important alteration in the general distribution of pressure. The winds had, however, changed somewhat. The westerly wind down the Gangetic Plain had died down and been replaced by calms, while northerly to easterly winds had appeared over the Punjab and Sind. The area of excessive temperature over North-West India had spread eastward down the Gangetic Plain to Bengal, but elsewhere the temperature distribution was practically unaltered. Tavoy reported a few drops of rain, but elsewhere the weather was rainless.

Thursday, January 20th.—The barometer had risen over Baluchistan and the extreme north-west of India, but had fallen elsewhere. Pressure was high in the north-west and centre, relatively high over Assam and Burma and low over the south of the Bay. The barometer read higher than usual almost everywhere—more particularly in the north-west. The winds were generally similar to those reported on the 19th. The mean temperature was now lower than usual only in Upper Burma, the east, north and centre of the Peninsula, the Central Provinces, and South-West Bengal, and was excessive elsewhere. The Kashmir stations reported light snow, and Chaman and Tavoy light rain.

Friday, January 21st.—The barometer had fallen everywhere—more in the north than in the south. Pressure remained high in the north-west and centre and low in the south, but the pressure difference was less than on the preceding day. Westerly winds had reappeared down the Gangetic Plain, but elsewhere the winds were unaltered. The mean temperature was low over the Peninsula and the central parts of the country and excessive elsewhere. The excess was as much as $8^{\circ}8$ at Karachi, the deficiency as much as $7^{\circ}4$ at Chanda. Light snow had again fallen in Kashmir, but over India the weather was rainless.

Saturday, January 22nd.—The barometer had fallen briskly over the Indus Valley and had changed slightly and irregularly elsewhere. A shallow low pressure area had appeared over North Bihar, and the pressure differences had still further decreased, but these were the only changes in the pressure conditions. Calms were reported from Bengal and the central parts of the country, westerly winds down the Gangetic Plain and northerly to easterly breezes elsewhere. The mean temperature remained lower than usual over the Peninsula and higher than usual elsewhere. The greatest excess was $9^{\circ}2$ at Bhuj, the greatest defect $5^{\circ}4$ at Kurnool. Light showers were reported from Quetta and Negapatam.

Temperature.—The general temperature conditions, like the general pressure conditions, have been very steady during the week under review. For the first three days the heat was less than usual over the east and north of the Peninsula, North-East India and Burma, and was excessive over North-West India and the west of the Peninsula. On Wednesday, the 19th, the area of excessive heat in the north-west began to move eastward down the Gangetic Plain and gradually covered North-East India and Burma, so that the area of relatively low temperature was confined, by the close of the week, to the Peninsula and the south of the Central Provinces. In both cases the variations of the mean temperature from the normal were large, the excess on several days ranging between 7° and 10° and the deficiency between 4° and 6° .

The following table gives temperature data for the week :—

PROVINCE.	JANUARY 1898.							Mean variation of week.
	16th.	17th.	18th.	19th.	20th.	21st.	22nd.	
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burma	-1.7	-1.9	-1.2	+0.2	+0.3	+0.7	+2.2	-0.2
Bengal and Assam	-1.2	-1.0	-1.9	-0.9	-0.1	+0.8	+1.1	-0.5
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	+2.3	+2.0	+0.5	+0.5	+2.4	+3.6	+5.8	+2.4
Punjab	+3.1	+3.6	+3.6	+4.1	+5.5	+5.7	+7.3	+4.7
Bombay	+1.8	+2.3	+1.6	+0.9	-0.5	-1.6	-0.8	+0.5
Central Provinces and Berar	+0.3	-0.6	-2.5	-2.9	-3.6	-3.2	-0.9	-1.9
Central India and Gujarat	+1.2	+0.4	+0.9	+1.4	+2.2	+2.5	+5.0	+1.9
Sind and Rajputana	+2.6	+3.2	+2.7	+4.2	+4.9	+5.8	+5.3	+4.1
Madras	-0.6	-0.7	-1.1	-1.6	-2.6	-4.2	-2.1	-1.8
Mean for whole of India	+0.9	+0.8	+0.3	+0.7	+0.9	+1.1	+2.5	+1.0

The mean temperature of the whole country for the whole week was $1^{\circ}0$ above the normal average, and for each day of the week the heat for the whole country was slightly excessive. The provincial variations exhibit a lower temperature than usual over Madras and the Central Provinces, a normal temperature over Burma, Bengal, and Bombay, and excessive heat elsewhere. The greatest excess was reported from North-West India and amounted to over 4° over the Punjab, Sind, and Rajputana. The variations from the normal on the last day of the week were very remarkable in the north-west of India.

Rain.—As mentioned above the weather during the week under review has been practically rainless and the conditions exhibited by the rainfall table at the close are most exceptional. Four divisions only report any rainfall and of these four divisions three, *viz.*, the Assam Hills, the submontane Punjab and the Baluchistan Hills report average actual falls of less than one-tenth of an inch of rain. The fourth division, *viz.*, Madras (South) received an average fall for the week of $0.34''$, so that it was only in this single division that effective rain was received during the whole week.

For the three weeks, January 2nd to January 22nd, there are only five divisions in which the total rainfall for that period has exceeded the normal average, *viz.*, deltaic, Central and Upper Burma, Malabar and the south of Madras. In all other divisions the rainfall has been short, and in many divisions rain has been altogether absent.

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING 22ND JANUARY 1898.			RAINFALL DATA FROM 2ND TO 22ND JANUARY 1898.		
		Average actual rainfall of Division.	Average normal rainfall of Division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, 2nd to 22nd January.	Excess or defect of (seasonal rainfall) expressed as a per- centage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
BURMA	1. Tenasserim	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2. Lower Burma Deltaic	0	0	0	0'19	0'06	+ 217
	3. Central do.	0	0'01	-0'01	0'15	0'02	+ 650
	4. Upper do.	0	0'06	-0'06	0'08	0'07	+ 14
	5. Arakan	0	0	0	0	0'02	- 100
	6. Eastern Bengal	0	0'10	-0'10	0	0'33	- 100
BENGAL AND ASSAM	7. Assam Surma	0	0'11	-0'11	0	0'38	- 100
	8. Do. Hills	0'02	0'15	-0'13	0'02	0'50	- 96
	9. Do. Brahmaputra	0	0'22	-0'22	0'07	0'56	- 88
	10. Deltaic Bengal	0	0'06	-0'06	0	0'26	- 100
	11. Central do.	0	0'08	-0'08	0	0'25	- 100
	12. North do.	0	0'14	-0'14	0	0'24	- 100
	13. Bengal Hills	0	0'23	-0'23	0	0'38	- 100
	14. Orissa	0	0'04	-0'04	0	0'13	- 100
	15. Chota Nagpur	0	0'12	-0'12	0	0'36	- 100
	16. South Bihar	0	0'15	-0'15	0	0'36	- 100
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND ODH.	17. North do.	0	0'15	-0'15	0	0'34	- 100
	18. North-Western Provin- ces East	0	0'09	-0'09	0	0'35	- 100
	19. South Oudh	0	0'13	-0'13	0	0'40	- 100
	20. North do.	0	0'12	-0'12	0	0'32	- 100
	21. North-Western Provin- ces Central	0	0'11	-0'11	0	0'37	- 100
	22. North-Western Provin- ces West	0	0'11	-0'11	0	0'28	- 100
	23. North-Western Provin- ces East Submon- tane	0	0'08	-0'08	0	0'28	- 100
	24. North-Western Provin- ces West Submon- tane	0	0'30	-0'30	0'01	0'69	- 99
	25. North-Western Provin- ces Hills	0	0'52	-0'52	0	1'24	- 100
	26. South-East Punjab	0	0'10	-0'10	0	0'36	- 100
PUNJAB	27. South do.	0	0'09	-0'09	0	0'40	- 100
	28. Central do.	0	0'21	-0'21	0	0'69	- 100
	29. Punjab Submontane	0'03	0'28	-0'25	0'06	0'85	- 93
	30. Do. Hills	0	0'88	-0'88	0'10	1'82	- 95
	31. North Punjab	0	0'34	-0'34	0'19	0'93	- 80
	32. West do.	0	0'12	-0'12	0	0'25	- 100
BOMBAY AND MALA- BAR COAST DIS- TRICTS (MADRAS).	33. Malabar	0	0'06	-0'06	0'44	0'26	+ 69
	34. Madras South-Cen- tral	0	0'03	-0'03	0'05	0'19	- 74
	35. Coorg	0	0'06	-0'06	0	0'21	- 100
	36. Mysore	0	0'03	-0'03	0'03	0'07	- 57
	37. Konkan	0	0'02	-0'02	0	0'10	- 100
	38. Bombay Deccan	0	0'02	-0'02	0	0'07	- 100
CENTRAL PROV- INCES AND BERAR.	39. Hyderabad North	...	...	...	...	...	...
	40. Khandesh	0	0'04	-0'04	0	0'10	- 100
	41. Berar	0	0'11	-0'11	0	0'26	- 100
	42. Central Provinces West	0	0'19	-0'19	0	0'28	- 100
	43. Central Provinces Cen- tral	0	0'19	-0'19	0	0'36	- 100
	44. Central Provinces East	0	0'10	-0'10	0	0'24	- 100
BOMBAY (NORTH)	45. Gujarat	0	0'01	-0'01	0	0'02	- 100
	46. Kathiawar	0	0	0	0	0	0
	47. Sind	0	0'06	-0'06	0	0'20	- 100
	48. Baluchistan Hills	0'09	0'43	-0'34	0'09	1'16	- 92
RAJPUTANA AND CENTRAL INDIA.	49. Central India East	0	0'18	-0'18	0	0'33	- 100
	50. Rajputana East, Cen- tral India West	0	0'06	-0'06	0	0'14	- 100
	51. West Rajputana	0	0'05	-0'05	0	0'18	- 100
	52. East Coast North	0	0'09	-0'09	0	0'15	- 100
MADRAS	52-A. Do. do. (a)	0	0	0	0	0'07	- 100
	53. Hyderabad South	0	0'03	-0'03	0	0'09	- 100
	54. Madras Central	0	0'04	-0'04	0	0'05	- 100
	55. East Coast Central	0	0'25	-0'25	0	0'34	- 100
	56. Do. South	0	0'10	-0'10	0'11	0'41	- 74
	57. Madras South	0'34	0'11	+0'23	1'04	0'40	+ 120

W. L. DALLAS,

Asst. Meteorological Reporter
to the Government of India.

SIMLA, the 27th January 1898.

DENZIL IBBETSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 29th January.*—There were fair showers during the week in Tanjore and light scattered showers in other southern districts; elsewhere there was no rain. The water-supply for irrigation is generally insufficient in rainfed areas, except in Malabar and in parts of the Northern Circars and the Deccan. More rain is required everywhere. Agricultural operations continue but are retarded by want of rain. Crops in rainfed areas, except in the extreme north and in parts of the Deccan, are suffering for want of rain. The harvest continues and the outturn is generally middling. Pasture is generally sufficient, but is failing in parts of the Deccan and the Carnatic. Fodder is generally available but is growing dear. The condition of cattle is normal. Prices are very high; they are slightly easier on the West Coast, in the Deccan and in the Circars except in Ganjam; elsewhere they are fairly steady with a tendency to rise. Most staple grains are above or touching scarcity rates in Ganjam, Godavari, Kistna, Kurnool, Anantapur, Cuddapah, Nellore, North Arcot, and Salem. There is no improvement in prospects. The numbers on relief were—Nellore—testworks—workers—men 1,222, women 2,070, children 1,372, total 4,664. Fed in kitchens—dependants—children 117. Others—men 10, women 12, children 11, total 150. Grand total on relief 4,814.

Bombay.—*For week ending 31st January.*—Slight rain fell in two districts of Sind. The standing crops are good except in parts of ten districts where they have been damaged by blight, cold, drought, or locusts. Cotton in one taluka of Bijapur and poppy in one of Baroda are diseased. The reaping of the early crops continues in four, and of late crops in three districts. Preparations for next season are progressing in six districts. Fodder is sufficient. Agricultural stock is healthy. Prices have risen in three, and have fallen in eight districts; elsewhere they are stationary. The price of *jowari* in Sholapur was 12½ seers per rupee. The average number on relief works, including dependants, was—Sholapur 9,195, of whom 8,624 are relief workers and 571 dependants. Of relief workers—3,041 are men, 3,957 women, and 1,626 children. Of dependants—19 are men, 36 women, and 516 children. On gratuitous relief—Sholapur 2,650, of whom 1,045 are men, 1,168 women, and 437 children.

Bengal.—*For week ending 31st January.*—There was general rain over Bengal Proper and in the north of Bihar during the week. The rain has benefited all standing crops, but slight damage is reported to have been done by hail in parts of Nadia, Champaran, and Darbhanga. In parts of South Bihar and Chota Nagpur, where no rain has fallen, it is required for the spring crops. Poppy is in good condition except the late-sown plants in Monghyr. Sugarcane and the early spring crops are being gathered. There is practically no change in the price of rice since last week. Scarcity of fodder is reported from the flooded tracts of Chittagong and from Kurigram in Rangpur.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 2nd February.*—Rain has fallen in the hills and in many of the submontane districts, but more is urgently wanted for the unirrigated crops. Irrigated crops and poppy are doing well. Sowing of *sawan* (*Panicum miliaceum*) has commenced in places. Markets are well stocked and prices remain practically stationary.

Punjab.—*For week ending 31st January.*—Rain averaging from $\frac{1}{10}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch has fallen in Ferozepore, Multan, Sialkot, Shahpur, Rawalpindi, and Peshawar. Sugarcane-pressing still continues in some districts. The condition of the irrigated crops is generally good; those on dry land are suffering from want of rain which is badly needed in most districts. The recent rain has benefited the standing crops. The stock of food-grains is sufficient. Locusts appeared in parts of Shahpur but did no damage. The condition of cattle is poor in Sialkot and in parts of Dera Ismail Khan; fair in Delhi; and good elsewhere. Fodder is scarce in Sialkot and in parts of Amritsar and Dera Ismail Khan, but is sufficient elsewhere. Prices have fallen in Jullundur, Ferozepore, Shahpur, and Dera Ismail Khan, and have remained unchanged elsewhere. Wheat is selling from $10\frac{3}{4}$ to $14\frac{3}{4}$, gram $11\frac{1}{4}$ to 12, barley 15, bulrush millet 16 to 22, great millet 18, maize 17 to $20\frac{1}{2}$, and rice 10 to $10\frac{1}{2}$ seers per rupee.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 31st January.*—The weather is clear. The days are becoming somewhat warmer. The condition of the winter crops is generally fair to good, but they have suffered to some extent from want of rain in the Hoshangabad and Bilaspur districts, and some of them, more especially pulses, have been slightly damaged by cold and frost in parts of other districts. The reaping of a few of them has commenced. The price of *jowari* has fallen in Saugor, Damoh, and Chanda and has risen in Hoshangabad; elsewhere it is stationary. The numbers in receipt of relief are confined to 580 in poor-houses and orphanages, of whom 312 are orphan children awaiting disposal, and the rest sick persons, chiefly lepers, the remnants of prior relief. They are thus distributed—Bhandara 53, Balaghat 99, Raipur 203, and Bilaspur 225. Total 580.

Burma.—*For week ending 29th January.*—In Lower Burma reaping and threshing are almost completed. In Upper Burma reaping of wet weather paddy has been completed in five districts. The cultivation of dry weather paddy and miscellaneous and island crops is in fair progress. Insects have caused slight damage to wheat, onions, and peas in Mandalay and to wheat and gram in Sagaing. The price of paddy has fallen slightly in Rangoon town, Thongwa, Pakokku, and Mandalay; largely in Toungoo; and has risen slightly in Prome, Thayetmyo, and Shwebo; elsewhere it is stationary.

Assam.—*For week ending 1st February.*—There was slight rain in all districts during the week. The reaping of winter paddy is finished and the outturn is generally good. Land is being prepared for early rice in Goalpara, Kamrup, and Nowgong. Gathering of pulses and mustard, pressing of sugarcane, and pruning of tea continue. Prices of common rice—Sylhet 13, Gauhati and Sibsagar 12, Dhubri $11\frac{1}{2}$, Silchar and Tezpur $10\frac{1}{2}$, Nowgong and Dibrugarh 9 seers per rupee. Fodder is scarce in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills and in parts of Cachar, Darrang, and the Naga Hills districts.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 31st January.*—**MYSORE:** Prospects are fair. Prices have risen slightly in Kolar and have fallen in Mysore. Paddy has been sown in parts of Bangalore, Kolar, Tumkur, and Chitaldrug and has been harvested in Mysore and Shimoga.

COORG: The reaping of rice is almost completed. Picking of coffee continues. Prices of food-grains are stationary. Water and fodder for cattle are sufficient.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 31st January.*—**BERAR:** The weather is cool. Picking of cotton and threshing of *jowar* continue. The winter crops are in fair condition. Fodder and water are sufficient. Prices are fluctuating. Prices—*jowar*—Akola 21, Amraoti 22, Basim 20, Buldana $12\frac{1}{2}$, Ellichpur 22, Wun 25 seers per rupee.

HYDERABAD: There was no rain during the week. Winter rice sowing continues. The standing spring crops have been affected by cold. Prices of

grain are rising. Prices—wheat 5, coarse rice 6½, and *jowari* 11½ seers per current sicca rupee.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 2nd February.*—The standing crops are in good condition except in Bhurtpore where they are in want of rain. Prospects are fair in Haraoti; good elsewhere. Agricultural stock is in fair condition in Meywar and Bikanir; good elsewhere. Pasturage or fodder is sufficient. Prices are falling in three States; rising in one; and are steady elsewhere.

Central India.—*For week ending 31st January.*—There was no rain during the week. Rain is urgently needed in the Bundelkhand and Bhopawar agencies. Agricultural operations have been completed in Malwa and Bhopawar and are in progress in other agencies. The condition of the standing crops is good throughout Central India. Agricultural stock and pasturage are good. Prices are steady in Gwalior, Bhopal, Baghelkhand, and Malwa; and are falling in Bundelkhand and in Bhopawar. The opium crops are in good condition in Bhopal and Malwa.

Kashmir.—*For week ending 1st February.*—The weather is fine. Prices continue below normal.

Jammu Province.—*For week ending 1st February.*—There was no rain during the week. Prices are stationary.

Nepal.—*For week ending 31st January.*—No rain. The weather has been cloudy for the last three days, and it is getting appreciably warmer. Some very late sowings of wheat and barley are still going on. The plants of the early sowings are doing well. Prices—8 seers per rupee.

The total numbers in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks were as follows :—

NAME OF PROVINCE.	PRECEDING WEEK.			PRESENT WEEK.			Increase or decrease.
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	TOTAL.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	TOTAL.	
Madras . . .	6,482	258	6,740	4,664	150	4,814	— 1,926
Bombay . . .	10,018	2,122	12,140	9,195	2,650	11,845	— 295
Central Provinces	...	770	770	...	580	580	— 190
TOTAL . .	16,500	3,150	19,650	13,859	3,380	17,239	— 2,411

J. B. FULLER,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FROM 1ST TO 23RD
JANUARY, 1897, AND FROM 1ST TO 22ND JANUARY, 1898.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st January, 1898*, audited figures have been used, as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week during the first half of 1897.	WEEK ENDING 23RD JANUARY, 1897.				WEEK ENDING 22ND JANUARY, 1898.				Earnings from 1st to 23rd January, 1897.	Earnings from 1st to 22nd January, 1898.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings.		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings.							
			TOTAL.	Per mile open.		TOTAL.	Per mile open.						
State lines worked by companies.													
<i>Standard gauge—</i>													
East Indian	673	1,737	11,15,413	642	1,737	13,54,000	780	37,06,036	38,08,000	1,01,964	...	671	
Bengal Central	140	125	18,113	145	125	20,400	103	57,071	56,400	...	...	1,36,476	
Bengal-Nagpur	160	802	1,74,047	200	802	1,33,000	154	5,44,470	4,08,000	...	...	...
Indian Midland (including Bhopal-Itarsi)	158	752	1,16,605	155	752	1,27,000	169	3,85,771	4,00,000	14,229	...	...
Bezwada Extn. (East Coast state)	149	21	3,571	170	21	2,400	114	10,091	7,400	...	...	3,291	
Madras-Ennur sec. (Bezwada-Mad.)	157	9	959	107	9	700	78	3,335	2,000	...	...	735	
<i>Metre gauge—</i>													
Rajputana-Malwa (including Godhra-Kutlam-Nagda)	218	1,815	3,86,637	213	1,815	4,07,000	224	12,96,596	12,84,000	...	...	12,596	
Palampur-Deesa	55	17	643	38	17	400	24	2,188	1,200	...	...	988	
South Indian	171	1,042	1,55,678	149	1,042	1,35,000	130	4,86,445	4,53,000	...	...	33,445	
Mayavaram-Mutpet	95	54	4,192	78	54	3,400	93	12,935	10,500	...	...	2,435	
Southern Mahratta (including Guntakal-Mysore Frontier section)	126	1,165	1,15,372	99	1,165	97,000	83	3,63,978	3,25,000	...	...	38,978	
Mysore section (Southern Mahratta)	117	290	20,079	80	290	33,400	113	87,935	1,05,000	17,065	...	...
Bengal and North-Western (including Tihoot section)	156	819	1,05,769	129	827	1,29,000	156	3,52,916	3,94,000	41,084	...	...
Lucknow-Bareilly	51	231	11,512	50	231	25,000	111	42,915	66,600	23,685	...	...
Assam-Bengal	59	300	21,552	60	280	26,000	91	68,374	76,400	8,026	...	...
Burma	224	880	2,34,352	205	888	2,02,000	227	7,25,419	5,98,000	...	...	1,27,419	
TOTAL	253	10,191	24,89,334	244	10,127	20,96,300	200	81,47,101	79,90,100	...	...	1,51,001	
State lines worked by the State.													
<i>Standard gauge—</i>													
North Western (a)	200	2,797	5,51,019	197	2,883	7,12,000	247	18,10,487	21,41,000	3,30,513	...	...	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (including the metre gauge link)	204	830	1,47,443	178	875	2,07,000	437	4,79,771	5,85,000	1,05,229	...	...	...
Eastern Bengal (including metre and 2' 6" gauges)	284	814	2,49,174	300	817	3,24,000	397	7,80,903	9,57,000	1,76,097	...	...	...
East Coast	102	500	41,357	83	535	50,800	110	1,19,249	1,64,000	44,751	...	...	...
<i>Special gauges—</i>													
Jorhat	71	28	1,786	64	28	2,800	100	4,957	6,800	1,843	...	...	...
Cherra-Companyganj	57	...	...	...	...	(b)	...	...	(b)	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	203	4,909	9,90,779	199	5,138	13,04,000	254	31,95,367	38,53,800	6,58,433	...	...	...
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.													
<i>Standard gauge—</i>													
Great Indian Peninsula (c)	405	1,491	6,77,424	454	1,491	6,21,000	417	21,16,337	19,58,000	...	...	1,58,337	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	603	401	2,07,021	581	401	2,52,000	547	8,03,578	7,72,000	...	...	91,578	...
Madras	205	840	1,94,499	231	840	1,93,000	230	6,01,010	6,32,000	30,300	...	...	2,19,525
TOTAL	409	2,792	11,39,344	408	2,792	10,66,000	332	35,81,555	33,62,000	...	...	...	...
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	203	17,952	46,19,457	257	18,057	50,00,900	281	1,49,43,993	1,52,11,900	2,87,907	...	...	...
Assisted companies.													
<i>Standard gauge—</i>													
Delhi-Umalla-Kalka	162	160	20,016	125	160	71,600	447	65,244	1,25,000	59,750	...	...	...
Larkessur	308	22	6,008	273	22	7,900	359	18,020	19,500	874	...	...	...
Southern Punjab (Delhi-Samastha) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	402	20,300	50	...	64,300	64,300	...	...	...
<i>Metre gauge—</i>													
Rohilkhand and Kumaon (Co.'s sec.)	121	66	4,814	73	66	5,000	76	17,993	17,200	...	...	793	...
Bengal Duars	118	30	4,485	125	36	4,300	119	15,181	10,600	...	...	4,581	...
Dibru-Sadiya	190	78	11,972	153	78	15,000	192	43,449	51,100	7,651	...	...	...
Ahmedabad-Parangli	55	...	...	...	54	2,200	41	...	6,000	6,000	...	...	...
<i>Special gauge—</i>													
Darjeeling-Himalayan	261	51	9,859	193	51	10,000	196	31,748	33,000	1,252	...	...	...
TOTAL	173	413	57,154	138	809	1,30,300	157	1,92,241	3,27,300	1,35,059	...	...	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.													
<i>Standard gauge—</i>													
Bina-Gonda	34	74	2,180	29	74	2,700	36	6,311	6,600	289	...	...	...
Bhopal-Ujjain	74	114	10,352	91	114	10,100	89	28,059	31,400	2,741	...	...	...
Nagda-Ujjain	74	34	1,966	58	35	1,900	54	4,814	5,400	586	...	...	...
The Nizam's Guaranteed State	204	333	71,105	214	334	77,400	232	2,14,174	2,22,000	7,820	...	...	2,103
The Gackwar's Petlad	100	13	1,195	92	13	300	23	3,303	1,200	...	...	...	...
Rajputana-Bharatnagar	142	108	12,481	116	108	23,900	221	41,008	48,900	7,892	...	...	...
Kolar Gold-fields	380	10	4,352	435	10	2,700	270	10,570	10,400	...	...	...	176
<i>Metre gauge—</i>													
Yesvantpur-Mysore Frontier (including Mysore-Nanjangud)	82	66	5,068	77	66	4,200	64	17,391	13,700	...	...	3,691	...
The Gackwar's Michana	77	93	6,172	66	93	5,100	55	17,950	19,000	1,050	...	...	4,561
Kolhapur	77	29	2,289	79	29	800	28	7,201	8,400	...	...	...	...
<i>Special gauges—</i>													
The Gackwar's Dabhoi	71	72	4,285	60	79	2,200	28	13,002	8,100	...	...	4,902	...
Ankleswar-Pardi (Kajpipra)	55	...	...	...	19	100	5	...	400	400	...	...	3,018
Couch Behar	97	32	1,692	77	21	1,300	59	6,518	3,500	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	128	908	1,23,197	127	996	1,32,700	133	3,70,907	3,73,000	2,093	...	...	...
Lines owned and worked by native states.													
<i>Metre gauge—</i>													
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagarh-Porbandar	127	334	37,801	113	334	34,000	102	1,08,418	96,900	...	...	11,518	...
Jetalpur-Rajkot	57	40	3,304	70	40	3,000	78	10,351	10,000	249	...	...	...
Jamnagar	49	...	...	...	51	2,100	41	...	5,400	5,400	...	...	24,958
Jodhpur-Bikaner	74	364	24,933	68	364	21,100	58	86,753	61,300	...	...	...	...
Cooper's-Chitor	40	60	1,970	33	60	2,200	37	6,157	7,100	943	...	...	...
<i>Special gauge—</i>													
Morvi	83	94	9,887	105	94	6,500	69	23,178	18,800	...	...	4,378	...
TOTAL	93	898	79,095	87	949	99,500	73	2,34,857	2,00,000	...	...	34,287	...
GRAND TOTAL	247	20,231	48,77,903	241	20,571	54,05,400	259	1,57,22,958	1,61,12,900	3,90,742	...	...	...

(a) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Southern Railways.

(b) Information not received.

(c) Includes the Wardha coal, the Dhule-Maharashtra, the Khamgaon, and the Amravati railways.

H. BONHAM-CARTER, Capt., R.E.,

Offg. Under Secretary.

CALCUTTA, the 2nd February, 1898.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XL of 1897-98.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st April, 1897*, audited figures have been used, as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1896-97.	WEEK ENDING 23RD JANUARY, 1897.				WEEK ENDING 22ND JANUARY, 1898.				Earnings from 1st April 1896 to 23rd January, 1897.	Earnings from 1st April 1897 to 22nd January, 1898.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings.		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings.							
			Total.	Per mile open.		Total.	Per mile open.						
State lines worked by companies.													
Standard gauge—													
East Indian	606	1,737	11,15,413	642	1,737	13,54,000	780	4,29,17,171	4,71,32,000	42,14,829			
Bengal Central	146	125	18,173	145	125	20,400	103	7,78,772	9,86,000	2,07,228			
Bengal-Nagpur	137	862	1,72,827	200	862	1,33,000	154	47,61,342	45,87,000		1,74,342		
Indian Midland (including Bhopal-Itarsi)	139	752	1,16,605	155	752	1,27,000	160						
Bezwada extn. (East Coast state)	134	21	3,571	170	21	2,400	114	43,61,294	48,73,000	5,11,706			
Mad.-Ennūr sec. (Bezwada-Mad.)	103	9	959	107	9	700	78	1,12,487	1,22,000	9,513			
Metro gauge—								56,788	48,900		7,888		
Rajputana-Malwa (including Godhra-Rutlam-Nagdā)	212	1,815	3,86,637	213	1,815	4,07,000	224	1,60,99,441	1,55,65,000		5,34,441		
Palampur-Deesa	58	17	643	38	17	400	24	43,252	33,400		9,852		
South Indian	105	1,042	1,55,678	149	1,042	1,35,000	130	72,70,880	73,71,000	1,00,120			
Mayavaram-Mutpet	91	54	4,192	78	54	3,400	63	2,08,017	2,14,000	5,983			
Southern Mahratta (including Guntakal-Mysore Frontier Section)	116	1,165	1,15,372	99	1,165	97,000	83	57,15,088	57,85,000	69,912			
Mysore sec. (Southern Mahratta)	103	296	20,079	88	296	33,400	113	12,82,649	15,84,000	3,01,351			
Bengal and North-Western (including Tirhoot Section)	140	819	1,05,769	129	827	1,29,000	156	45,07,379	49,13,000	4,05,621			
Lucknow-Bareilly	71	231	11,512	50	231	25,600	111	6,11,254	6,75,000	63,746			
Assam-Bengal	61	364	21,552	60	286	20,000	91	4,86,525	7,79,000	2,92,475			
Burma	175	880	2,34,352	205	888	2,02,000	227	58,95,023	63,03,000	4,07,977			
TOTAL	232	10,191	24,89,334	244	10,127	26,90,300	206	9,51,07,362	10,10,31,300	59,23,938			
State lines worked by the State.													
Standard gauge—													
North Western (a)	211	2,797	5,51,019	197	2,883	7,12,000	247	2,31,48,269	2,73,65,000	42,19,731			
Oudh and Rohilkhand (including the metre gauge link)	193	830	1,47,443	178	875	2,07,000	237	65,91,647	70,39,000	4,47,353			
Eastern Bengal (including metre and 2' 6" gauges)	354	814	2,49,174	306	817	3,24,000	397	1,26,39,099	1,25,78,000		61,039		
East Coast	94	500	41,357	83	535	58,800	110	19,29,356	23,04,000	3,74,644			
Special gauges—													
Jorhat	73	28	1,786	64	28	2,800	100	83,036	77,300		5,736		
Cherra-Companyganj	91	...	...	...	...	(b)	...	(c) 5,426	(d) 4,300		1,126	
TOTAL	219	4,909	9,90,779	199	5,138	13,04,000	254	4,43,96,833	4,93,70,000	49,73,767			
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.													
Standard gauge—													
Great Indian Peninsula (e)	407	1,491	6,77,424	454	1,491	6,21,000	417	2,53,92,227	2,19,70,000		34,22,227		
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	630	401	2,07,021	581	401	2,52,000	547	1,23,81,947	1,13,12,000		10,70,947		
Madras	253	840	1,94,299	231	840	1,93,000	230	88,39,465	93,08,000	4,68,535			
TOTAL	397	2,792	11,39,344	408	2,792	10,66,000	382	4,66,14,641	4,25,90,000	40,24,641			
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE) ASSISTED COMPANIES.													
Standard gauge—													
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	158	160	80,016	125	160	71,600	447	10,49,242	13,58,000	3,08,758			
Tarakeswar	274	22	6,008	273	22	7,900	359	2,47,402	2,45,000		2,402		
Southern Punjab (Delhi-Samāṣata)	...	...	...	...	402	20,300	50	...	(f) 1,55,000	1,55,000		
Metro gauge—													
Rohilkhand and Kumaon (Co.'s sec.)	131	66	4,814	73	66	5,000	76	3,67,634	3,42,000		25,634		
Bengal Doonars	140	36	4,435	125	36	4,300	119	2,38,444	2,44,000	5,556			
Dibru-Sadiya	108	78	11,972	153	78	15,000	192	5,31,487	6,51,000	1,19,513			
Ahmedabad-Parāntij	...	...	...	...	54	2,200	41	...	(g) 74,800			
Special gauge—													
Darjeeling-Himalayan	285	51	9,859	193	51	10,000	196	6,46,131	6,30,000		16,131		
TOTAL	176	413	57,154	138	809	1,36,300	157	30,80,400	30,99,800	6,19,400			
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.													
Standard gauge—													
Bina-Coona	88	74	2,180	29	74	2,700	36	80,903	77,800		3,103		
Bhopal-Ujjain	86	114	10,352	91	114	10,100	89	3,82,744	2,89,000		93,744		
Nagdā-Ujjain	53	34	1,966	58	35	1,900	54	(h) 45,515	51,000	5,485			
The Nizam's guaranteed state	191	333	71,105	214	334	77,400	232	26,08,388	28,77,000	2,68,612			
The Gackwar's Petlad	159	13	1,195	92	13	300	23	1,00,728	53,500		47,228		
Rajpura-Bhatinda	159	108	12,481	116	108	23,900	221	7,56,288	5,50,000		2,06,288		
Kolar Gold-fields	330	10	4,352	435	10	2,700	270	1,30,148	1,07,000	36,852			
Metro gauge—													
Yesvantpur-Mysore Fron. (including Mysore-Nanjangud)	77	66	5,068	77	66	4,200	64	2,16,628	2,48,000	31,372			
The Gackwar's Mehsāna	85	93	6,172	66	93	5,100	55	3,50,619	2,80,000		70,619		
Kolhapur	76	29	2,289	79	29	800	28	96,522	70,800		25,722		
Special gauges—													
The Gackwar's Dahhoi	63	72	4,285	60	79	2,200	28	1,86,359	1,67,000		19,359		
Ankleswar-Pārdi (Rajpipla)	...	...	...	...	19	100	5	...	(i) 5,300	5,300		
Cooch Behar	63	32	1,692	77	22	1,300	59	57,102	45,800		11,302		
TOTAL	125	968	1,23,197	127	990	1,32,700	133	50,11,944	49,12,200		99,744		
Lines owned and worked by native states.													
Metro gauge—													
Bhāvnagar-Gondal-Junāgarh-Portbandar	108	334	37,801	113	334	34,000	102	14,40,866	13,57,000		83,866		
Jetalpur-Rajkot	81	46	3,504	76	46	3,600	78	1,53,198	1,02,000	8,802			
Jamnagar	...	...	...	...	51	2,100	41	...	(j) 93,200	93,200		
Jodhpore-Bikaner	67	364	24,933	68	364	21,100	58	9,92,139	9,30,000		62,139		
Oddepore-Chitor	42	60	1,970	33	60	2,200	37	1,06,458	1,01,000		5,458		
Special gauge—													
Morvi	78	94	9,887	105	94	6,500	69	3,14,514	3,53,000	38,486			
TOTAL	82	898	78,095	87	949	69,500	73	30,07,175	29,96,200		10,975		
GRAND TOTAL	239	20,231	48,77,903	241	20,871	54,05,400	259	119,72,18,355	120,46,00,100	73,81,745			

(a) includes the Jamnā and Kachchhā.

(a) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Shadipalli railways.
 (b) Information not received.
 (c) Total earnings from the 1st April to the 15th June, 1896.
 (d) Total earnings from the 1st April to the 15th June, 1897.
 (e) Includes the Warruba Coal, the Dabond-Maunad, the Khamsan, and the Amroli railways.

(f) Total earnings from the 10th November, 1897, to the 22nd January, 1898.
 (g) Total earnings from the 1st May, 1897, to the 22nd January, 1898.
 (h) Total earnings from the 15th July, 1896, to the 23rd January, 1897.
 (i) Total earnings from the 1st July, 1897, to the 22nd January, 1898.
 (j) Total earnings from the 8th April, 1897, to the 22nd January, 1898.

the 2nd February, 1898.

H. BONHAM-CARTER, Capt., R.E.,
Offg. Under Secretary.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.
(FAMINE.)

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity.

NOTE.—The figures are compiled from the Local Gazettes, and give the District details of the Provincial totals published weekly in the *Crop and Weather Summary* in the *Gazette of India*.
Non-labouring children and other dependants of relief workers are classed as on relief works when distinguished in the local returns from persons gratuitously relieved in poor-houses or at their homes.

No.	Name of Province and District.	FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 8TH JANUARY, 1898.			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 15TH JANUARY, 1898.			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 22ND JANUARY, 1898.			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 29TH JANUARY, 1898.		
		Relief works.	Gra- tuitous relief.	TOTAL.	Relief works.	Gra- tuitous relief.	TOTAL.	Relief works.	Gra- tuitous relief.	TOTAL.	Relief works.	Gra- tuitous relief.	TOTAL.
1	<i>Madras.</i> Nellore	2,299	15	2,314	3,161	31	3,192	1,860	9	1,869	6,482	258	6,740
	TOTAL MADRAS	2,299	15	2,314	3,161	31	3,192	1,860	9	1,869	6,482	258	6,740
	<i>Bombay.</i>												
1	Bijapur	981	...	981	982	...	982	944	...	944	890	...	890
2	Sholapur	9,457	1,928	11,385	9,630	1,883	11,513	9,076	1,954	11,030	9,071	2,122	11,193
3	Poona	6,105	237	6,342	...	61	61	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Belgaum	708	...	708	217	...	217	133	...	133	...	...	...
	TOTAL BOMBAY	17,251	2,165	19,416	10,829	1,944	12,773	10,753	1,954	12,707	9,961	2,122	12,083
	<i>Central Provinces.</i>												
1	Damoh . . . . .	...	252	252	...	251	251	...	230	230	...	...	...
2	Mandla . . . . .	...	150	150	...	70	70	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Betul . . . . .	...	74	74	...	82	82	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Chindwara . . . . .	...	1,233	1,233	...	260	260	...	238	238	...	142	142
5	Bhandara . . . . .	...	273	273	...	...	...	...	167	167	...	143	143
6	Balaghat . . . . .	...	210	210	...	324	324	...	250	250	...	230	230
7	Raipur . . . . .	...	428	428	...	623	623	...	350	350	...	255	255
8	Bilaspur	28	3,376	3,404	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Wardha . . . . .	...	12	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL CENTRAL PROV- INCES	28	6,008	6,036	...	1,610	1,610	...	1,235	1,235	...	770	770
	GRAND TOTAL FOR ALL PROVINCES	19,578	8,188	27,766	13,990	3,585	17,575	12,613	3,198	15,811	16,443	3,150	19,593

† Figures incomplete.

The dates at the head of the table are the dates of the *Gazette of India* in which the Provincial totals were published. The figures, however, actually show the numbers on relief on each preceding Saturday. All previous returns should be read subject to a similar correction.

Dated 4th February, 1898.

J. B. FULLER,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

STATISTICS AND COMMERCE.
CUSTOMS.

No. 572 S. R., dated Calcutta, the 2nd February 1898.

ORDER—By the Government of India, FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

READ—

Customs Circular No. IV of 1898.

ORDERED, that the Circular be published for general information in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Customs Circular No. IV of 1898.

From—The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department,
No. 386 S. R., dated the 25th January 1898,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Financial Department.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 136 S. R., dated the 10th January 1898, referring for decision the question of the liability to customs duty of a fuel economiser

2 I am to say that in the opinion of the Government of India a fuel economiser may reasonably be treated as a component part of a boiler, and be admitted free of duty.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE OPERATIONS OF THE SAVINGS BANKS IN INDIA
DURING THE YEAR 1896-97.

No. 580A., dated Calcutta, the 2nd February 1898.

ORDER—By the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

READ—

Report by the Comptroller and Auditor General, No. 1975, dated the 31st December 1897, on the operations of the Savings Banks in India, during the year 1896-97, and the Statements annexed to it.

ORDER that the Report and the Statements be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 1975, dated Calcutta, the 31st December 1897.

From—The Comptroller and Auditor General,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report on the operations of the Savings Banks in India during the year 1896-97.

2. These Banks are of two descriptions, *vis.*, Banks open to the public and Service Institutions; the former head now includes the Post Office Banks only, the Presidency Banks having been abolished in the year under review; and the latter, the State Railways Provident Institution, the Civil Engineers' Provident Fund, the Forest Officers' Provident Fund (opened in the year under review), and the Military Banks. The State Railways Provident Institution is for the non-pensionable employes of the State Railways, the Civil Engineers' Provident Fund is for the Officers of the Public Works and Telegraph Departments, the Forest Officers' Provident Fund is for the officers of the Imperial and Provincial branches of the Forest Service, and for the officers of the Geological Survey Department, and the Military Banks are for the benefit of Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates of British Regiments.

3. I enclose the usual Statements marked I to VII, containing the accounts and statistics for the year.

4. The principal features of the returns are shown in the following table, which also compares them with those of the previous year:—

DESCRIPTION OF BANKS.	BANKS.		DEPOSITORS.		INTEREST EARNED.		BALANCE.		NOMINAL VALUE OF GOVERNMENT PROMISSORY NOTES.		AVERAGE OF DEPOSITOR'S BALANCE.	
	Num-ber.	In-crease + or De-crease — over previous year.	Num-ber.	In-crease + or De-crease — over previous year.	Amount.	In-crease + or De-crease — over previous year.	Amount.	In-crease + or De-crease — over previous year.	Balance of Government Promissory Notes held for depositors.	Net pur-chased or received, + sold or returned — during the year.	Amount.	In-crease + or De-crease —
Presidency, Calcutta . . .	...	—1	...	—7,236	676	—59,261	...	—17,10,030	...	—42,300	...	...
„ Madras . . .	...	—1	...	—1,646	149	—12,080	...	—3,52,539	...	...	...	...
„ Bombay . . .	...	—1	...	—22,049	5,219	—2,19,960	...	—69,37,850	...	—4,400	...	...
Railway . . .	21	...	16,048	+235	2,61,626	+25,221	75,80,913	+5,65,229	23,200	+9,800	472	+28
Civil Engineers' Pro-vident Fund . . .	1	...	664	+9	1,21,587	+9,891	33,59,199	+3,31,349	...	...	5,059	+437
Forest Officers' Pro-vident Fund . . .	3	+3	136	+136	569	+369	45,167	+45,167	...	...	332	+332
Military . . .	161	—1	12,047	—3,236	62,741	—4,820	14,90,226	—2,55,274	...	...	123	+9
Post Office . . .	6,420	+77	713,320	+59,428	30,12,092	+3,41,041	9,63,92,411	+59,69,340	6,05,600	+1,36,600	135	—3
TOTAL . . .	6,596	+76	742,215	+25,661	34,65,559	+80,601	10,88,67,916	—23,44,608	6,28,800	+99,700	...	...

5. The Statement shows that on the 31st March 1897 there were 6,596 Government Savings Banks in India, containing 742,215 accounts, which earned interest from Government to the amount of R34,65,559, and held balances aggregating R10,88,67,916, exclusive of Government Securities held on behalf of the depositors to the nominal value of R6,28,800. As compared with the year 1895-96, there has been an increase of 76 in the number of banks, of 25,661 in the number of depositors, and of R80,601 in the amount of interest earned. On the other hand, the balance of deposits has declined by R23,44,608.

6. The Presidency Savings Banks Accounts were transferred finally to the Post Office with effect from the 1st October 1896. The transfer was made gradually, commencing from the beginning of the year, and no new depositors were admitted to the Presidency Savings Banks in the year under review.

7. Upon the working of the Post Office Banks, the Director-General of the Post Office has submitted a detailed report, and it is therefore necessary here to make some observations in respect of the other Banks only.

8. There has been a large decrease of R2,55,274 in the balances at the Military Banks. The decrease occurs in all the commands. The balances in these Banks, affected as they are by the transfer of troops between India and England, are liable to considerable fluctuations.

9. The Forest Officers' Provident Fund was created during the course of the year under review for the benefit of the members of the Imperial and Provincial branches of the Forest Department. The Officers of the Geological Survey of India Department are also permitted to subscribe to this Fund. The balance stands at R45,167.

10. The balances of the other Service Institutions still continue to increase, and now amount to R1,09,40,112, an increase over the previous year of R8,96,578.

11. The balances of the Savings Banks proper, including the Military Banks, amount to R9,78,82,637, which represents a decrease of R32,86,353 as compared with the balances of 1895-96. These balances are held by Government at call. This large decrease is due in a large measure to several special causes, the most prominent of which are the closing of the Presidency Savings Banks, the limitation to R10,000 of the balances in what are called "Public accounts" and the closing of the account of the East Indian Railway Provident Fund. The closing of the Presidency Savings Banks resulted in the withdrawal of twenty lakhs of rupees, the limitation of the balances of Public Accounts caused a withdrawal of two and a quarter lakhs, and the closing of the Account of the East Indian Railway Provident Fund produced a net withdrawal of twenty-three lakhs. There has been an increase of R99,700 in the balance of Government Promissory Notes held on account of depositors at the close of 1896-97, which now stands at R6,28,800.

12. Statement No. V distributing Savings Bank transactions between (1) European and Eurasian and (2) Native Depositors shows that it is in the accounts of European and Eurasian Depositors that the decrease in the balances of the Savings Banks proper has occurred. The decrease in the balances of European and Eurasian Depositors amounted to nearly fifty-six lakhs. This decrease is, however, in some degree not a real one, and is due to the extent of some 13 lakhs to a rectification in 1896-97 of misclassification in previous years in the Post Office of Native as Eurasian Depositors, and to a difference between the classification of Eurasian and Native Depositors adopted by the Presidency and that adopted by the Post Office Savings Banks. Allowing, however, for all the explanations given in this paragraph and in paragraphs 8 and 11, there has been a considerable withdrawal from the balances of European and Eurasian Depositors.

Statement I.

Number of Working Banks and of the Depositors therein on the 31st March 1897.

BANKS.	NUMBER OF WORKING BANKS.		NUMBER OF DEPOSITORS.		Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in number of Depositors.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF DEPOSITORS PER BANK.	
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.		1896.	1897.
BANKS OPEN TO THE PUBLIC—							
Presidency Banks—							
Calcutta	I	...	7,236	...	—7,236	...	...
Madras	I	...	1,646	...	—1,646	...	...
Bombay	I	...	22,049	...	—22,049	...	...
Post Office Banks	6,343	6,420	653,892	713,320	+59,428	103	111
TOTAL	6,346	6,420	684,823	713,320	+28,497	...	...
SERVICE INSTITUTIONS—							
State Railway Provident Institutions	11	11	15,793	16,048	+255	1,435	1,459
Civil Engineers' Provident Fund	I	I	655	664	+9	...	...
Forest Officers' Provident Fund . . . . .	...	3	...	136	+136	...	45
Military Banks	162	161	15,283	12,047	—3,236	94	75
TOTAL	174	176	31,731	28,895	—2,836	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	6,520	6,596	716,554	742,215	+25,661	...	...

Number of Depositors in the several classes of Banks from 1885-86 to 1896-97.

BANKS.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.
BANKS OPEN TO THE PUBLIC—												
Presidency Banks—												
Calcutta	11,346	11,155	10,881	10,931	10,862	11,065	11,062	10,968	10,823	10,665	7,236	...
Madras	9,386	3,358	3,152	3,091	2,975	2,901	2,959	2,717	2,618	2,431	1,646	...
Bombay	48,428	26,700	25,061	25,230	25,062	25,008	25,124	25,714	25,714	25,489	22,049	...
Post Office Banks	155,009	219,010	261,157	311,001	358,272	408,544	463,453	520,967	574,050	611,947	653,892	713,320
District Banks	10,618	168	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	234,987	260,391	300,251	350,253	397,171	447,518	502,598	560,366	613,205	650,532	684,823	713,320
SERVICE INSTITUTIONS—												
State Railway Provident Institutions	11,638	12,168	12,848	14,372	14,598	14,151	13,605	14,115	14,875	15,051	15,793	16,048
Civil Engineers' Provident Fund	313	380	465	500	532	559	599	623	658	646	655	664
Forest Officers' Provident Fund . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	136
Military Banks	15,518	16,151	18,303	18,142	19,504	13,101	11,950	13,247	15,920	16,980	15,283	12,047
TOTAL	27,469	28,699	31,616	33,014	34,634	27,811	26,154	27,985	31,453	32,677	31,731	28,895
GRAND TOTAL	262,456	289,090	331,867	383,267	431,805	475,329	528,752	588,351	644,658	683,209	716,554	742,215

Statement

Deposits (including Interest), Withdrawals and Balances in the several classes of Finance and Revenue.

YEARS.	DEPOSITS.										WITHDRAWALS.			
	PRESIDENCY BANKS.			District Banks.	Post Office Banks.	Forest Officers' Provident Fund.	State Railway Provident Institutions.	Civil Engineers' Provident Fund.	Military Banks.	TOTAL.	PRESIDENCY BANKS.			District Banks.
	Calcutta.	Madras.	Bombay.								Calcutta.	Madras.	Bombay.	
1863-64	7.27	4.34	...	...	...	...	...	...	13.14	24.75	8.09	4.87	93	...
1864-65	6.85	4.36	7.25	...	...	...	...	...	15.17	33.63	7.19	4.91	6.59	...
1865-66	8.21	5.02	9.02	...	...	...	...	...	15.79	38.04	7.61	4.20	6.36	...
1866-67	11.20	6.18	14.35	...	...	...	...	...	12.71	44.44	8.83	4.76	5.84	...
1867-68	15.58	7.40	13.21	...	...	...	...	...	18.72	54.91	10.70	5.58	8.12	...
1868-69	21.92	8.96	14.97	...	...	...	...	...	18.51	64.36	14.65	6.82	11.51	...
1869-70	22.95	9.58	16.89	...	...	...	...	...	17.08	66.50	20.40	8.63	12.85	...
1870-71	22.39	9.02	19.79	1.76	...	...	...	...	14.45	67.41	19.82	8.94	13.96	2
1871-72	24.01	10.41	21.74	4.22	...	...	...	...	14.66	75.04	21.48	8.13	15.21	1.6
1872-73	27.61	10.91	28.90	5.95	...	...	...	...	16.53	89.90	23.28	9.20	16.44	2.6
1873-74	25.97	13.07	54.20	7.99	...	...	...	...	16.50	117.73	27.88	12.81	32.38	3.9
1874-75	13.30	9.23	22.32	10.33	...	...	...	...	17.91	73.09	17.43	9.62	22.79	5.5
1875-76	12.45	8.69	23.23	10.95	...	...	...	...	18.43	73.75	14.51	7.93	17.97	6.5
1876-77	12.29	8.93	21.87	11.27	...	...	...	...	17.43	71.79	13.56	8.80	19.70	7.8
1877-78	11.48	9.04	19.02	14.98	...	...	...	...	18.04	72.56	12.55	8.22	23.71	11.4
1878-79	10.70	8.90	16.67	13.68	...	...	...	...	17.84	67.79	11.61	10.39	19.40	9.2
1879-80	15.99	10.73	29.38	21.78	...	...	8	...	21.66	99.62	12.38	8.73	11.27	10.2
1880-81	24.79	18.70	70.06	59.38	...	...	3.16	...	28.39	204.48	17.74	11.46	21.66	32.6
1881-82	20.48	14.62	62.04	39.71	...	...	4.83	...	22.71	164.39	21.06	13.95	53.48	37.4
1882-83	19.23	10.89	54.21	36.02	44.00	...	4.53	...	17.35	186.23	20.72	14.34	44.12	35.3
1883-84	17.16	11.66	55.16	34.00	105.45	...	5.72	...	16.39	245.54	20.97	12.79	58.13	34.5
1884-85	16.82	11.43	53.41	35.04	169.31	...	10.62	72	11.86	309.21	17.50	12.10	49.92	32.4
1885-86	13.73	10.22	49.94	28.13	249.86	...	9.36	2.22	11.76	377.22	16.47	11.59	60.12	73.6
1886-87	13.05	3.67	28.10	67	458.67	...	13.27	2.33	13.17	532.93	14.31	21.77	110.73	39.2
1887-88	13.77	3.06	26.52	56	393.82	...	9.85	3.43	14.47	465.48	12.95	3.27	27.14	5
1888-89	13.79	3.23	27.94	...	453.25	...	14.97	3.27	15.26	531.71	14.39	3.88	26.92	...
1889-90	7.83	1.82	14.94	...	348.91	...	10.84	3.43	19.85	407.62	11.50	3.18	23.37	...
1890-91	8.08	1.79	15.80	...	289.50	...	11.48	4.00	13.73	344.38	7.75	2.37	16.58	...
1891-92	8.55	2.34	17.19	...	323.99	...	11.20	3.94	13.07	380.37	7.19	2.10	14.24	...
1892-93	8.74	1.97	18.87	...	354.73	...	13.76	4.12	15.76	417.95	8.09	2.03	14.84	...
1893-94	8.41	1.61	16.94	...	364.90	...	11.70	4.45	17.58	425.59	9.17	2.18	18.04	...
1894-95	7.53	1.69	15.34	...	348.70	...	12.89	4.84	18.40	409.39	8.50	1.77	17.29	...
1895-96	8.25	1.54	14.39	...	392.66	...	14.02	5.09	20.58	456.53	15.07	2.82	21.60	...
1896-97	78	5	1.33	...	481.60	45	14.29	5.11	14.91	518.52	17.88	3.57	70.71	...

II.

Savings Banks from 1863-64 to 1896-7 (in thousands of Rupees) as entered in the
cnue Accounts.

DRAWALS.						BALANCE.											YEARS.
Post Office Banks.	Forest Officers' Provident Fund.	State Rail-way Provident Institutions.	Civil Engi-neers' Provident Fund.	Mili-tary Banks.	TOTAL.	PRESIDENCY BANKS.			District Banks.	Post Office Banks.	Forest Officers' Provident Fund.	State Rail-way Provident Institutions.	Civil Engi-neers' Provident Fund.	Mili-tary Banks.	TOTAL.		
						Cal-cutta.	Mad-ras.	Bombay.									
...	12.29	26.18	9.25	12.13	18.01	...	...	...	...	...	...	24.82	61.21	1863-64
...	17.54	36.23	8.91	11.58	18.67	...	...	...	...	...	...	22.45	61.61	1864-65
...	18.10	36.27	9.51	12.40	21.33	...	...	...	...	...	...	20.14	63.38	1865-66
...	14.35	33.78	11.88	13.82	29.84	...	...	...	...	...	...	18.50	74.04	1866-67
...	16.33	40.73	16.76	15.64	34.93	...	...	...	...	...	...	20.89	88.22	1867-68
...	18.47	51.45	24.03	17.78	38.39	...	...	...	...	...	...	20.93	1,01,13	1868-69
...	17.65	59.53	26.58	18.73	42.43	...	...	...	...	...	...	20.36	1,08,10	1869-70
...	17.51	60.51	29.15	18.81	48.26	1.48	...	...	...	...	...	17.30	1,15,00	1870-71
...	13.46	59.90	31.68	21.09	54.79	4.08	...	...	...	...	...	18.50	1,30,14	1871-72
...	14.24	65.76	36.01	22.80	67.25	7.43	...	...	...	...	...	20.79	1,54,28	1872-73
...	14.89	91.86	34.10	23.06	80.07	11.52	...	...	...	...	...	22.40	1,80,15	1873-74
...	16.75	72.10	29.97	22.67	88.60	16.34	...	...	...	...	...	23.56	1,81,14	1874-75
...	18.39	65.34	27.91	23.43	93.86	20.75	...	...	...	...	...	23.60	1,89,55	1875-76
...	17.81	67.72	26.64	23.56	96.03	24.17	...	...	...	...	...	23.22	1,93,62	1876-77
...	17.71	73.64	25.57	24.38	91.33	27.71	...	...	...	...	...	23.55	1,92,54	1877-78
...	18.41	69.09	24.66	22.89	88.60	32.11	...	...	...	...	...	22.98	1,91,24	1878-79
...	...	5	...	19.88	62.57	8.27	24.89	1,06,71	43.63	...	...	3	...	...	24.76	2,28,29	1879-80
...	...	67	...	27.21	1,11,40	35.32	32.13	1,55,11	70.35	...	...	2,52	...	...	25.94	3,21,37	1880-81
...	...	2,28	...	30.28	1,58,49	34.74	32.80	1,63,67	72.62	...	...	5,07	...	...	8,37	3,27,27	1881-82
16,03	...	2,42	...	18,89	1,51,86	33,25	29,35	1,73,76	73,30	27,97	...	7,18	...	...	16,83	3,61,64	1882-83
58,42	...	2,78	...	18,92	2,06,59	29,44	28,22	1,70,79	72,72	75,00	...	10,12	...	...	14,30	4,00,59	1883-84
1,10,07	...	7,55	...	11,50	2,41,09	28,76	27,55	1,47,28	75,31	1,34,24	...	13,19	72	...	14,66	4,68,71	1884-85
1,58,71	...	4,42	3	12,55	3,37,81	28,02	26,18	1,64,10	29,52	2,25,39	...	18,13	2,91	...	13,87	5,08,12	1885-86
1,58,66	...	12,56	34	12,06	4,61,53	26,76	8,08	81,47	—1	4,25,40	...	18,84	4,90	...	14,08	5,79,52	1886-87
1,13,75	...	5,61	37	13,81	3,77,45	27,58	7,87	80,85	...	5,05,47	...	23,08	7,96	...	14,74	6,67,55	1887-88
3,69,47	...	5,43	45	16,47	4,37,01	26,98	7,22	81,87	...	5,89,25	...	32,62	10,78	...	13,53	7,62,25	1888-89
2,51,19	...	7,39	88	19,18	4,16,69	23,31	5,85	73,44	...	5,86,97	...	36,07	13,34	...	14,20	7,53,18	1889-90
1,41,80	...	6,41	1,03	15,40	2,91,34	23,64	5,27	72,66	...	6,34,67	...	41,14	16,31	...	12,53	8,06,22	1890-91
2,52,73	...	6,45	68	14,57	2,97,96	25,00	5,51	75,61	...	7,05,93	...	45,98	19,57	...	11,03	8,88,63	1891-92
2,78,78	...	9,55	67	15,16	3,29,12	25,65	5,45	79,64	...	7,81,88	...	50,19	23,02	...	11,63	9,77,46	1892-93
2,20,20	...	5,04	1,57	14,60	3,70,80	24,89	4,88	78,54	...	8,26,57	...	56,85	25,90	...	14,62	10,32,25	1893-94
3,35,09	...	5,84	3,14	16,51	3,88,14	23,92	4,80	76,59	...	8,40,18	...	63,90	27,60	...	16,51	10,53,50	1894-95
3,28,61	...	7,77	2,41	19,63	3,97,91	17,10	3,52	69,38	...	9,04,23	...	70,15	30,28	...	17,46	11,12,12	1895-96
4,21,90	...	8,63	1,80	17,47	5,41,96	...	...	...	...	9,63,93	45	75,81	33,59	...	14,90	10,88,68	1896-97

Statement III.

Classification of Depositors in the Post Office and Military Banks, State Railway Provident Institutions, Civil Engineers' Provident Fund and Forest Officers' Provident Fund, according to their professions, on the 31st March 1897.

	CLASS I, PROFESSIONAL.		Class II, Domestic.	Class III, Commercial.	Class IV, Agricultural.	Class V, Industrial.	Class VI, Indefinite or Non-productive.	Total.
	A Having fixed incomes.	B Having variable incomes.						
BANKS OPEN TO THE PUBLIC—								
Post Office Banks	1,94,590	46,043	1,16,828	27,427	7,991	21,801	2,98,640	7,13,320
SERVICE INSTITUTIONS.								
State Railway Provident Institutions	15,618	63	...	367	...	...	...	16,048
Civil Engineers' Provident Fund	664	...	...	...	...	...	...	664
Forest Officers' Provident Fund	136	...	...	...	...	...	...	136
Military Banks . . . . .	...	...	12,047	...	...	...	...	12,047
TOTAL { 1896-97	2,11,008	46,106	1,28,875	27,794	7,991	21,801	2,98,640	7,42,215
{ 1895-96	2,08,224	45,074	1,23,243	28,925	8,197	21,406	2,81,485	7,16,554
INCREASE+ DECREASE— : IN 1896-97	+2,784	+1,032	+5,632	—1,131	—206	+395	+17,155	+25,661
Percentage of each class in—								
Post Office Banks	27.3	6.4	16.4	3.8	1.1	3.1	4.9	100
State Railway Provident Institutions	97.4	.4	...	2.2	...	...	...	100
Civil Engineers' Provident Fund	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Forest Officers' Provident Fund	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Military Banks . . . . .	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	100
All Banks taken together	28.4	6.2	17.4	3.7	1.1	.3	4.2	100

Statement IV.

Interest earned during 1895-96 and 1896-97 and the Balances held at the close of each year.

	INTEREST EARNED IN			BALANCE HELD AT CLOSE OF			AVERAGE BALANCE IN EACH BANK.		AVERAGE BALANCE AT CREDIT OF EACH DEPOSITOR.	
	1895-96.	1896-97.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-).	1895-96.	1896-97.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-).	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.
BANKS OPEN TO PUBLIC—										
Presidency Banks—										
Calcutta	59,937	676	-59,261	17,10,030	...	-17,10,030	17,10,030	...	236	...
Madras	12,229	149	-12,080	3,52,539	...	-3,52,539	3,52,539	...	214	...
Bombay	2,25,179	5,219	-2,19,960	69,37,850	...	-69,37,850	69,37,850	...	314	...
TOTAL	2,97,345	6,044	-2,91,301	90,00,419	...	-90,00,419	...	...	...	...
Post Office Banks	26,71,951	30,12,992	+3,41,041	9,04,23,071	9,63,92,411	+59,69,340	14,255	15,014	138	135
SERVICE INSTITUTIONS—										
State Railway Provident Institutions	2,36,405	2,61,626	+25,221	70,15,684	75,80,913	+5,65,229	6,37,719	6,89,174	444	472
Civil Engineers' Provident Fund	1,11,696	1,21,587	+9,891	30,27,850	33,59,199	+3,31,349	30,27,850	33,59,199	4,622	5,059
Forest Officers' Provident Fund	..	569	+569	...	45,167	+45,167	...	15,052	...	332
Military Banks—										
Bengal Command	19,656	18,210	-1,446	5,26,118	4,00,959	-1,25,159	9,743	7,556	144	155
Punjab Do.	19,821	19,308	-513	5,47,045	4,71,760	-75,285	14,027	12,096	88	99
Madras	14,467	12,092	-2,375	2,99,202	2,70,017	-29,185	10,317	9,311	113	127
Bombay	13,617	13,131	-486	3,73,135	3,47,490	-25,645	9,328	8,687	134	134
TOTAL	67,561	62,741	-4,820	17,45,500	14,90,226	-2,55,274	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	33,84,958	34,65,559	+80,601	11,12,12,524	10,88,67,916	-23,44,608	...	...	...	...

Statement VI.

Government Promissory Notes purchased, received, and sold or returned on account of Savings Banks Depositors.

	NOTES PURCHASED FOR DEPOSITORS.						NOTES RECEIVED FROM DEPOSITORS.						NOTES SOLD OR RETURNED.						NOTES REMAINING IN CUSTODY OF THE COMPTROLLER GENERAL, THE ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, MADRAS, AND THE ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, BOMBAY.						
	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.
BANKS OPEN TO THE PUBLIC— Presidency Banks—																									
Calcutta	600	1,500	31,400	4,200	7,500	...	10,000	...	300	1,000	100	...	500	1,200	17,700	4,200	10,500	42,300	19,800	20,000	30,200	44,200	45,200	42,300	...
Madras	23,000	9,000	16,500	6,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,000	7,000	12,000	28,500	...	...	...	16,000	18,000	22,500	...	...
Bombay	1,000	3,500	3,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,000	3,500	6,500	2,000	1,000	4,400	28,800	9,900	9,900	6,400	5,400	4,400	...
Post Office Banks.	108,900	262,100	379,100	246,500	146,500	834,300	13,400	8,300	6,800	14,500	11,800	55,400	120,700	241,200	233,000	239,100	161,500	753,100	366,600	368,200	397,400	450,300	472,200	469,000	605,600
SERVICE INSTITUTIONS— State Railway Provident Institutions	...	...	...	...	4,300	9,800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	1,000	1,000	...	...	9,900	13,400	23,200
TOTAL	133,500	276,100	430,000	257,700	158,500	844,100	23,400	8,300	7,100	15,300	11,900	55,400	134,200	253,900	273,800	174,000	999,800	416,200	425,000	435,500	523,400	532,700	529,100	628,800	

Statement VII.

Particulars by Provinces of Presidency and Post Office Savings Banks combined on the 31st March 1897.

	CLASSIFICATION OF DEPOSITORS.							INTEREST EARNED IN		BALANCE HEAD AT CLOSE OF		
	Class I, professional		Class II, Domestic.	Class III, Commer- cial.	Class IV, Agricul- ture.	Class V, Industrial.	Class VI, Indefinite or Non- productive.	TOTAL.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.
	A Having fixed Incomes.	B Having variable Incomes.										
India	8,231	1,488	5,927	704	108	1,293	10,234	27,985	1,48,043	1,50,051	50,12,998	50,45,087
Central Provinces	5,952	985	3,401	299	62	318	5,907	16,924	68,408	68,925	22,92,165	22,66,474
Burma	6,204	1,079	14,798	720	79	2,103	8,124	33,107	83,456	86,044	31,41,580	32,15,958
Assam	3,846	1,126	2,855	275	165	596	4,724	13,587	52,379	54,034	18,07,546	18,74,262
Bengal	58,292	16,609	21,392	7,495	3,307	4,164	104,591	215,850	7,65,112	8,80,466	2,73,81,898	2,55,71,791
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	20,197	4,869	20,387	1,855	595	1,642	26,802	76,347	2,94,762	2,94,263	97,66,413	98,47,477
Punjab	14,907	4,013	15,951	1,475	327	2,229	16,795	55,697	2,54,937	2,60,396	84,24,612	88,10,128
Berar	2,286	425	1,044	129	77	159	2,350	6,470	24,201	26,229	8,11,885	8,99,096
Madras	34,868	8,368	14,580	7,037	2,347	3,837	38,710	109,747	2,45,822	2,41,416	82,14,806	80,56,848
Bombay	39,807	7,081	16,493	7,438	924	5,460	80,403	157,606	10,32,176	9,57,212	3,25,69,587	3,08,05,290
TOTAL	194,590	46,043	116,828	27,427	7,991	21,801	298,640	713,320	29,69,296	30,19,036	9,94,23,490	9,63,92,411



SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India.

No. 7.]

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1898.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in PART VI of the GAZETTE.

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No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF DECEMBER 1896 AND 1897.

DISTRICTS.	RICE, UNHUSKED.		RICE, HUSKED.		WHEAT.		FLOUR (WHEAT).		BARLEY.		JAWAR.	
	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.
Burma—												
<i>Tenasserim—</i>												
Mergui	13'6	15'3 to 20'4	38'25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	17	15'3	38'25	37'4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	17	16'15	40'75	59'5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Pegu (deltaic)—</i>												
Rangoon	14'45	17	38'76	68	90'1	53'55	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thongwa . . . . .	...	17'85	51	68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassein	13'6	18'7	42'5	42'5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Pegu (inland)—</i>												
Henzada	14'62	15'47	42'67	54'4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	19'55	21'25	54'4	68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Upper Burma—</i>												
Mandalay	18'02	23'20	57'8	62'30	72'76	61'71	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bamo . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakokku	19'55	24'65	40'3	64'6	...	...	...	...	...	...	20'4	17
<i>Arakan—</i>												
Kyaukpyu	13'6	17	27'2	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Akyab	13'43	17	26'35	34'85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam—												
<i>Brahmaputra—</i>												
Goalpara	20	22'5	42'08	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gauhati . . . . .	...	...	35	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal—												
<i>Eastern—</i>												
Chutagong . . . . .	...	...	30	40	...	60	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca . . . . .	...	...	33'12	36'25	40'25	51'87	...	...	35	...	...	...
<i>Deltaic—</i>												
Midnapur . . . . .	...	...	27'5	36'25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta . . . . .	...	...	45	45	42'5	45	...	...	30	35	30	32'5
<i>Central—</i>												
Bardwan . . . . .	...	...	33'75	37'5	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pabna . . . . .	...	...	33'12	42'5	50	43'12	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Northern—</i>												
Rangpur . . . . .	...	...	32'5	37'81	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Orissa—</i>												
Cuttack . . . . .	...	...	27'81	32'03	46'25	52'19	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Bihār, south—</i>												
Patna . . . . .	...	...	25'04	38'12	35'62	41'25	...	...	23'12	33'12	15	35
<i>Bihār, north—</i>												
Bhagalpur . . . . .	...	...	26'25	38'75	35'16	45	...	...	31'41	35	...	...
Muzaffarpur . . . . .	...	...	27'5	44'37	36'25	50	...	...	36'25	36'25	...	...
N.W. Provinces—												
<i>Eastern—</i>												
Benares	21'67	31'82	37'19	53'49	38'54	53'49	44'45	58'44	27'19	43'59	25'31	40'68
<i>Central—</i>												
Cawnpore	19'53	30'21	36'35	48'49	37'19	48'49	40	53'33	23'24	42'08	20	36'35
Jhansi	22'19	28'59	40'04	50	40	45'73	47'20	53'23	20	39'06	18'54	37'19
<i>Western—</i>												
Meerut . . . . .	...	...	...	...	33'75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agia . . . . .	...	...	43'75	51'72	38'12	48'01	...	55'31	20'47	41'72	20	40'78
<i>Submontane, west—</i>												
Shahjahanpur	20'04	28'59	33'33	45'73	34'06	48'54	...	...	20'52	39'01	21'61	38'12
Oudh—												
<i>Southern—</i>												
Lucknow . . . . .	...	30'78	...	51'87	...	50'78	...	57'20	...	45'11	...	39'43
<i>Northern—</i>												
Fyzabad	25'62	29'37	...	...	36'2	48'44	...	...	25'78	...	22'19	...

(The figures represent prices per ten maunds in rupees and decimals of a rupee.)

BAJRA.		RAGI.		MAIZE.		GRAM.		ARHAR DÁL.		GHI.		DISTRICTS.
1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	
...	Burma—
...	Tenasserim—
...	Mergui.
...	Tavoy.
...	Moulmein and Amherst.
...	70°55	51	...	...	...	...	Pegu (deltaic)—
...	Rangoon.
...	Thongwa.
...	Bassein.
...	Pegu (inland)—
...	Hezada.
...	Toungoo.
...	90°95	46°07	...	...	...	...	Upper Burma—
...	Mandalay.
...	Bamo.
...	Pakokku.
...	Arakan—
...	Kyaukpyn.
...	Akyab.
...	Assam—
...	Brahmaputra—
...	Goalpara.
...	Gauhati.
...	55	47°5	...	...	400	335	Bengal—
...	53°75	41°25	65	41°25	350	400	Eastern—
...	Chittagong.
...	Dacca.
30	40	15°47	...	25	32°5	43°75	37°5	40	35	320	360	Deltaic—
...	320	320	Midnapur.
...	Calcutta.
...	42°5	36°87	60	48°12	300	266°25	Central—
...	50	40	43°75	40	360	310	Bardwan.
...	Pabna.
...	25	26°25	47°5	43°75	70	47°5	300	330	Northern—
...	Rangpur.
...	31°41	28°91	35°78	27°66	360	325	Orissa—
...	Cuttack.
...	26°56	19°06	33°12	36°25	35	38°75	30	260	240	Bihar, south—
...	Patna.
...	10°09	31°87	30°37	36°87	44°37	35	200	270	Bihar, north—
...	20°02	36°25	36°25	...	50	47°03	266°56	246°25	Bhagalpur.
...	Muzaffarpur.
26°2	43°59	...	...	23°12	37°6	41°87	41°61	54°95	50°31	291°04	278°02	N.-W. Provinces—
...	Eastern—
...	Benares.
21°03	43°85	...	...	26°78	38°54	36°35	38°75	51°61	48°85	255°00	237°03	Central—
20	17°5	36°35	32°03	40	40°94	50	250	213°33	Cawnpore.
...	Jhansi.
21°09	44°69	...	...	...	...	33°75	...	...	...	260	260	Western—
...	34°84	43°12	54°69	50	276°87	259°06	Meerut.
...	Agia.
22°55	42°29	...	...	...	35°57	40	42°13	...	...	266°25	227°5	Submontane, west—
...	Shahjahanpur.
...	46°46	...	...	...	36°15	...	43°02	...	54°69	...	240	Oudh—
...	Southern—
...	Lucknow.
...	22°81	37°66	34°22	40	...	...	285°62	241°25	Northern—
...	Lysabud.

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF DECEMBER 1896 AND 1897—continued.

DISTRICTS.	GŌR.		SALT.		TOBACCO LEAF.		TURMERIC.		GRASS.		STRAW.	
	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.
Burma—												
<i>Tenasserim—</i>												
Mergui . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavoy . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Pegu (deltaic)—</i>												
Rangoon . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thongwa . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassein . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Pegu (inland)—</i>												
Henzada . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toungoo . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Upper Burma—</i>												
Mandalay . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bamo . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakōnku . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Arakan—</i>												
Kyaukpyu . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Akyab . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam—												
<i>Brahmaputra—</i>												
Goalpara . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gauhati . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal—												
<i>Eastern—</i>												
Chittagong . . . . .	...	...	40	50	100	75	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca . . . . .	...	...	37'5	41'87	65	85	...	...	40	27'5	...	...
<i>Deltaic—</i>												
Midnapur . . . . .	...	...	{ 34'37 and 36'87 }	40	{ 47'5 and 62'5 }	55 75 }	...	...	...	...	1'75(a)	2(a)
Calcutta . . . . .	...	...	35	37'5	70	70	...	...	5'5(a)	6'75(a)	4'5(a)	5'5(a)
<i>Central—</i>												
Bardwan . . . . .	...	...	34'37	33'12	...	...	...	...	...	...	4(a)	5(a)
Pabna . . . . .	...	...	39'06	42'5	70	80	...	...	...	...	7'5	6'25
<i>Northern—</i>												
Rangpur . . . . .	...	...	40	45	60	88'91	...	...	17(b)	26(b)	17(b)	11(b)
<i>Orissa—</i>												
Cuttack . . . . .	...	...	35	30	65	25	...	...	20(a)	20(a)	2'62(a)	2'62(a)
<i>Bihar, south—</i>												
Patna . . . . .	...	...	36'25	40'62	30	30	...	...	3'12	3'12	5	2'81
<i>Bihar, north—</i>												
Bhāgalpur . . . . .	...	...	40	40	70	80	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur . . . . .	...	...	36'25	36'25	100	114'37	...	...	...	...	...	...
N.W. Provinces—												
<i>Eastern—</i>												
Benares	45'16	49'43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Central—</i>												
Cawnpore	40	42'08	...	...	65'05	80	100	...	...	...	...	...
Jhānsi	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...
<i>Western—</i>												
Meerut	33'75	30'62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agra	41'25	48'12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Submontane, west—</i>												
Shahjahanpur . . . . .	...	37'19	...	...	...	...	{ 115 to 125 }	70 & 80	...	...	...	...
Oudh—												
<i>Southern—</i>												
Lucknow . . . . .	...	44'32	...	...	...	75	...	90	...	4'01	...	...
<i>Northern—</i>												
Fyzabad . . . . .	...	30'78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3'44	...	...

(a) Per kahan.

(b) Per bundle.

(The figures represent prices per ten maunds in rupees and decimals of a rupee).

JAWAR STALKS.		BHUSA.		SHEEP, PER SCORE.		GOATS, PER SCORE.		PLOUGH BULLOCKS, PER PAIR.		DISTRICTS.
1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	
...	Burma—
...	Tenasserim—
...	Mergui.
...	Tavoy.
...	Moulmein and Amherst.
...	Pegu (deltaic)—
...	Rangoon.
...	Thongwa.
...	Bassein.
...	Pegu (inland)—
...	Benzada.
...	Toungoo.
...	Upper Burma—
...	Mandalay.
...	Bamo.
...	Pakokku.
...	Arahan—
...	Kyaukpyu.
...	Akyab.
...	Assam—
...	Brahmaputra—
...	Goalpara.
...	Gauhati.
...	Bengal—
...	Eastern—
...	Chittagong.
...	Dacca.
...	Deltaic—
...	Midnapur.
...	Calcutta.
...	Central—
...	Bardwan.
...	Pabna.
...	Northern—
...	Rangpur.
...	Orissa—
...	Cuttack.
...	Bihar, south—
...	Patna.
...	Bihar, north—
...	Bhagalpur.
...	Muzaffarpur.
...	N.-W. Provinces—
...	Eastern—
...	Benares.
...	60	60	...	...	...	...	Central—
...	Cawnpore.
...	Jhansi.
...	60	60	...	...	70	70	Western—
...	45	45	...	...	...	...	Meerut.
...	Agra.
...	40 to 90	40 to 90	...	...	25 to 50	25 to 50	Submontane, west—
...	Shahjahanpur.
...	35	...	...	...	35	...	...	...	...	Oudh—
...	Southern—
...	Lucknow.
...	28	28	Northern—
...	Fyzabad.

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF DECEMBER 1896 AND 1897—continued.

DISTRICTS.	RICE, UNHUSKED.		RICE, HUSKED.		WHEAT.		FLOUR (WHEAT).		BARLEY.		JAWAR.	
	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Ajmere	33'33	33'33	...	...	40'99	50	...	...	25	44'37	22'19	42'08
Panjab—												
Southern—												
Ferozpur	22'5	33'33	90	80	33'12	46'87	38'12	53'33	25'62	36'35	20'62	36'35
Central—												
Lahore	24'58	32'66	44'11	51'61	33'33	45'57	36'41	52'5	22'5	41'04	21'3	39'01
South-eastern—												
Delhi	35	30'78	26'35	50	35'57	47'03	41'04	55'16	21'04	41'09	19'06	40
Submontane—												
Amritsar	26'67	31'35	45'73	51'61	30'78	45'73	34'79	51'61	23'54	40	23'54	36'35
Northern—												
Rawalpindi	30	28'59	57'45	66'77	33'33	48'85	36'35	51'61	23'54	36'35	25	30
Western—												
Multan	19'06	29'63	40	61'56	38'12	44'43	43'28	51'61	25'78	36'35	25'78	34'79
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karachi . . . . .	...	...	51'87	41'25	41'87	43'12	...	...	27'81	23'12	24'37	27'5
Shikarpur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	35	38'12	...	...	24'37	...	...	29'69
Quetta . . . . .	...	...	...	...	40	44'37	65	65	30	32'5	30	37'5
Bombay—												
Deccan—												
Dharwar . . . . .	...	...	...	...	44'82	...	...	...	...	...	21'35	...
Sholapur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	38'02	...	...	...	...	...	31'46
Poona . . . . .	...	...	...	47'24	...	45'16	...	...	...	...	...	34'74
Khandesh—												
Ahmadnagar . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	50'57	...	...	...	...	...	41'2
Dhulia . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	41'2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gujarat—												
Surat . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	52'6	...	...	...	...	...	33'18
Ahmadabad	28'75	30	52'5	47'5	...	50	...	...	...	35	...	...
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nagpur . . . . .	...	...	31	39	36'5	39	56	...	...	...	22	25
Central—												
Jubbulpore	20	...	27'56	42'12	36'37	44'19	42'12	50	...	...	20	...
Eastern—												
Raipur . . . . .	...	...	35	38'06	36	38'06	47	...	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Basim . . . . .	...	...	...	...	52'31	40'74	...	...	...	...	23'54	34'61
Ellichpur . . . . .	...	...	80	80	53'33	50	66'62	55'78	...	...	22'25	33'33
Amraoti . . . . .	...	...	...	66'25	53'12	44'37	56'87	56'25	...	...	26'87	36'25
Madras—												
South, central—												
Coimbatore . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28'75	25
Salem . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central—												
Bellary . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29'01	28'7
Cuddapah	27'92	31'93	47'03	47'03	...	...	...	...	...	...	29'74	27'19
Karnul . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, central—												
Nellore . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, south—												
Madras	28'75	26'77	45'68	45'78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanjore	28'38	20'52	52'08	40'94	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern—												
Madura . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35'62	22'86
Mysore—												
Mysore	37'23	20'42	43'89	39'57	58'78	62'69	101'48	68'57	...	...	20'11	18'29
Bangalore	19'6	17'62	54'87	47	58'8	54'87	54'88	55'44	...	...	24'5	25'4

(The figures represent prices per ten maunds in rupees and decimals of a rupee.)

BAJRA.		RAGI.		MAIZE.		GRAM.		ARHAR DÁL.		GHI.		DISTRICTS.
1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	
27'97	48'44	...	...	24'06	40	40	41'56	...	...	320	266'67	Rajputana— Eastern— Ajmere.
22'5	40	...	...	19'69	36'35	33'75	40	56'87	66'67	310	304'74	Panjab— Southern Ferozpur.
23'12	45'1	...	...	22'71	36'82	34'69	39'01	56'09	58'18	328'44	305	Central— Lahore.
20'52	43'23	...	...	19'53	38'12	36'35	40'99	50	42'76	390	278'44	South-eastern— Delhi.
...	44'43	...	...	21'04	39'32	34'06	40	...	...	350	336'82	Submontane— Amritsar.
25	43'29	...	...	23'18	37'5	33'33	43'85	57'13	50	290'94	290	Northern— Rawalpindi.
25'78	39'06	...	...	25'78	28'07	37'19	45'68	...	...	320	336'82	Western— Multan.
30	34'37	...	...	...	...	37'19	37'3	65	...	347'5	358	Sind and Baluchistan— Karachi. Shikarpur. Quetta.
25	34'06	...	...	...	...	32'81	40'62	...	...	307'5	310	
...	...	...	...	33'12	35	...	...	...	...	330	360	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bombay— Deccan— Dharwar. Sholapur. Poona.
31'87	36'13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Khandesh— Ahmadnagar. Dhulia.
...	37'66	...	...	...	...	50'73	...	...	...	...	...
...	41'04	...	...	...	...	...	38'44	...	...	...	350	Gujarat— Surat. Ahmadabad.
27'03	40'36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	38'75	...	33'75	...	...	...	40	46'25	46'25	...	290	Central Provinces— Western— Nagpur.
...	...	...	...	...	...	44'5	36	52	41	318	300	
...	...	...	...	...	...	33'31	36'44	50	44'19	240	227'5	Central— Jubbulpore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	44	38'06	54	40	270	250	Eastern— Raipur.
40	50	...	...	...	...	...	36'54	...	36'54	...	...	Berar— Basim. Ellichpur. Amraoti.
33'75	44'37	...	...	...	...	53'33	50	61'5	40	320	263	
...	...	...	...	...	...	50	40	56'87	40	300	280	Madras— South, central— Coimbatore. Salem.
21'87	16'25	...	...	...	...	56'87	56'87	...	...	400	456'87	
...	...	22'71	28'40	...	...	27'6	33'18	...	...	359'95	342'92	
...	...	...	...	...	...	64'01	44'43	...	...	412'08	348'7	Central— Bellary.
27'03	30'57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	333'33	300	Cuddapah. Karnul.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	East Coast, central— Nellore.
...	...	33'18	20'73	...	...	39'06	27'19	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	59'84	45'52	...	...	329'11	386'72	East Coast, south— Madras. Tanjore. Trichinopoly.
...	...	23'38	18'02	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30'99	26'09	...	...	...	...	33'38	28'85	...	...	...	...	Southern— Madura.
23'51	...	...	19'59	...	...	26'03	23'49	72'68	44'96	331'87	427'75	Mysore— Mysore.
24'82	...	...	20'06	...	...	41'16	23'5	58'8	42'16	411'3	428'44	Bangalore.

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF DECEMBER 1896 AND 1897—concluded.

DISTRICTS.	GŌR.		SALT.		TOBACCO LEAF.		TURMERIC.		GRASS.		STRAW.	
	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Ajmere	50	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	5	5
Panjab—												
Southern—												
Ferozpur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	50	55'36	110	80	5'62	5	5'62	11'41
Central—												
Lahore . . . . .	...	...	...	...	57'13	53'33	114'27	72'71	10	13'28	6'25	10
South-eastern—												
Delhi . . . . .	...	...	...	...	80	80	123'07	80	5'73	5	8'91	8'75
Submontane—												
Amritsar . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5'73	7'24
Northern—												
Rawalpindi . . . . .	...	...	...	...	40	40	100	61'56	5	11'41	6'67	13'75
Western—												
Multan . . . . .	...	...	...	...	100	123'07	133'33	80	3'07	4'43	6'67	6'67
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karachi	66'25	68	...	...	...	135	105	72'5	...	5'21	...	...
Shikarpur	39'37	41'36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Quetta . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay—												
Deccan—												
Dharwar . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sholapur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poona . . . . .	...	55'26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khandesh—												
Ahmadnagar . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dhulia . . . . .	...	49'17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gujarat—												
Surat . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ahmadabad . . . . .	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nagpur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...
Central—												
Jubbulpore . . . . .	...	...	38'56	38'56	60	100	133'31	70	...	3'44	...	...
Eastern—												
Raipur . . . . .	...	...	43	40	180	160	120	57	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Basim . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ellichpur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	320	200	76'25	76'25	...	3	...	...
Amraoti . . . . .	...	...	...	...	200	200	105	60	22(b)	31(a)	...	...
Madras—												
South, central—												
Coimbatore	71'87	65'62	...	...	...	...	115	57'5	...	...	2'5	2'5
Salem . . . . .	...	...	...	...	11'1'3	98'49	51'61	44'32	...	...	6'87	6'56
Central—												
Bellary	63'38	45'57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddapah . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	66'67	30	...	...	...	...
Karnul . . . . .	...	...	...	...	66'67	66'67	122'97	46'15	...	...	...	...
East Coast, central—												
Nellore . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5'83	5'1
East Coast, south—												
Madras	57'6	57'6	...	...	131'67	131'67	57'6	57'6	...	...	...	...
Tanjore . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly . . . . .	...	...	...	...	118'28	118'28	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern—												
Madura . . . . .	...	...	...	...	111'67	89'74	...	...	...	...	5'36	6'41
Mysore—												
Mysore	66'61	46'62	...	...	374	374	124'67	70'76	10'71	10'71	7'14	7'15
Bangalore	68'55	64'11	...	...	342'75	428'4	85'69	67'45	3'5	9'62	13'71	25'62

(a) Per head load.

(b) Per 100 pullies.

(The figures represent prices per ten maunds in rupees and decimals of a rupee.)

JAWAR STALKS.		BRUSA.		SHEEP, PER SCORE.		GOATS, PER SCORE.		PLOUGH BULLOCKS, PER PAIR.		DISTRICTS.
1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	
5	5	...	...	140	140	...	...	80	80	Rajputana— Eastern— Ajmere
6'25	...	...	...	50	42'5	...	...	75	60	Panjab— Southern— Ferozpur.
6'67	5	...	...	100	100	...	...	105	80	Central— Lahore.
5	6'67	...	...	60	40	...	...	125	100	South-eastern— Delhi.
...	...	...	...	60	...	...	...	...	...	Submontane— Amritsar.
6'67	12'5	...	...	55	55	...	...	60	60	Northern— Rawalpindi.
3'33	5	...	...	50	50	...	...	70	70	Western— Multan.
...	5'21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sind and Baluchistan— Karachi.
...	...	9'37	10	40 to 140	40 to 140	...	...	...	...	Shikarpur.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Quetta.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bombay— Deccan— Dharwar.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sholapur.
...	...	...	...	...	40	...	...	...	...	Poona.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Khandesh— Ahmadnagar.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dhulia.
...	8'12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gujarat— Surat.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ahmadabad.
...	5	...	...	60	60	...	...	70	70	Central Provinces— Western— Nagpur.
...	...	...	...	40	40	...	...	30	28	Central— Jubbulpore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Eastern— Raipur.
4	8	...	...	50	50	...	...	...	...	Berar— Basim.
...	4	...	...	50	50	...	...	60	50	Ellichpur.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90	100	Amraoti.
...	...	...	...	85	77'5	85	77'5	50	60	Madras— South, central— Coimbatore.
...	...	...	...	80	80	80	80	...	...	Salem.
...	...	...	...	120	60	120	60	140	100	Central— Bellary.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cuddapah.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Karnul.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	East Coast, central— Nellore.
...	...	...	...	55	55	55	55	...	...	East Coast, south— Madras.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tanjore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Trichinopoly.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	Southern— Madura.
3'29	2'96	...	...	100	100	...	...	70	50	Mysore— Mysore.
...	...	...	...	160	{ 100 to 140 }	...	...	120	50 to 90	Bangalore.

J. E. O'CONOR,
Director-General of Statistics.J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

C

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF DECEMBER 1897. (*The figures represent*

DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		RICE.				JAWAR OR CHOLU (<i>Sorghum vulgare</i>).		BAJRA OR CUMRU (<i>Pennisetia spicata</i>).	
	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Best sort.		Common.		Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.
					Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.				
Burma—												
<i>Tenasserim—</i>												
Mergui . . . . .	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	12 14	12 14	...	...	...	...
Tavoy . . . . .	...	...	...	...	12 3	12 3	13 —	13 —	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	7 —	7 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...
<i>Pegu (deltaic)—</i>												
Pegu . . . . .	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	14 3	14 3	...	...	...	...
Rangoon	7 4	7 —	...	...	8 12	8 4	11 4	10 12	...	...	...	...
Thongwa . . . . .	...	...	...	...	10 11	10 11	11 10	11 10	...	...	...	...
Bassein . . . . .	...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	13 9	13 9	...	...	...	...
<i>Pegu (inland)—</i>												
Tharawadi . . . . .	...	...	...	...	12 5	12 5	14 13	14 13	...	...	...	...
Henzada . . . . .	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...
Prome	10 6	10 6	...	...	9 15	9 15	13 4	12 1	...	...	...	...
Toungoo . . . . .	...	...	...	...	10 6	10 6	12 6	12 6	...	...	...	...
Thayetnyo	6 11	6 11	...	...	11 10	11 10	13 12	13 12	...	...	...	...
<i>Upper Burma—</i>												
Mandalay	8 —	8 —	...	...	10 12	10 12	10 15	10 15	...	...	...	...
Bamo . . . . .	...	...	...	...	9 9	9 9	13 6	13 6	...	...	...	...
Pakokku . . . . .	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	9 2	9 13	27 —	27 —	...	...
Meiktila . . . . .	...	...	...	...	10 15	10 15	13 2	13 2	...	...	...	...
<i>Arakan—</i>												
Sandway . . . . .	...	...	...	...	15 —	15 8	22 1	20 —	...	...	...	...
Kyaukpyu . . . . .	...	...	...	...	13 6	12 2	14 6	13 2	...	...	...	...
Akyab . . . . .	...	...	...	...	16 —	15 —	17 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Assam—												
<i>Surma—</i>												
Sylhet . . . . .	...	...	...	...	10 —	8 12	11 8	13 2	...	...	...	...
Cachar	6 10	6 12	...	...	5 7 1	5 7 1	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
<i>Hill tracts—</i>												
Khasi and Jaintia Hills	5 —	5 —	...	...	4 8	4 8	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	...
Garo Hills . . . . .	...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
Manipur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	18 8	18 8	23 8	23 8	...	...	...	...
<i>Brahmaputra—</i>												
Goalpara	7 —	7 —	...	...	5 12	5 8	11 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Kamrup	6 12	6 8	...	...	5 8	5 8	11 —	10 4	...	...	...	...
Darrang	6 —	6 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	10 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Nowgong . . . . .	...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	9 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Sibsagar . . . . .	...	...	...	...	6 —	5 8	13 —	12 8	...	...	...	...
Lakhimpur	6 —	6 —	...	...	5 —	5 8	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Bengal—												
<i>Eastern hill tracts—</i>												
Naga Hills . . . . .	...	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	10 —	8 8	...	...	...	...
<i>Eastern—</i>												
Buckerganj . . . . .	...	...	...	...	7 — and	7 — and	7 8 and	7 12 and	...	...	...	...
Noakhali . . . . .	...	...	...	...	11 8	10 —	12 —	10 8	...	...	...	...
Chittagong . . . . .	...	...	...	...	10 —	12 —	12 —	14 —	...	...	...	...
Tippura . . . . .	...	...	...	...	11 4	10 —	13 —	13 —	...	...	...	...
Dacca . . . . .	...	...	...	...	8 —	10 —	11 4	13 5	...	...	...	...
Maimensingh	8 8	8 8	11 —	11 —	9 12	7 —	12 —	13 4	...	...	...	...
	8 —	8 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
<i>Deltaic—</i>												
Khulna . . . . .	...	...	...	...	11 8	12 —	14 4	14 —	...	...	...	...
24 Parganas . . . . .	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	11 8	11 4	...	...	...	...
Midnapur	7 8	7 —	...	...	8 6	8 to 8 8	13 12	12 —	...	...	...	...
Howrah . . . . .	...	...	...	...	6 8 and 8 —	6 8 and 8 —	9 8 and 11 —	9 8	...	...	...	...
Calcutta	9 —	9 —	11 6	11 6	6 12	6 4	8 —	8 —	11 6	11 6	10 —	10 —
Hooghly	10 —	10 —	...	...	7 8	7 —	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...
Nadia (Krishnagarh)	8 —	8 —	...	...	5 11	6 2	11 5	11 5	...	...	...	...
Jessore	7 8	8 —	8 —	8 —	10 —	7 4	13 —	12 12	...	...	...	...
Faridpur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	10 11	11 8	...	...	...	...

the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

MARUA OR BAGI (<i>Rhus sine toxa- cana</i>).		KANONI OR KAKU, ITALIAN MILLET (<i>Setaria italica</i>).		GRAM, CHUNNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR BUNAGA (<i>ser aristinum</i>).		MAIZE (<i>Zea Mays</i>).		ARHAR, OR THUR, CAJAN PRA (<i>Cajanus indicus</i>).		SALT.		DISTRICTS.
Half- month of report.	Pre- vious half- month.	Half- month of report.	Pre- vious half- month.	Half- month of report.	Pre- vious half- month.	Half- month of report.	Pre- vious half- month.	Half- month of report.	Pre- vious half- month.	Half- month of report.	Pre- vious half- month.	
...	15 —	15 —	Burma—
...	14 3	14 3	Tenasserim—
...	9 5	9 5	14 —	14 —	7 —	7 —	14 —	14 —	Mergui.
...	Tavoy.
...	Moulmein and Arherst.
...	11 2	11 2	20 8	20 8	9 —	9 —	14 3	14 3	Pegu (deltaic)—
...	7 8	7 4	...	...	7 4	7 —	20 4	20 4	Pegu.
...	13 5	13 5	Rangoon.
...	6 8	6 14	...	...	...	...	17 11	17 11	Thongwa.
...	Batavia.
...	10 9	10 9	...	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	Pegu (inland)—
...	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	Tharawadi.
...	5 7	5 7	...	...	5 10	5 10	14 3	14 3	Henzada.
...	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...	12 10	12 10	Prome.
...	7 2	6 6	28 3	28 3	6 14	6 14	12 14	12 14	Toungoo.
...	Thayetmyo.
...	5 3	5 3	18 13	11 8	6 11	6 —	15 2	16 —	Upper Burma—
...	8 —	8 —	...	...	4 13	4 13	9 7	9 7	Mandalay.
...	7 8	7 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	11 15	11 15	Bamo.
...	8 12	8 12	28 7	28 7	4 9	4 9	14 4	14 4	Pakokku.
...	Moiktila.
...	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...	18 10	18 10	Arakan—
...	8 —	8 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	13 —	13 —	Sandoway.
...	Kyaukpau.
...	Akyab.
...	6 6	6 2	...	...	...	...	10 4	10 —	Assam—
...	6 10	6 6	...	...	...	...	9 6	9 6	Surma—
...	Sylhet.
...	Cachar.
...	5 —	5 —	9 8	9 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	Hill tracts—
...	4 8	4 8	6 8	6 8	Khasi and Jaintia Hills.
...	3 —	3 —	3 6	3 6	Garo Hills.
...	Manipur.
...	7 —	6 8	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	Brahmaputra—
...	7 4	6 8	...	...	5 8	5 8	10 —	10 —	Godpara.
...	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	Kamrup.
...	6 —	6 —	...	...	5 5	5 5	9 —	9 —	Darrang.
...	6 —	6 8	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 4	Nowgong.
...	6 8	6 —	12 —	12 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	Sibsagar.
...	Lakhimpur.
...	4 8	4 —	...	...	4 —	4 —	4 8	4 8	Bengal—
...	Eastern hill tracts—
...	Naga Hills.
...	7 4	7 —	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	Eastern—
...	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	Backerganj.
...	Noakhali.
...	7 4	7 4	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	Chittagong.
...	7 8	7 8	...	...	6 2	6 4	10 8	10 8	Tippera.
...	8 —	8 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	8 —	8 —	Dacca.
...	Maimensingh.
...	7 —	6 —	...	...	6 8	6 —	8 —	8 —	Deltaic—
...	8 8	8 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	10 8	10 8	Khulna.
...	8 —	7 8	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	24 Parganas.
...	8 6	8 —	...	...	6 6	6 4	10 —	10 —	Midnapur.
...	Howrah.
...	8 —	8 —	11 6	12 —	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	Calcutta.
...	10 5	10 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	10 —	10 —	Hughly.
...	8 —	8 —	...	...	14 9	10 —	11 —	11 —	Nadia (Krishnagarh).
...	6 —	6 —	...	...	13 4	...	9 8	9 —	Jessore.
...	9 12	...	Faridpur.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF DECEMBER 1897—continued. (The figures

DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		RICE.				JAWAR OR GHOLU (Sorghum umbellata).		BAJRA OR CUMBU (Pennisetia spicata).	
					Best sort.		Common.					
	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.
Bengal—continued.												
Central—												
Bankura	8 8	8 8	...	...	10 —	10 —	15 —	15 —	...	...	...	...
Bardwan . . . . .	...	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	11 10	11 8	...	...	...	...
Birbhum	7 8	7 8	...	...	8 4	8 4	12 12	13 8	...	...	...	...
Murshidabad	9 —	8 8	...	10 —	{ 8 — and 12 — }	{ 8 — and 11 — }	13 8	12 8	...	...	...	...
Santhal Parganas	8 —	8 —	9 8	9 —	8 8	8 8	14 —	14 —	...	...	...	...
Pabna	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	6 —	6 —	12 —	11 10	...	...	...	...
Bogra	7 8	7 8	...	...	7 8	7 8	10 11	10 8	...	...	...	...
Rajshahi	8 4	7 2	...	...	6 —	6 —	13 8	{ 9 — and 12 3 }	...	...	...	...
Malda . . . . .	...	9 8	...	...	6 —	6 8	14 —	14 —	...	...	21 —	17 —
Northern—												
Rangpur	7 —	7 —	...	...	7 8	7 —	12 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Dinajpur	8 12	8 —	8 —	8 —	10 3	12 —	13 3	14 5	...	...	...	...
Jalpaiguri	8 —	8 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	12 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
Hills—												
Darjeeling	6 —	6 —	7 8	7 8	5 —	5 —	10 —	9 8	...	...	...	...
Orissa—												
Puri	7 1	7 1	...	...	9 10	6 13	13 2	13 10	...	...	...	...
Cuttack	7 14	7 14	...	...	7 14	7 14	13 13	13 2	...	...	...	...
Balasore	10 8	10 8	8 —	8 —	11 8	11 —	14 —	14 —	...	...	...	...
Chota-Nagpur—												
Singbhum	8 —	8 —	...	...	14 —	14 —	16 —	16 —	...	...	...	...
Manbhum	9 —	8 8	12 —	12 —	10 —	13 —	17 —	14 —	16 —	...	...	...
Lohardaga	{ 8 — to 9 — }	{ 7 12 to 9 — }	...	...	10 —	{ 6 8 to 11 — }	14 —	14 8	...	...	...	...
Palamau	8 8	7 12	10 2	10 2	12 15	13 8	13 31	14 —	...	...	...	...
Hazaribagh	8 8	9 —	10 —	10 —	6 8	7 —	13 5	12 4	...	...	...	...
Bihar, south—												
Monghyr	11 8	10 12	...	...	8 6	7 14	12 8	11 6	...	...	...	...
Gaya	9 8	9 8	14 —	14 4	7 —	7 —	15 —	14 4	17 8	20 8	...	...
Patna	11 —	12 —	17 —	16 —	12 —	12 —	15 —	14 —	26 —	27 —	...	...
Shahabad	{ 10 — and 10 8 }	{ 10 — and 11 — }	{ 12 — and 12 — }	12 —	7 —	{ 12 — and 12 8 }	{ 14 — and 14 8 }	{ 14 — and 14 8 }	...	...	...	...
Bihar, north—												
Purnea	10 —	10 —	...	...	13 8	{ 8 — and 13 — }	16 —	16 —	...	...	...	...
Bhagalpur	11 6	11 6	12 12	10 2	12 10	7 10	15 4	14 —	...	...	...	...
Darbhanga	10 —	8 —	15 —	10 —	8 —	7 12	14 —	13 —	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	11 —	10 8	11 —	10 —	7 —	7 —	14 —	14 —	...	...	...	...
Saran	10 9	11 —	15 —	13 —	6 8	6 —	14 —	14 —	...	...	...	...
Champaran	9 —	9 8	13 —	11 8	6 8	6 8	15 —	14 8	...	...	...	...
N.-W. Provinces—												
Eastern—												
Muzaffarpur	8 8	9 1	13 8	13 3	5 10	6 2	10 8	10 6	15 11	15 12	14 9	14 4
Benares	10 5	10 —	14 10	15 3	6 8	6 4	10 13	10 13	16 —	16 12	15 3	15 3
Ghazipur	9 —	10 8	14 —	14 4	5 12	5 12	10 4	10 8	16 4	20 —	14 8	15 —
Jaunpur	9 8	9 8	14 —	14 —	5 8	6 —	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	15 8
Allahabad	9 8	9 12	15 —	14 —	6 —	6 —	10 —	10 4	17 8	17 —	15 8	15 8
Central—												
Banda	9 12	9 12	13 —	13 —	10 —	10 —	11 —	10 8	23 —	22 8	18 —	17 8
Fatehpur	9 8	9 8	15 8	10 —	5 8	5 8	11 —	11 8	21 —	21 —	17 8	18 —
Hamirpur	10 2	9 14	15 4	14 7	0 —	0 —	10 —	8 15	20 —	23 15	18 —	17 —
Jalaun	10 —	10 —	13 —	13 —	0 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	21 —	23 —	18 —	18 —
Cawnpore	11 —	11 —	18 —	18 —	5 8	6 —	10 —	10 —	20 —	19 8	18 —	17 8
Jhansi	10 —	10 8	19 8	16 12	6 8	6 8	9 8	9 8	21 4	21 12	19 12	19 8
Etawah	11 2	11 —	17 8	19 9	5 —	5 —	13 —	13 2	18 12	19 4	18 2	18 10
Farukhabad	11 4	11 4	16 5	17 11	5 1	5 7	{ 8 2 to 10 3 }	{ 8 2 to 9 11 }	17 1	17 11	17 1	17 1
Mainpuri	11 12	12 —	17 12	17 10	4 8	4 8	14 —	{ 6 — to 14 — }	17 4	17 14	17 12	17 10
Etah	11 6	11 6	17 12	17 4	5 4	5 4	10 4	10 12	17 4	17 4	17 4	17 2
Western—												
Meerut	11 —	11 —	17 —	17 —	4 —	4 —	8 —	8 —	18 —	18 —	17 —	17 —
Agra	10 8	10 8	19 —	19 —	6 —	6 —	8 8	7 12	20 —	20 —	19 —	19 8
Muttra	12 8	12 —	20 4	20 4	6 —	6 —	10 8	10 8	21 8	21 8	21 —	20 —
Aligarh	10 12	10 12	18 —	18 —	4 8	4 8	7 8	7 8	18 8	18 8	17 8	18 —
Bulandshahr	11 8	11 8	17 12	17 —	5 —	5 —	8 12	9 —	17 12	17 —	17 4	16 4
Submontane, east—												
Ballia	10 —	10 8	15 —	16 8	6 4	6 4	10 —	10 8	...	...	13 —	13 —
Azamgarh	9 10	8 14	14 12	13 4	4 7	4 7	10 6	11 —	...	...	...	...
Gorakhpur	9 14	9 7	14 13	14 13	5 6	5 13	13 8	13 8	17 1	17 1	13 8	13 8
Basti	11 12	12 4	15 —	15 —	9 6	7 8	13 4	13 12	13 8	13 8	...	...

represent the number of ears (of 80 tolas) and chittmoks held for one rupee.)

MARUA OR RAGI (Eleusine coracana).		KANDNI OR BAKUM ITALIAN MILLET (Setaria italica).		GRAM, OHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR BUNARA (Cicer arvensis).		MAIZE (Zea Mays).		ARHAR, OR THUR, CADIAN PEA (Cajanus indicus).		SALT.		DISTRICTS.
Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	
				8 —	8 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	10 7	10 7	Bengal—continued.
...	...	...	...	9 4	8 12	...	...	10 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	Central—
...	...	...	...	8 4	7 8	...	...	13 8	11 —	10 8	10 8	Bankura.
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	16 —	9 —	10 8	10 8	Birbhum.
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 8	19 —	19 —	16 —	15 —	10 —	10 —	Murshidabad.
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	16 8	10 8	9 13	9 13	Santhal Parganas.
...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...	8 13	8 13	Pabna.
...	...	...	...	8 4	9 —	...	...	18 —	...	9 12	10 2	Bogra.
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	22 —	20 —	...	...	9 8	9 —	Rajshahi.
...	...	...	...	8 —	7 —	15 —	15 —	5 —	5 —	9 —	9 —	Malda.
...	...	...	...	8 12	9 12	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	Northern—
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 —	...	...	6 8	6 —	9 8	9 8	Rangpur.
13 —	13 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	20 —	18 —	5 8	5 8	8 —	8 —	Dinajpur.
...	...	...	...	11 13	11 4	...	...	8 8	9 3	13 —	13 —	Jalpaiguri.
...	...	...	...	12 20	12 80	...	...	10 8	10 8	8 —	10 12	Hill—
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	10 12	11 4	Darjeeling.
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	7 —	7 —	Orissa—
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	18 —	20 —	14 —	12 —	9 2	9 2	Puri.
22 —	22 —	...	...	10 —	9 —	16 —	15 —	9 8	8 10	9 —	9 —	Cuttack.
19 8	18 —	...	...	10 9	10 11	18 —	19 —	13 8	11 4	8 11	8 12	Balasore.
18 8	18 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	16 —	15 8	10 —	10 —	8 —	8 —	Chota-Nagpur—
...	...	9 4	...	11 8	11 —	21 6	21 —	8 8	8 6	10 —	9 15	Singbhum.
...	...	8 8	8 4	10 8	11 4	20 —	20 8	10 —	11 —	10 —	10 —	Mandhum.
25 —	25 —	12 —	12 —	10 8	11 —	20 —	20 —	10 —	12 —	10 8	10 8	Lohardaga.
...	...	...	...	10 8	11 —	17 8	19 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 4	Patana.
...	...	...	...	10 12	10 12	20 4	20 2	...	...	10 —	10 —	Shahabad.
25 —	23 —	...	...	9 8	10 —	18 —	19 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	Bihar, north—
...	20 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	19 —	20 —	10 —	10 8	11 —	11 —	Purnea.
16 —	16 —	12 —	12 —	11 —	11 —	18 4	18 4	10 —	10 —	10 4	10 4	Bhagalpur.
21 —	21 —	...	...	10 —	10 8	20 —	21 —	11 —	10 12	10 8	10 8	Darbhanga.
12 8	12 —	10 —	10 —	9 3	9 7	16 8	20 8	6 4	6 —	9 10	9 11	Muzaffarpur.
18 7	16 12	14 10	14 10	9 12	9 12	17 3	17 5	7 5	7 5	10 13	10 3	Saran.
14 8	14 8	13 8	14 8	9 8	9 8	16 8	18 —	6 12	7 —	9 8	9 8	Champaran.
...	16 —	...	...	8 4	8 4	15 —	16 —	6 4	7 8	10 8	10 8	N.-W. Provinces—
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	17 8	16 8	9 8	9 —	10 4	10 4	Eastern—
...	...	16 —	16 —	12 —	12 —	20 —	20 —	9 —	8 —	11 —	11 —	Mirzapur.
...	...	...	...	8 12	8 8	...	...	7 8	7 4	10 12	10 12	Benares.
...	...	...	...	11 —	12 —	18 —	18 4	7 —	7 4	10 4	10 4	Ghazipur.
9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	16 —	16 —	7 —	7 —	10 8	10 8	Jaunpur.
15 —	15 8	18 —	17 —	10 12	10 8	19 —	20 —	9 8	9 12	11 12	11 12	Allahabad.
...	...	...	...	12 4	10 8	22 8	23 —	9 12	9 8	11 —	11 —	Central—
22 —	22 —	16 —	16 4	10 8	10 4	19 14	21 1	8 —	8 —	10 12	11 —	Banda.
...	...	...	...	9 9	10 3	19 12	20 1	8 2	8 8	11 8	11 12	Fatehpur.
...	...	...	...	9 4	10 3	19 8	20 4	8 4	8 4	11 —	11 —	Hamirpur.
13 8	16 8	10 —	10 —	11 4	10 12	17 12	18 4	9 4	8 4	11 8	11 8	Jalaun.
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	18 —	18 —	11 —	11 —	11 8	11 8	Cawnpore.
...	...	17 —	17 —	12 —	12 —	19 —	18 8	7 —	7 —	12 —	12 4	Jhansi.
...	...	18 —	18 —	12 12	12 8	20 4	20 4	13 4	13 4	12 4	12 4	Etawah.
...	...	14 —	14 —	11 —	10 8	19 —	19 —	8 —	8 12	11 8	11 8	Farukhabad.
...	...	12 8	12 8	11 8	11 4	17 8	17 —	8 —	8 —	11 4	11 4	Meerut.
20 —	22 —	...	...	11 —	11 8	16 —	16 8	10 —	12 —	10 —	10 —	Agra.
18 14	18 14	12 9	12 9	8 14	8 14	16 4	15 8	7 7	7 7	10 —	10 —	Muttra.
17 8	17 8	3 8	13 8	9 14	9 7	17 1	17 8	7 3	7 3	9 10	10 —	Aligarh.
				10 8	10 8	14 4	14 4	10 4	10 4	11 —	11 —	Bulandshahr.
												Submontane, east—
												Ballia.
												Azamgarh.
												Gorakhpur.
												Basti.

* Kaim.

† Unsked.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF DECEMBER 1897—continued. (The figures

DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.				BARLEY.				RICE.				JAWAR OR CHOLAM (Sorghum vulgare).		BAJRA OR CUMBU (Pennisetia spicata).	
	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		RICE.		RICE.		JAWAR OR CHOLAM		JAWAR OR CHOLAM		BAJRA OR CUMBU		BAJRA OR CUMBU	
	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Best sort.	Common.	Best sort.	Common.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.
N.-W. Provinces—contd.																
Submontane, west—																
Shahjahanpur	11 12	12 —	19 9	18 12	4 8	4 8	13 —	12 8	18 8	19 —	17 12	17 12				
Budaun	11 4	11 5 & 11 10	17 7	15 11 & 10 15	6 3	6 6	9 15	10 2	17 15	18 7	17 1	17 9				
Pilibit	11 —	11 4	17 8	17 8	11 14	11 14	13 9	13 9	19 —	—	15 14	15 4				
Bareilly	10 9	10 9	15 14	15 4	7 —	6 8	10 15	10 9	17 9	16 12	15 14	15 9				
Moradabad	11 —	11 3	10 8	10 3	5 —	5 —	11 8	11 8	19 6	18 14	17 3	17 1				
Bijnor	11 4	11 —	13 8	—	10 2	10 2	11 13	11 4	—	—	16 —	16 —				
Muzaffarnagar	12 —	11 7	15 6	14 6	5 —	5 —	11 —	10 8	18 8	17 8	17 9	16 8				
Saharanpur	12 1	12 1	18 8	18 8	5 6	5 6	10 12	10 12	17 3	17 3	18 12	18 12				
Dehra-Dun	11 8	10 12	19 —	15 —	9 12	9 9	10 4	10 1	17 8	16 —	18 8	15 4				
Hills—																
Naini Tal	9 —	9 —	12 —	12 —	4 —	4 —	9 —	9 —	—	—	12 —	12 —				
Almora	14 —	13 8	15 —	15 —	4 —	4 —	11 —	10 8	—	—	—	—				
Garhwal	10 —	10 —	12 —	12 —	4 —	4 —	9 —	8 —	—	—	—	—				
Oudh—																
Southern—																
Partabgarh	10 6	10 8	14 —	13 —	5 —	5 8	11 8	11 —	16 —	15 8	15 —	13 —				
Sultanpur	11 8	10 12	14 8	14 8	6 —	6 —	13 —	12 8	18 4	16 —	15 —	14 8				
Rae-Bareilly	10 8	10 12	10 —	16 —	5 —	5 —	11 8	11 8	17 3	18 4	10 8	16 —				
Unao	11 —	11 —	17 —	10 —	6 8	7 —	11 8	12 —	18 8	20 —	18 —	17 —				
Lucknow	11 4	11 —	16 8	15 8	4 12	—	11 —	11 —	19 —	18 8	17 4	17 4				
Hardoi	11 4	11 8	14 —	16 —	6 —	7 —	12 —	12 8	20 —	—	20 —	18 4				
Northern—																
Fyzabad	11 12	11 4	17 —	16 —	8 8	8 8	13 —	13 —	19 —	19 —	16 —	—				
Barabanki	10 12	11 4	12 —	13 —	9 —	6 8	10 —	10 —	17 —	17 —	16 —	16 —				
Gonda	11 10	11 10	15 —	15 —	8 12	8 14	12 —	12 6	19 4	18 10	14 —	14 —				
Bahraich	11 8	11 8	19 —	19 —	6 —	6 —	12 6	12 6	22 8	22 —	16 —	17 —				
Sitapur	11 8	11 8	18 —	18 —	6 —	6 —	12 —	11 —	21 —	22 —	18 —	19 —				
Kheri	11 12	11 10	19 —	19 —	6 —	6 —	12 —	13 —	22 8	20 8	20 —	—				
Rajputana—																
Eastern—																
Partabgarh	9 10	10 4	—	—	6 3	7 —	10 5	10 10	22 —	—	12 6	—				
Banswara	13 12	12 —	16 4	10 4	6 4	6 4	15 —	15 —	—	—	—	—				
Meywar (Udaipur)	10 8	10 2	14 1	13 11	8 3	8 3	15 8	15 8	17 3	17 3	12 8	12 8				
Hilly Tracts of Meywar	12 8	12 —	14 —	21 —	—	—	12 —	12 —	—	—	—	—				
Sirohi	10 —	10 —	10 —	17 —	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	13 —	13 —	13 —	13 —				
Erinpura	10 3	10 2	10 6	10 7	5 9	6 2	7 5	7 12	15 1	13 2	13 9	12 14				
Ajmere	10 4	10 —	16 10	16 8	5 21	4 8	7 21	6 21	18 5	16 8	15 21	15 21				
Abu	9 7 & 10 12	9 10 & 10 10	16 2	15 2	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	13 14	—	13 —	13 —				
Kishengarh	9 8	9 8	17 —	15 12	6 —	6 —	7 8	7 8	18 12	18 12	15 4	15 8				
Bundi	10 4	10 4	13 —	18 —	8 8	8 8	10 8	10 8	24 12	24 12	—	—				
Kotah	10 8	10 —	12 4	12 4	5 14	5 13	6 13	6 9	20 —	10 12	9 1	9 2				
Jhalawar	10 2	9 11	10 14	10 15	6 8	6 8	9 21	9 12	19 2	18 8	14 6	13 9				
Tonk	7 13	7 9	18 0	16 11	4 —	4 —	8 —	0 —	20 —	19 12	20 1	17 6				
Jaipur	9 4	9 4	18 4	17 8	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 —	20 —	21 —	18 —	17 8				
Kerauli	9 11	9 6	21 14	21 9	11 4	10 5	12 8	11 9	24 6	22 8	22 13	21 14				
Dholpur	9 13	9 13	20 4	20 3	6 9	6 3	7 14	7 14	22 0	23 5	23 15	23 4				
Bhartpur	11 3	11 1	21 7	22 0	4 —	4 —	5 —	5 —	23 14	24 10	23 15	22 2				
Alwar	11 10	11 5	21 —	19 7	5 12	5 12	6 2	6 2	23 3	23 8	21 9	20 14				
Deoli Cantonment	10 2	10 8	18 11	18 5	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 —	24 —	22 2	19 8	18 8				
Nasirabad Cantonment	10 8	10 8	—	—	6 —	6 —	7 8	7 8	19 8	19 —	13 8	13 8				
Banmer	8 14	8 8	—	—	5 8	5 8	7 8	7 8	—	—	10 4	10 4				
Anadra	10 4 & 11 8	10 3 & 11 6	—	—	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	—	—	—	—				
Shahpura	10 12	11 —	16 —	15 6	7 8	7 10	8 8	8 8	13 —	11 14	11 4	11 12				
Western—																
Jodhpur	9 14 & 10 5	9 11 & 10 —	14 11	14 6	5 —	5 —	6 4	6 4	14 6	13 12	12 13 & 14 1	12 8 & 13 12				
Jaisalmer	10 5	10 —	—	—	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 3	10 —	10 —	11 3	13 —				
Bikaner	7 3	7 6	—	—	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 3	10 —	10 —	11 3	13 —				
Central India—																
Indore	8 —	7 12	11 8	11 8	7 8	7 8	8 8	8 8	21 8	20 —	14 —	14 6				
Nimach Cantonment	10 8	10 4	—	—	5 6	5 8	7 8	7 8	22 —	19 —	16 —	15 8				
Gwalior	8 3	7 15	15 5	13 13	5 12	4 8	6 6	6 6	17 8	16 7	17 —	16 3				
Panjab—																
Southern—																
Hissar	12 —	11 —	17 —	17 —	—	—	9 —	9 —	24 —	22 —	21 —	21 —				
Ferozpur	11 12	11 4	14 12	14 12	—	—	10 12	10 12	19 4	16 8	17 4	16 8				
Central—																
Lahore	12 —	11 8	16 12	14 —	—	—	8 13	11 —	17 12	16 8	16 4	15 12				
Cujranwala	12 —	11 12	17 12	16 —	—	—	9 4	8 4	18 —	13 4	16 —	9 —				
Gujrat	11 4	11 —	15 —	15 —	—	—	7 8	7 8	14 —	14 —	15 —	15 —				
Jhelam	14 —	12 —	18 —	17 —	—	—	8 —	8 —	16 —	16 —	15 —	15 —				

represent the number of sars (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

MADRAS OR RAGI (Achen- sine cuti- conia).		KANGNI OR KAKUN. ITALIAN MILLET? (Setaria italica).		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALA, OR SUNAH (Cicer aristinum).		MAIZE (Zea Mays)		ARHAR, OR THUR, CAJIAN, PRA (Cajanus indicus)		SALT		DISTRICTS.
Half- oth of report.	Pre- vious half- month.	Half- month of report.	Pre- vious half- month.	Half- month of report.	Pre- vious half- month.	Half- month of report.	Pre- vious half- month.	Half- month of report.	Pre- vious half- month.	Half- month of report.	Pre- vious half- month.	
18 8	19 —	22 —	21 —	10 —	9 12	19 —	19 —	9 —	9 —	11 12	11 4	N.-W. Provinces—contd
...	Submontane, west—
...	Shahjahanpur.
...	Budaun.
...	Pilibit.
...	Bareilly.
...	Moradabad.
...	Bijnor.
...	Muzaffarnagar.
21 4	21 4	17 3	17 3	10 1	10 1	20 7	20 7	7 8	7 8	11 4	11 4	Saharanpur.
19 —	17 —	...	...	10 8	9 5	20 8	18 2	10 —	8 11	10 —	10 —	Dehra-Dun.
...	7 8	7 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	Hills—
16 —	15 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	Naini Tal.
...	Almora.
...	Garhwāl.
...	Oudh—
...	Southern—
15 —	15 —	15 —	15 —	9 —	9 —	16 4	16 —	7 8	7 4	12 —	10 4	Partabgarh.
17 —	17 —	16 —	19 —	8 —	11 —	17 —	17 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	Sultanpur.
...	8 8	9 —	19 8	19 8	8 8	7 8	11 —	10 8	Rae-Bareilly.
18 —	18 —	16 8	17 —	10 —	10 —	18 —	17 —	10 —	10 4	11 4	11 4	Unao.
...	9 8	10 —	20 —	20 —	12 —	10 8	11 —	11 —	Lucknow.
...	13 —	12 —	18 —	18 —	8 8	8 8	11 —	11 —	Hardoi.
...	11 —	11 —	17 —	17 —	10 —	8 —	11 —	11 —	Northern—
...	11 4	11 12	19 4	19 4	11 4	11 4	11 —	11 —	Fyzabad.
22 —	21 —	10 12	10 8	11 8	11 8	19 —	19 —	11 —	10 12	10 —	10 —	Barabanki.
...	13 —	15 —	17 —	10 8	8 —	7 —	11 —	11 —	Gonda.
18 —	17 —	11 —	...	12 —	12 8	21 —	20 4	11 —	11 4	11 —	11 —	Bahraich.
...	Sitapur.
...	Kheri.
...	Rajputana—
...	Eastern—
...	15 2	15 8	23 6	23 14	...	9 13	13 —	13 —	Partabgarh.
...	10 4	10 4	30 —	30 —	10 4	10 4	8 12	8 9	Banswara.
...	...	11 11	10 15	10 15	10 9	17 15	16 13	6 4	6 4	10 12	10 9	Meywar (Udaipur).
...	11 8	12 —	19 8	20 —	...	...	11 8	11 8	Hilly Tracts of Meywar.
...	9 —	9 —	16 —	15 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	Sirohi.
...	9 15	8 15	18 —	17 13	...	...	12 6	12 12	Eripura.
...	...	8 8	8 8	10 10	9 14	18 —	17 13	...	...	12 8	12 8	Ajmere.
...	9 9	8 9	16 12	16 4	{ 6 1 6 — }	{ 8 6 5 8 4 }	11 —	11 —	Abu.
...	10 8	10 8	18 4	18 4	...	...	12 12	12 12	Kishengarh.
...	13 8	13 8	10 12	...	...	...	10 4	10 4	Bundi.
...	12 10	11 10	18 2	17 4	4 9	4 9	10 3	10 7	Kotah.
...	...	14 8	14 10	13 6	13 11	22 10	22 7	...	...	10 3	10 0	Jhailwar.
...	8 15	7 12	23 —	21 14	...	...	10 —	9 12	Tonk.
...	...	21 —	20 —	10 —	10 8	20 4	21 —	12 —	12 —	12 8	12 8	Jaipur.
...	...	21 14	21 14	10 10	10 10	...	...	21 14	21 14	10 15	10 10	Kerauli.
...	...	13 8	13 8	9 9	9 5	18 2	17 —	11 4	11 4	10 10	11 10	Dholpur.
...	...	19 8	19 8	11 3	11 —	21 12	21 10	10 2	10 4	11 12	11 12	Bhartpur.
...	11 14	11 9	...	...	15 14	15 14	12 9	12 5	Alwar.
...	10 8	10 2	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	Deoli Cantonment.
...	10 8	10 8	...	...	6 4	6 4	13 —	13 —	Nasirabad Cantonment.
...	8 5	8 5	...	...	...	...	13 4	13 4	Bāhner.
...	8 6	8 6	18 4	18 4	6 4	6 4	12 —	12 —	Anādra.
...	9 8	19 8	18 —	17 —	...	...	11 8	11 8	Shahpura.
...	Western—
...	8 12	9 1	15 —	13 12	6 4	6 4	13 2	13 2	Jodhpur.
...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...	21 —	21 —	Jaisalmer.
...	8 8	9 4	...	...	6 11	6 7	11 8	11 8	Bikaner.
...	Central India—
...	10 8	10 8	25 —	25 —	13 —	10 4	11 —	11 —	Indore.
...	12 8	12 8	...	...	0 4	0 4	12 4	12 4	Nimach Cantonment.
...	...	5 5	5 5	9 —	6 9	17 8	17 8	8 5	6 6	9 9	9 9	Gwalior.
...	Panjab—
†	†	†	†	14 —	14 —	20 —	20 —	†	†	11 —	11 —	Southern—
†	†	13 12	13 8	11 8	11 4	19 8	17 8	6 12	6 12	12 8	12 5	Hissar.
...	Ferozpur.
...	...	16 4	17 —	11 5	11 6	16 10	16 8	6 14	7 2	12 13	12 13	Central—
...	...	12 —	12 —	11 2	10 2	17 12	11 8	11 —	7 —	13 5	13 8	Labore.
...	...	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	16 —	16 —	†	†	14 —	14 —	Gujranwala.
...	12 —	12 —	17 —	16 —	...	...	14 —	14 —	Gujrat.
...	Juam.

* Not sold.

† Not produced.

‡ Not procurable.

§ Unhusked.

¶ Husked.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF DECEMBER 1897—continued. (The figures

DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		RICE.				JAWAR OR CHOLU (Sorghum vulgare).		BAJRA OR CUMMI (Pennisetia spicata).	
					Best sort.		Common.					
	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.
Panjab—continued.												
<i>South-eastern—</i>												
Gurgaon	11 8	11 4	18 —	18 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	20 —	20 —	20 8	20 —
Delhi	10 8	10 8	18 —	17 8	...	...	10 —	10 —	20 —	19 —	19 —	17 8
Kotlak	10 —	11 —	17 —	17 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	22 —	22 —	20 —	18 —
Karnal	12 —	12 —	19 —	18 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	21 —	22 —	18 —	16 —
<i>Submontane—</i>												
Ambala	12 10	11 14	17 8	16 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	24 —	25 —	17 —	18 8
Ludhiana	12 8	11 8	17 —	16 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	19 —	19 —	18 —	17 —
Jalandhar	13 —	12 —	15 —	14 —	...	...	10 —	8 —	17 —	16 —	16 —	10 —
Hoshiarpur	12 12	12 12	10 8	15 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	18 8	16 8	15 —	14 8
Gurdaspur	13 —	12 4	16 —	10 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	16 —	16 —	11 —	11 —
Amritsar	12 —	11 —	16 —	15 —	...	...	8 8	8 4	10 —	16 —	15 —	15 —
Sialkot	12 —	11 4	17 —	15 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	17 —	17 —	16 —	15 —
<i>Hills—</i>												
Simla	9 4	9 8	13 —	13 —	...	...	8 —	7 —	13 —	12 —	13 —	12 —
Kangra	13 —	13 —	18 —	18 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	†	†	†	†
<i>Northern—</i>												
Kawalpindi	11 12	10 12	16 12	15 12	...	...	7 4	7 4	15 12	14 12	15 12	14 12
Hazara	11 4	11 4	18 —	17 8	...	...	7 14	8 —	†	†	12 —	11 —
Peshawar	11 —	10 —	16 —	17 —	...	...	7 9	7 9	16 —	14 —	12 —	12 —
Kohat	12 2	11 10	16 10	18 9	...	...	8 3	8 —	†	†	16 3	15 12
Bannu	14 9	14 9	25 5	24 6	...	...	9 1	8 15	20 —	17 4	20 5	20 —
<i>Western—</i>												
Shahpur	12 —	12 —	17 —	15 —	...	...	7 —	6 —	16 —	16 —	16 8	16 —
Jhang	11 4	11 —	18 —	17 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	20 —	20 —	15 4	15 4
Multan	10 4	10 —	15 —	15 —	...	...	10 8	10 8	15 —	15 —	15 —	13 8
Montgomery	11 12	11 6	15 8	13 8	...	...	9 8	9 8	17 —	17 —	16 4	15 8
Dera Ismael Khan	12 8	12 8	15 —	15 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	23 2	22 8	16 14	16 —
Muzaffargarh	11 8	10 12	14 —	14 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	14 —	14 —	14 —	14 —
Dera Ghazi Khan	10 10	10 5	14 6	14 6	...	...	10 —	10 —	10 6	10 4	16 14	16 4
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karachi	9 —	9 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	14 —	15 —	13 —	13 —
Hyderabad	9 —	9 —	...	...	8 8	8 4	8 8	8 —	13 8	13 —	15 —	15 —
Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)	10 —	10 —	...	...	16 —	16 —	18 —	18 —	...	...	16 —	16 —
Shikarpur	10 8	10 —	...	...	7 8	8 —	8 8	9 —	20 —	17 —	16 8	16 —
Upper Sind Frontier	10 8	10 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	20 —	21 —	17 —	18 —
Quetta	10 —	9 8	13 —	13 —	4 —	4 —	7 —	7 —	13 —	12 —	8 —	8 —
Bombay—												
<i>Konkan—</i>												
Karwar	6 —	6 —	...	...	8 2	8 2	9 2	9 2	12 6	12 6	...	...
Katnagui	5 6	5 6	...	...	10 14	11 10	11 6	12 2	10 6	10 6	9 4	9 4
Alibag	5 9	5 9	...	...	12 9	12 9	13 8	13 8	...	...	7 5	7 5
Bombay	6 8	6 8	...	...	5 12	5 12	9 2	9 2	12 4	11 —	11 15	11 15
Tanna	7 5	7 5	...	...	10 10	10 10	11 9	12 —	•	•	12 10	12 10
<i>Deccan—</i>												
Dharwar	9 3	9 3	...	...	11 7	9 9	12 7	10 1	18 14	19 13	13 1	13 1
Belgaum	7 1	7 10	...	...	12 14	12 14	13 10	13 2	16 10	15 9	15 10	15 10
Satara	7 10	7 4	...	...	7 —	6 10	8 5	7 10	10 9	10 4	10 7	10 1
Sholapur	5 9	5 2	...	...	7 3	7 3	8 5	8 5	9 13	9 13	12 15	11 10
Bijapur	7 9	8 —	...	...	5 9	5 9	10 —	9 —	17 5	16 3	10 11	13 —
Poona	7 —	7 —	...	...	8 8	8 8	9 10	9 10	11 12	11 12	12 10	11 8
<i>Khandesh—</i>												
Ahmadnagar	5 13	5 13	...	...	5 8	5 8	6 —	6 —	11 —	11 —	11 11	11 11
Nasik	8 10	7 15	...	...	8 2	7 6	8 12	8 1	•	•	17 10	15 9
Dhule	8 12	7 14	...	...	6 8	6 1	9 7	8 8	19 —	19 —	17 7	14 11
<i>Gujarat—</i>												
Surat	6 15	6 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	6 15	6 15	13 14	11 9	14 13	11 9
Broach	10 —	11 —	...	...	7 8	8 —	10 —	10 —	14 8	13 —	13 —	13 —
Kaira	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	8 —	8 —	15 —	15 —	13 8	13 8
Baroda Cantonment	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	•	•	10 8	10 8
Ahmadabad	7 —	6 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	7 8	7 8	16 —	14 —	15 —	14 —
Godhra	8 —	8 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	11 —	11 —	...	...	14 —	13 8
Dasa Cantonment	10 8	10 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	18 —	17 —	14 —	12 8
<i>Kathiawar—</i>												
Rajkot	9 10	9 10	...	...	6 8	6 8	8 —	8 —	15 4	14 13	12 8	11 15
Central Provinces—												
<i>Western—</i>												
Nimar	9 8	9 8	...	...	5 7	5 7	11 —	10 9	22 9	22 9	...	...
Khandwa	8 4	8 4	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	20 4	19 —	13 —	13 —
Hoshangabad	9 3	9 —	...	...	8 10	7 —	9 6	9 3	19 4	19 3	...	...
Betul	9 10	9 10	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	16 —	16 —	...	...
Chhindwara	9 8	10 14	...	...	10 —	10 —	11 6	13 5	18 —	18 —	...	...
Nagpur	10 10	10 —	...	...	10 —	8 12	12 8	12 8	17 13	16 10	...	...
Waruna	8 14	8 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	9 7	9 7	20 —	17 13	...	...

* Not sold.

† Not produced.

‡ Not procurable.

represent the number of aers (of 80 tobas) and chittobas sold for one rupee.)

MAHUA OR BAGI (Aren- aria coccinea)		KANGNI OR KARUN, ITALIAN MILLET (Setaria italica)		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA (Cicer aristatum)		MAIZE (Zea Mays)		ARHAR, OR CHUL, CAJAN PNA (Cajanus indicus)		SALT.		DISTRICTS.
Half- month of report.	Pre- vious half- month.	Half- month of report.	Pre- vious half- month.	Half- month of report.	Pre- vious half- month.	Half- month of report.	Pre- vious half- month.	Half- month of report.	Pre- vious half- month.	Half- month of report.	Pre- vious half- month.	
23 —	22 —	13 —	13 —	12 —	12 —	15 —	15 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	Panjab—continued.
†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	
23 —	22 —	13 —	13 —	12 —	12 —	15 —	15 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	South-eastern—
†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	Gurgaon.
†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	Delhi.
†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	Rohtak.
†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	Karnal.
22 —	22 —	17 —	17 —	11 4	10 8	21 8	22 —	†	†	12 12	12 12	Submontane—
†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	Ambala.
†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	Ludhiana.
†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	Jalandhar.
†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	Hoshiarpur.
†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	Gurdaspur.
†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	Amritsar.
†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	Sialkot.
13 —	13 —	8 —	8 —	9 4	9 4	17 —	15 —	6 8	6 8	8 9	8 8	Hills—
†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	Simla.
†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	Kangra.
†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	Northern—
†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	Rawalpindi.
†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	Hazara.
†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	Peshawar.
†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	Kohat.
†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	Bannu.
16 —	16 —	16 —	16 —	12 —	12 —	16 —	14 —	†	†	13 —	12 8	Western—
†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	Shahpur.
†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	Jhang.
†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	Multan.
†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	Montgomery.
†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	Dera Ismael Khan.
†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	Muzaffargarh.
†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	Dera Ghazi Khan.
†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	Sind and Baluchistan—
†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	Karachi.
†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	Hyderabad.
†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	Thar and Parkar (Umarkot).
†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	Shikarpur.
†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	Upper Sind Frontier.
†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	Quetta.
14 6	14 6	...	...	7 3	7 3	...	...	6 1	...	10 10	10 10	Bombay—
†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	Konkan—
†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	Karwar.
†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	Ratnagiri.
†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	Alibag.
†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	Bombay.
†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	Tanna.
21 —	24 —	...	...	7 12	7 12	...	...	6 15	6 15	11 4	11 4	Deccan—
†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	Dharwar.
†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	Belgaum.
†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	Satara.
†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	Sholapur.
†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	Bijapur.
†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	Poona.
23 —	18 6	...	...	7 4	7 10	...	...	6 5	6 5	11 11	11 11	Khandesh—
†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	Ahmadnagar.
†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	Nashik.
†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	Dhule.
15 —	15 —	...	...	6 15	6 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	12 —	12 —	Gujarat—
†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	Surat.
†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	Broach.
†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	Kana.
†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	Baroda Cantonment.
†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	Ahmadabad.
†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	Godna.
†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	Usa Cantonment.
19 —	19 —	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	7 8	7 8	12 —	12 —	Kathiawar—
†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	Rajkot.
...	...	...	...	9 7	8 14	...	...	5 8	5 8	80 —	75 —	Central Provinces—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Western—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nimar.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Khandwa.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Hoshangabad.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Betul.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Chhindwara.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Isagpur.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Wardha.

* Not sold.

† Not produced.

‡ Not procurable.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF DECEMBER 1897—concluded. (The figures

DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		RICE.				JAWAR OR CHOLU (Sorghum vulgare).		BAJRA OR CUMBU (Pennisetia spicata).	
					Best sort.		Common.					
	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.
Central Provinces—contd.												
<i>Central—</i>												
Narsinghpur	9 2	9 2	...	...	7 2	7 2	8 —	8 —	21 5	21 5	...	...
Saugor	9 2	9 2	...	...	8 5	8 5	9 5	9 5	20 —	20 —	...	...
Damoh	8 —	8 14	...	...	8 —	8 —	8 14	8 14	22 14	...	...	...
Jubbulpore	10 8	10 4	...	...	9 4	9 8	14 —	14 —	19 —	20 —	...	...
Mandla	12 —	9 —	...	...	13 —	10 —	15 8	14 —	...	...	...	...
Seoni	11 8	11 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	12 —	11 13	...	...	...	...
Balaghat	7 4	7 4	...	...	10 —	10 —	13 —	13 —	...	...	...	...
Bhandara	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...	12 8	13 4	...	...	...	...
Chanda	8 13	8 13	...	...	...	...	14 15	14 15	16 4	16 4	...	...
<i>Eastern—</i>												
Bilaspur	9 2	9 2	...	...	12 13	12 13	16 —	16 —	...	...	...	...
Raipur	10 —	9 8	...	...	8 —	7 8	14 —	12 8	...	...	...	...
Sambalpur	8 —	8 4	...	...	9 8	9 —	...	11 —	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Buldana	7 —	7 —	...	...	5 12	5 8	7 —	6 —	19 8	18 —	15 —	14 8
Basim	7 —	7 12	...	...	6 —	6 —	9 —	9 —	16 —	16 8	...	...
Akola	7 10	8 —	...	...	5 5	4 12	6 14	6 —	19 9	19 13	...	...
Ellichpur	7 8	7 8	...	...	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	18 —	14 —	10 —	10 —
Amraoti	6 8	6 8	...	...	5 8	5 8	8 —	8 —	15 —	13 —	12 —	11 —
Wun	6 8	6 8	...	...	6 8	6 —	7 —	7 —	19 —	10 —	7 8	8 —
Nizam's Territories—												
Secunderabad	5 9 1	5 9 1	•	•	5 2	5 3	5 10	6 3	9 13	9 9	10 8	10 8
Bolaram	5 4	5 4	•	•	5 4	5 4	7 4	7 4	10 7	11 1	•	•
Chadarghat	6 —	6 6	•	•	4 8	5 4	9 12	8 8	9 8	11 —	8 12	13 —
Madras—												
<i>Malabar coast—</i>												
Malabar . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 14	8 11	...	...	...	...
S. Canara . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 11	10 11	...	...	...	...
<i>South, Central—</i>												
Coimbatore . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 10	8 10	13 14	13 14	15 14	15 14
Nilgiris . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 3	8 —	...	...	...	...
Salem . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 14	8 14	13 8	13 3	16 6	16 6
<i>Central—</i>												
Hellary . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 10	7 10	13 14	13 6	...	...
Anantapur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 2	8 2	14 6	13 14	...	...
Cuddapah . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 5	8 5	13 13	13 6	13 13	14 14
Karnul . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 3	7 3	12 5	12 5	...	...
<i>East Coast, north—</i>												
Ganjam . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 10	6 13	...	...	17 13	17 13
Godavari . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	13 14	13 14	...	...
<i>East Coast, central—</i>												
Kistna . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 5	•	•	•	•
Nellore . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 5	10 2	10 5	11 5	11 5	10 13
<i>East Coast, south—</i>												
Madras . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 14	8 14	13 —	13 3	...	...
Chingleput . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 5	8 5	...	...	...	...
N. Arcot . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 6	9 6	10 14	10 14	...	...
S. Arcot . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 10	9 10	...	...	16 14	15 6
Tanjore . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 —	9 10	...	...	17 6	16 —
Trichinopoly . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 5	8 —	12 5	13 —	15 3	15 3
<i>Southern—</i>												
Tinnevely . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 2	9 2	•	•	•	•
Madura . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 14	8 8	13 13	16 3	14 11	16 3
Mysore—												
Mysore	6 11	6 9	...	...	7 11	7 2	8 8	8 8	18 —	16 10	20 —	20 —
Bangalore	6 9	6 8	...	...	6 13	6 12	6 9	7 1	15 6	15 12	...	...
Kolar	4 4	4 4	4 4	4 4	7 —	6 —	8 —	7 —	...	...	18 —	18 —
Tumkur	6 8	6 8	6 8	6 8	7 —	7 4	7 8	7 12	...	17 —	...	...
Hassan . . . . .	...	...	6 —	6 14	8 8	8 —	10 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Kadur	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	11 —	11 —	20 —	16 —	...	...
Shimoga	7 6	7 6	7 6	7 6	7 6	7 6	11 9	11 9	19 3	20 12	...	...
Chitaldrug	6 —	6 —	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	20 —	20 —	16 —	16 —
Coorg—												
Coorg	6 —	5 8	5 —	4 8	8 —	8 8	13 —	10 8	...	...	...	...
Aden												
Aden	4 10	5 4	...	...	5 10	5 10	5 14	5 14	9 5	9 5	8 —	...

• Not sold.

represent the number of aers (of 80 tolas, and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

MARUA OR RAGI (<i>Eleusine coracana</i>).		KANONI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (<i>Setaria italica</i>).		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA (<i>Cicer arietinum</i>).		MAIZE (<i>Zea Mays</i>).		ARHAR, OR THUR, CADJAN PEA (<i>Cajanus indicus</i>).		SALT.		DISTRICTS.
Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	
...	...	...	...	9 10	9 10	...	...	9 10	9 10	9 12	9 12	Central Provinces—contd.
...	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 11	10 11	
...	...	...	...	13 —	11 7	...	...	7 2	6 6	9 2	9 2	Central—
...	...	...	...	11 8	11 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	10 —	10 —	Narsinghpur.
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 —	...	...	8 8	8 —	9 8	9 8	Saugor.
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	5 8	6 —	9 —	9 —	Damoh.
...	...	...	...	10 —	8 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	8 —	8 —	Jubbulpore.
...	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	...	...	6 4	6 4	9 —	9 —	Mandla.
...	...	...	...	7 10	7 —	...	...	6 8	7 11	9 —	9 —	Seoni.
...	...	...	...	9 2	9 2	...	...	7 2	6 6	9 2	8 —	Balaghāt.
...	...	...	...	9 —	7 8	...	...	7 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	Bhandāra.
...	...	...	...	7 8	7 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	9 4	9 4	Chānda.
...	...	...	...	7 8	7 4	...	...	6 4	5 12	10 —	10 —	Eastern—
...	...	...	...	9 —	8 12	...	...	7 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	Bilāspur.
...	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	...	...	6 —	6 —	12 9	11 12	Raipur.
...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	10 —	12 —	10 —	10 —	Sambalpur.
...	...	...	...	8 —	6 8	...	...	6 —	6 8	10 8	10 8	Berar—
...	...	...	...	7 —	6 8	...	...	16 —	8 —	9 8	9 8	Buldāna.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bāsim.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Akola.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ellichpur.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Amrāoti.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Wun.
11 8	11 8	...	...	6 14	7 6	...	...	5 10	6 —	8 7	8 7	Nizam's Territories—
...	...	...	...	7 8	8 2	...	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	Secunderabad.
...	...	...	...	8 —	7 12	...	...	...	...	9 4	9 8	Bolāram.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Chadarghat.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 —	11 3	Madras—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 14	11 14	Malabar Coast—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Malabar.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	S. Canara.
16 6	16 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 5	10 5	South, central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 11	9 11	Cōmbatore.
15 6	15 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 14	10 14	Ningiris.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Salem.
15 8	17 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 13 & 12 2	10 13 & 12 2	Central—
10 —	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	Bellary.
15 —	15 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 3	12 3	Anantapur.
15 8	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	Cuddapah.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Karnul.
16 —	16 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 —	9 13	East Coast, north—
15 3	13 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	Ganjam.
14 11	15 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	Vizagapatam.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Godavari.
14 14	15 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	East Coast, central—
11 5	12 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 13	12 13	Kistna.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nellore.
14 14	15 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	East Coast, south—
13 11	13 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	Madras.
15 6	16 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 2	11 8	Chingleput.
15 2	14 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	N. Arcot.
18 2	16 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 14	12 14	S. Arcot.
15 11	16 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 10	11 10	Tanjore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Trichinopoly.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 13	13 13	Southern—
15 8	17 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 2	12 11	Tinnevely.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Madura.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mysore—
17 —	17 —	...	...	5 10	6 9	...	...	10 12	10 8	10 —	10 —	Mysore.
17 —	17 13	...	...	0 6	6 4	...	...	10 8	7 1	9 15	9 15	Bangalore.
18 —	18 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	10 —	10 —	Kolar.
20 —	20 —	...	...	0 8	6 12	...	...	11 —	11 8	10 8	10 8	Tumkur.
21 13	21 13	...	...	6 —	10 8	...	...	11 —	11 —	9 —	9 8	Hasan.
20 —	20 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	...	...	10 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	Kadur.
22 1	24 4	...	...	7 6	7 6	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	Shimoga.
24 —	24 —	8 —	8 —	7 —	7 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	9 —	9 —	Chitaldrug.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Coorg—
18 8	20 —	...	...	11 —	10 8	...	...	...	...	10 8	9 8	Coorg.
...	...	...	...	5 10	4 10	...	...	5 10	5 10	31 —	32 —	Aden.

• Not sold.

J. E. O'CONOR,

Director-General of Statistics.

J. F. FINLAY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.
(FAMINE.)

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity.

NOTE.—The figures are compiled from the Local Gazettes, and give the District details of the Provincial totals published weekly in the Crop and Weather Summary in the *Gazette of India*.
Non-labouring children and other dependants of relief workers are classed as on relief works when distinguished in the local returns from persons gratuitously relieved in poor-houses or at their homes.

No.	Name of Province and District.	FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 15TH JANUARY, 1898.			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 22ND JANUARY, 1898.			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 29TH JANUARY, 1898.			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 5TH FEBRUARY, 1898.		
		Relief works.	Gra- tuitous relief.	TOTAL.	Relief works.	Gra- tuitous relief.	TOTAL.	Relief works.	Gra- tuitous relief.	TOTAL.	Relief works.	Gra- tuitous relief.	TOTAL.
1	<i>Madras.</i> Nellore	3,161	31	3,192	1,860	9	1,869	6,482	258	6,740	4,664	150	4,814
	TOTAL MADRAS	3,161	31	3,192	1,860	9	1,869†	6,482	258	6,740†	4,664	150	4,814
	<i>Bombay.</i> Bijapur	982	...	982	944	...	944	890	...	890	...	...	...
2	Sholapur	9,630	1,883	11,513	9,076	1,954	11,030	9,071	2,122	11,193	9,195	2,650	11,845
3	Poona . . . . .	...	61	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Belgaum	217	...	217	133	...	133	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL BOMBAY	10,829	1,944	12,773	10,753	1,954	12,707	9,961	2,122	12,083	9,195	2,650	11,845
	<i>Central Provinces.</i> Damoh . . . . .	...	251	251	...	230	230	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Betul . . . . .	...	70	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Chindwara . . . . .	...	82	82	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Bhandara . . . . .	...	260	260	...	238	238	...	142	142	...	53	...
5	Balaghat . . . . .	...	...	...	...	107	107	...	143	143	...	99	...
6	Raipur . . . . .	...	324	324	...	250	250	...	230	230	...	203	...
7	Bilaspur . . . . .	...	623	623	...	350	350	...	255	255	...	225	...
	TOTAL CENTRAL PROV- INCES . . . . .	...	1,610	1,610	...	1,235	1,235	...	770	770	...	580	...
	GRAND TOTAL FOR ALL PROVINCES	13,990	3,585	17,575	12,613	3,198	15,811	16,443	3,150	19,593	13,859	3,380	17,239

† Figures incomplete.

The dates at the head of the table are the dates of the *Gazette of India* in which the Provincial totals were published. The figures, however, actually show the numbers on relief on each preceding Saturday. All previous returns should be read subject to a similar correction.

Dated 11th February, 1898.

J. B. FULLER,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on
Saturday, January 29th, 1898.

The weather has been a good deal more disturbed over Northern India during the present than during last week, but over the central parts of the country and the Peninsula the weather has remained fine and quiet. Light snow commenced over the Kashmir Himalayas and light rain in Baluchistan on Sunday the 23rd. This rain and snow extended to other parts of the North-Western Himalayas and rain to several plains stations in North-Western India on the 24th and 25th. On the 26th the showers were fewer and widely scattered over Northern India, but on the 27th there was general moderate rain over Bengal and showers continued to fall over North-East India until the close of the week. This rainfall was due directly, in North-West India and indirectly in North-East India, to a barometric depression which appeared over Sind on the 23rd and slowly travelled eastward across Northern India. During the whole week there has been a large area of high pressure over the central parts of the country, and from this area pressure has decreased southward and has been steadily low over the South of the Bay and the South-East of the Arabian Sea. Accompanying these pressure conditions, there have been very steady winds over Central and Southern India and very unsteady changeable winds over Northern India. The mean temperature has been generally lower than usual during the week over the central parts of the country and the north and east of the Peninsula, and higher than usual elsewhere. The variations of the mean temperature have been large in different parts of the country but more particularly in the north-west where the heat has been very excessive.

Daily Summary.—*Sunday, January 23rd.*—Pressure had risen over the greater part of the country. Pressure was highest in the North Punjab, relatively high over the central districts and low over the south of the Bay. A very shallow depression had appeared over Sind. The winds were generally westerly down the Gangetic Plain, north-east over the Bay and easterly elsewhere. On the North-West Himalayas the force was rising. The mean temperature was low over the central parts of India and the northern half of the Peninsula, and was high elsewhere. At Montgomery, the variation from the normal was $+9^{\circ}7$ and at Chanda $-5^{\circ}6$. Light snow had fallen over Kashmir, light rain over Baluchistan and light to moderate rain over the south of the Peninsula.

Monday, January 24th.—The barometer had begun to rise in Baluchistan but was falling in almost all parts of India. The fall had been brisk to rapid over Rajputana, and the shallow depression noticed over Sind on the previous day was passing through Rajputana. In other respects the general distribution of pressure was little changed. The winds were irregularly cyclonic in the north-west and were little changed elsewhere. The mean temperature remained low over the east and north of the Peninsula and excessive elsewhere. The excess amounted to $11^{\circ}8$, at Montgomery, the deficiency to $3^{\circ}9$, at Vizagapatam. Light rain and snow had fallen at the north-west hill stations and light rain at a few plains stations in the north-west.

Tuesday, January 25th.—The barometer had risen in the north-west and continued to fall elsewhere. The fall was greatest over the west of the North-Western Provinces, and the depression, which had been passing through Rajputana on the 24th, had reached the Gangetic Plain. A large high pressure area had appeared over North-West India where the winds were northerly; calms prevailed over Bengal. Northerly winds over the Bay and easterly winds elsewhere. The temperature had fallen rapidly in the north-west and was below the normal at Rawalpindi and Karachi. The highest temperatures relatively to the normal were reported from the west of the North-Western Provinces, while over the east of the Peninsula the weather remained cooler than usual. Showers continued to be reported from the north-western hill stations and from a few plains stations.

Wednesday, January 26th.—Pressure had increased slightly to rapidly over the North-Western and Central Provinces, Rajputana and Central India, while it had decreased or been steady elsewhere. The depression had continued to move eastward and lay over North Bihar, while the highest pressures were reported from Eastern Rajputana. A small local depression was shown over Lower Bengal. The winds were westerly and north-westerly over Northern India, irregularly cyclonic over Bengal, northerly over the Bay, and easterly elsewhere. The mean temperature was low over Rajputana and Gujarat as well as over the east of the Peninsula, but was high elsewhere. The greatest excess was reported from the North-Western Provinces. A few scattered showers had been received over Northern India.

Thursday, January 27th.—The barometer had fallen over North-Western India and had risen elsewhere. The depression noticed over North Bihar had filled up, while the small Bengal depression had passed eastward to south-east Bengal. The winds were little changed. The temperature was low over the central parts of the country and the east of the Peninsula, and high in all other parts of the country. Thunderstorms had given light or moderate rain to all parts of Bengal except West Bengal and Orissa, but the rainfall had ceased in the north-west.

Friday, January 28th.—The barometer had risen everywhere. A large high pressure area covered Northern and Central India, while the lowest pressures were reported from the south of the Bay. Northerly winds continued over the Bay, but elsewhere variable or easterly winds were reported. The mean temperature was low over the Central Provinces, the east of the Peninsula and Lower Bengal, but elsewhere the heat remained excessive. Light rain had been received over Assam, East Bengal and Upper and Central Burma.

Saturday, January 29th.—Pressure had increased briskly over the Indus Valley and part of the Peninsula, but elsewhere the changes were slight. Pressure remained high over Northern and Central India, and low over the south-east of the Arabian Sea. Northerly to easterly winds prevailed, the force being light to moderate. The mean temperature remained low over the south, east and north of the Peninsula and Lower Bengal, and high elsewhere. A shower had been received over parts of Upper Burma, but, with this exception, the weather had been rainless.

Temperature.—The distribution of the mean temperature relatively to the normal has been very steady during the week. Thus, the south, east and north of the Peninsula, part of the Central Provinces and also of Lower Bengal, have had throughout the greater part of the week under review, a lower temperature than usual, while in other parts of the country the temperature has been steadily in excess. The only exception has been in North-Western India where a sudden and large fall of temperature occurred after the rainfall in the beginning of the week, a fall which temporarily reduced temperature to below the normal average in some districts.

The following table gives the temperature data for the week.

PROVINCE.	JANUARY 1898.							Mean variation of week.
	23rd.	24th.	25th.	26th.	27th.	28th.	29th.	
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burma	+0.8	—0.3	+0.3	+1.3	+3.0	+1.6	—0.9	+0.8
Bengal and Assam	+1.4	+2.4	+2.6	+4.4	+2.9	—2.1	—0.9	+1.5
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	+4.0	+7.4	+8.5	+6.1	+0.3	+1.9	+3.7	+4.6
Punjab	+6.8	+9.0	+2.2	+1.1	+2.9	+4.5	+0.5	+4.7
Bombay	—0.9	+2.3	+2.4	+2.5	+1.8	+1.5	+3.0	+1.8
Central Provinces and Berar	—0.5	+2.4	+4.2	+4.0	—2.3	—3.1	—0.6	+0.6
Central India and Gujarat	+4.6	+6.7	+7.5	+1.7	—1.0	+1.9	+3.6	+3.6
Sind and Rajputana	+6.5	+9.0	+5.2	—0.5	+2.3	+6.4	+7.8	+5.2
Madras	—1.4	—1.0	+0.1	—0.4	0	+0.1	—1.3	—0.6
Mean for whole of India	+2.4	+4.2	+3.7	+2.2	+1.1	+1.4	+2.3	+2.5

In Madras, the Central Provinces and Burma, the mean temperature of the week has been about normal; in Bengal and Bombay it has been in slight excess, in the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab, Central India and Gujarat in considerable excess, and in Sind and Rajputana in large excess. The mean temperature of the whole country for the whole week has been $2\frac{1}{4}^{\circ}$ above the normal.

Rain :—The weather has been much more disturbed, and the rainfall area much wider than was the case last week. Last week there were only four divisions which reported any rain at all, and only one division which reported effective rainfall, while during the present week no less than twenty-four divisions report some rain, and of these, no less than eighteen have received effective rainfall. Rain has been received over Upper Burma, all the Assam divisions, East, Deltaic, Central and North Bengal, Chota Nagpur, North and South Bihar, North Oudh, the West Submontane and the Hill divisions of the North-Western Provinces, the South, Central, Submontane, Hill, North and West divisions of the Punjab, the South-Central division of Madras, the Baluchistan hill division, the south of the East Coast and the south of Madras. In the case of Upper Burma, Chota Nagpur, South Bihar, the West Submontane division of the North-Western Provinces, South-Central Madras, and the Baluchistan Hills, the average actual rainfall of the week was less than one-tenth of an inch, but in all the remaining divisions mentioned above, the rainfall was effective and ranged from $0\cdot76''$ in Deltaic Bengal, and $0\cdot69''$ in East Bengal and the Punjab Hills, to $0\cdot11''$ in North Oudh and $0\cdot12''$ in the West Punjab.

The rainfall was practically confined to the Punjab, Bengal and Upper Burma, the remaining parts of the country having been rainless or nearly so. The average actual rainfall of the week exceeded the average normal rainfall in no less than eleven divisions, *viz.*, all the Assam divisions, East, Deltaic, Central and North Bengal, the South Punjab, South-Central Madras, the south of the East Coast and South Madras. This rainfall has diminished the deficiency in the seasonal rainfall which has hitherto prevailed over Northern India, and in the case of Deltaic, Central and North Bengal, has changed it into an excess. Elsewhere there has not been much change, and the three last columns of the table show that for the four weeks January 2nd to January 29th, no rain whatever has been received over Tenasserim, Arakan, South-West Bengal, the greater part of the North-Western Provinces, the South-East Punjab, Coorg, the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan, Khandesh, Berar, the Central Provinces, North Bombay, Rajputana, Central India and the greater part of Madras. In many of these regions the anticipated rainfall is light, and the absence of rain more or less unimportant, but in parts of the Punjab the actual deficiency is large, while over Madras, though the actual deficiency is small, the continued absence of rain is important.

The following important falls of rain are reported during the week under review :—Narayanganj $1\cdot90''$, Faridpur $3\cdot24''$, Magura (Jessore) $2\cdot30''$, Bahera (Darbhanga) $1\cdot27''$, Jhelum $1\cdot62''$ and Hazara $1\cdot46''$.

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING 29TH JANUARY 1898.			RAINFALL DATA FROM 2ND TO 29TH JANUARY 1898.		
		Average actual rainfall of Division.	Average normal rainfall of Division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, 2nd to 29th Jan.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a per- centage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
BURMA.	1. Tenasserim	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2. Lower Burma Deltaic	0	0	0	0'19	0'06	+ 217
	3. Central do.	0	0'02	-0'02	0'15	0'03	+ 400
	4. Upper do.	0'07	0'08	-0'01	0'16	0'15	+ 7
	5. Arakan	0	0'04	-0'04	0	0'05	- 100
BENGAL AND ASSAM	6. Eastern Bengal	0'69	0'19	+0'50	0'69	0'51	+ 35
	7. Assam Surma	0'31	0'25	+0'06	0'31	0'63	- 51
	8. Do. Hills	0'44	0'26	+0'18	0'46	0'76	- 39
	9. Do. Brahmaputra	0'50	0'32	+0'18	0'57	0'88	- 35
	10. Deltaic Bengal	0'76	0'17	+0'59	0'76	0'43	+ 77
	11. Central do.	0'53	0'14	+0'39	0'53	0'39	+ 36
	12. North do.	0'46	0'15	+0'31	0'46	0'39	+ 18
	13. Bengal Hills	0	0'29	-0'29	0	0'07	- 100
	14. Orissa	0	0'10	-0'10	0	0'29	- 100
	15. Chota Nagpur	0'02	0'23	-0'21	0'02	0'56	- 96
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND ODH.	16. South Bihar	0'01	0'20	-0'19	0'01	0'55	- 98
	17. North do.	0'14	0'22	-0'08	0'14	0'56	- 75
	18. North-Western Provin- ces East	0	0'18	-0'18	0	0'53	- 100
	19. South Oudh	0	0'29	-0'29	0	0'09	- 100
	20. North do.	0'11	0'41	-0'30	0'11	0'73	- 85
	21. North-Western Provin- ces Central	0	0'16	-0'16	0	0'53	- 100
	22. North-Western Provin- ces West	0	0'22	-0'22	0	0'50	- 100
	23. North-Western Provin- ces East Submon- tane	0	0'24	-0'24	0	0'52	- 100
	24. North-Western Provin- ces West Submon- tane	0'07	0'42	-0'35	0'08	1'12	- 93
	25. North-Western Provin- ces Hills	0'27	0'67	-0'40	0'27	1'01	- 86
PUNJAB	26. South-East Punjab	0	0'20	-0'20	0	0'50	- 100
	27. South do.	0'29	0'21	+0'08	0'29	0'61	- 52
	28. Central do.	0'28	0'35	-0'07	0'28	1'04	- 73
	29. Punjab Submontane	0'26	0'41	-0'15	0'32	1'26	- 75
	30. Do. Hills	0'69	0'78	-0'09	0'79	2'60	- 70
BOMBAY AND MALA- BAR COAST DIS- TRICTS (MADRAS)	31. North Punjab	0'31	0'59	-0'28	0'50	1'52	- 67
	32. West do.	0'12	0'15	-0'03	0'12	0'40	- 70
	33. Malabar	0	0'01	-0'01	0'44	0'27	+ 63
	34. Madras South-Central	0'08	0'03	+0'05	0'13	0'21	- 38
	35. Coorg	0	0'06	-0'06	0	0'27	- 100
CENTRAL PROV- INCES AND BERAR	36. Mysore	0	0	0	0'03	0'07	- 57
	37. Konkan	0	0'03	-0'03	0	0'13	- 100
	38. Bombay Deccan	0	0	0	0	0'07	- 100
	39. Hyderabad North . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
	40. Khandesh	0	0'01	-0'01	0	0'11	- 100
BOMBAY (NORTH)	41. Berar	0	0'06	-0'06	0	0'32	- 100
	42. Central Provinces West	0	0'17	-0'17	0	0'45	- 100
	43. Central Provinces Cen- tral	0	0'14	-0'14	0	0'50	- 100
	44. Central Provinces East	0	0'10	-0'10	0	0'40	- 100
	45. Gujarat	0	0'06	-0'06	0	0'07	- 100
RAJPUTANA AND CENTRAL INDIA.	46. Kathiawar	0	0'01	-0'01	0	0'01	- 100
	47. Sind	0	0'08	-0'08	0	0'28	- 100
	48. Baluchistan Hills	0'03	0'06	-0'03	0'12	1'76	- 93
	49. Central India East	0	0'07	-0'07	0	0'41	- 100
	50. Rajputana East, Cen- tral India West	0	0'07	-0'07	0	0'21	- 100
MADRAS	51. West Rajputana	0	0'10	-0'10	0	0'28	- 100
	52. East Coast North	0	0'03	-0'03	0	0'18	- 100
	52-A. Do. do. (a)	0	0	0	0	0'07	- 100
	53. Hyderabad South	0	0'03	-0'03	0	0'12	- 100
	54. Madras Central	0	0	0	0	0'05	- 100
	55. East Coast Central	0	0'04	-0'04	0	0'37	- 100
	56. Do. South	0'18	0'08	+0'10	0'29	0'48	- 40
	57. Madras South	0'19	0'15	+0'04	1'23	0'00	+ 105

W. L. DALLAS,

Asst. Meteorological Reporter
to the Government of India.

SIMLA, the 3rd February, 1898.

J. B. FULLER,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 5th February.*—There was no rain during the week, except a few light scattered showers in Tanjore. The water-supply for irrigation is generally insufficient in rain-fed areas, except in Malabar and in parts of the Northern Circars and the Deccan. Agricultural operations continue, but are retarded by want of rain, which cannot now be expected for some weeks. Crops in rain-fed areas, except in the extreme north and in parts of the Deccan, are suffering from want of rain. The harvest continues and the outturn of crops is generally middling, but is poor in parts. Pasture is generally sufficient, but is failing in parts of the Deccan and the Carnatic. Fodder is generally available, but is growing dear. The condition of cattle is normal. Prices are very high generally; they are steady or are slightly easier, except in Bellary, Coimbatore, and Trichinopoly. Most staple grains are dearer than or are touching scarcity rates in Ganjam, Godavari, Kistna, Anantapur, Cuddapah, Nellore, North Arcot, and Salem. There is no improvement in prospects. For Nellore test work the figures are incomplete.

Bombay.—*For week ending 7th February.*—Reaping of early crops continues in three and of late crops in seven districts. The standing crops have been injured by blight, cold, or locusts in parts of seven districts. Cotton is diseased in parts of Bijapur. Preparations for next season are progressing in four districts. Fodder is sufficient. Agricultural stock is healthy. Prices have risen in three and fallen in seven districts; elsewhere they are stationary. The prices of jowari in Sholapur was 13½ seers per rupee. The average number on relief works, including dependants, was—Sholapur—8,952—of whom 8,376 are relief workers and 586 dependants. Of relief workers—2,955 are men, 3,866 women, and 1,555 children. Of dependants—19 are men, 46 women, and 521 children. On gratuitous relief—Sholapur 3,813, of whom 2,131 are men, 1,215 women, and 467 children.

Bengal.—*For week ending 7th February.*—There was general rain in Bihar and the north of Bengal, and slight showers are also reported from parts of East Bengal and Chota Nagpur. The spring crops in general have benefited by the rain, but a few crops in flower have suffered. In Jalpaiguri the standing crops are reported to have suffered from a severe hailstorm on the night of the 5th instant. Reports of the poppy crop in Bihar are favourable, but round Motihari it has been damaged by hail, and in Siwan some blight has appeared in light soils. The ploughing of lands for *bhadoi* and jute has begun in the Rajshahi Division. The pressing of sugarcane is proceeding, and potatoes, mustard, and other early spring crops are being gathered. The price of rice has fluctuated in a few places, but on the whole it has been stationary for some weeks past.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 9th February.*—Light rain has fallen in most districts and has benefited the unirrigated crops; in some districts, however, the showers were accompanied by hail. The crops on irrigated lands are reported to be doing well. More rain is required. Sowings of *sawan* (*Panicum miliaceum*) and other extra crops are in progress and peas are being gathered. Markets are fully supplied. Prices remain steady.

Punjab.—*For week ending 7th February.*—A fall of $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch is reported from one tahsil of the Rawalpindi district, and $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in Umballa district. No rain elsewhere. Sugarcane is still being pressed in some districts.

Extra spring sowings have commenced in Amritsar. The condition of irrigated crops is generally good; unirrigated crops are suffering from want of rain, which is badly needed in most districts. Stocks of food-grain are sufficient. Locusts are reported in parts of Shahpur, but no damage has been done. Crops on land dependent on rain have been damaged by insects in Delhi. Caterpillars are reported to have injured the rapeseed crop in parts of Ferozepore. The condition of cattle is poor in Sialkot and in parts of Dera Ismail Khan; fair in Delhi, and good elsewhere. Fodder is scarce in Sialkot and in parts of Amritsar and Dera Ismail Khan and is becoming scarce in Jullundar; elsewhere it is sufficient. Prices have risen in Shahpur, fallen in Peshawar, and are almost unchanged elsewhere. Wheat is selling from $10\frac{3}{4}$ to $13\frac{1}{4}$, gram $11\frac{1}{4}$ to $12\frac{1}{4}$; barley 19, great millet 19, bulrush millet 16 to 22, maize $17\frac{1}{4}$ to $21\frac{1}{4}$, and rice 10 to $10\frac{1}{4}$ seers per rupee.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 7th February.*—The weather was somewhat cloudy during the latter part of week with light rain in Saugor, Jubbulpore, Raipur, and Sambalpur. The winter crops are generally in fair to good condition, though they have suffered to some extent in places from want of rain and from the attacks of insects. Some of them are being reaped and others are ripening. An estimated yield of 12 annas is reported from Chhindwara. Fodder is growing scarce in portions of Sambalpur. The price of *jowar* has risen in Nimar and Chanda, and of rice in Mandla, Nagpur, and Chanda; the rise is due to exports to Madras; elsewhere prices have fallen or are stationary. Relief is confined to 228 sick in poor-houses and 195 children in orphanages.

Burma.—*For week ending 5th February.*—In Lower Burma threshing is nearly completed. In Upper Burma reaping of wet weather paddy is completed. Cultivation of dry weather paddy and miscellaneous crops is progressing and crops promise well. Reaping of *jowar* and maize is completed in Myingyan and of sesamum in Sagaing. Hailstorms have caused slight damage to peas in Mandalay. The price of paddy has risen slightly in Rangoon, Thongwa, Bassein, Tavoy, Thayetmyo, Pakoku, and Mandalay, and has fallen slightly in Prome; elsewhere it is stationary.

Assam.—*For week ending 8th February.*—Slight rainfall in all districts has been beneficial to fodder crops and to new tea clearances. Land is being prepared for summer paddy in most districts of the Assam Valley. Ploughing of land for low land late rice has commenced in Sylhet. Gathering of pulses and mustard, pressing of sugarcane, and pruning of tea continue. Condition of cattle is fair. Prices—common rice—Sylhet $12\frac{1}{4}$, Gauhati and Sibsagar 12, Dhubri $11\frac{1}{4}$, Tezpur $10\frac{1}{4}$, Silchar 10, Nowgong and Dibrugarh 9 seers per rupee. Fodder is scarce in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills and Naga Hills and in parts of Cachar.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 7th February.*—MYSORE: The standing crops are in good condition. Prices have fallen slightly in Mysore and Hassan and have risen in Shimoga. *Ragi* (*Eleusine coracana*) has been harvested in parts of Kolar.

COORG: Threshing of rice and *ragi* (*Eleusine coracana*) has commenced. Coffee-picking continues. Prices of food-grains are stationary. Water and fodder for cattle are sufficient.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 7th February.*—BERAR: The weather is cool. Picking of cotton and threshing of *jowar* are in progress. The winter crops are in fair condition. Fodder and water-supply are ample. Prices are almost stationary. Prices—*Jowar*—Akola 22, Amraoti 21, Basim 20, Buldana 22, Ellichpur 22, Wun 23 seers per rupee.

HYDERABAD: No rain during the week. The spring harvest has commenced in parts. Prices of grain are almost stationary. Prices—wheat—5, coarse rice $6\frac{1}{4}$, and *jowari* $11\frac{1}{4}$ seers per current sicca rupee.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 9th February.*—Rainfall—Bikanir 7 cents and Suratgarh 12 cents. Standing crops are in good condition and prospects are fair to good. Agricultural stock is in fair condition in Meywar and Bikanir and good elsewhere. Pasturage or fodder is sufficient. Prices are falling in three States ; fluctuating in one ; and are steady elsewhere.

Central India.—*For week ending 7th February.*—Some rain fell at Indore during the week. Rain is urgently needed in the Bundelkhand and Bhopawar Agencies. The condition of the standing crops is good throughout Central India. Agricultural stock is in good condition. Pasturage is good and sufficient in all Agencies. Prices are falling in Bundelkhand, Baghelkhand and Bhopawar ; and are steady elsewhere. The opium crops are in good condition in Gwalior, Bhopal, and Malwa.

Kashmir—*For week ending 8th February.*—The weather is fine. Prices continue below normal.

Jammu Province.—*For week ending 8th February.*—No rain. Prices are stationary.

Nepal.—*For week ending 7th February.*—Rain 1·42. From the evening of the 4th to the evening of the 5th there have been several good showers accompanied by thunderstorms, and for a few minutes by very small hailstones. The rains have considerably intensified the cold, but they will do good to the crops. Price 8 seers per rupee.

The total numbers in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks were as follows :—

NAME OF PROVINCE.	PRECEDING WEEK.			PRESENT WEEK.			Increase or decrease.
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	TOTAL.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	TOTAL.	
Madras . . .	...	...	...	Not reported.			
Bombay . . .	9,195	2,650	11,845	8,962	3,813	12,775	+ 930
Central Provinces	...	580	580	...	423	423	— 157
TOTAL . .	9,195	3,330	12,425	8,962	4,236	13,198	+ 773

J. B. FULLER,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FROM 1ST TO 30TH JANUARY, 1897, AND FROM 1ST TO 29TH JANUARY, 1898.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st January, 1897*, audited figures have been used, as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week during the first half of 1897.	WEEK ENDING 30TH JANUARY, 1897.				WEEK ENDING 29TH JANUARY, 1898.				Earnings from 1st to 30th January, 1897.	Earnings from 1st to 29th January, 1898.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings.		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings.							
			TOTAL.	Per mile open.		TOTAL.	Per mile open.						
State lines worked by companies.													
Standard gauge—													
East Indian	673	1,737	12,80,524	737	1,737	12,01,000	691	49,86,560	50,08,000	21,440	...	...	...
Bengal Central	140	125	18,134	145	125	30,300	242	75,205	86,700	11,495	...	...	...
Bengal-Nagpur	100	862	1,51,778	170	862	1,32,000	153	6,96,254	5,40,000	...	1,56,254	...	...
Indian Midland (including Bhopal-Idrisi)	158	752	1,21,428	161	752	1,23,000	164	5,07,199	5,23,000	15,801	...	...	...
Bezawada Extn. (East Coast State)	149	21	4,609	219	21	2,100	100	15,300	9,500	...	5,800	...	...
Madras-Bandur sec. (Bezawada-Mad.)	157	9	1,203	140	9	000	67	4,598	3,200	...	1,398	...	...
Metric gauge—													
Kajputana-Malwa (including Godhra-Kutani-Nagda)	218	1,815	4,14,646	228	1,815	3,92,000	216	17,11,242	16,76,000	...	35,242	...	...
Palampur-Decsa	55	17	623	37	17	400	24	2,811	1,600	...	1,211	...	...
South Indian	171	1,042	1,58,369	152	1,042	1,46,000	140	6,44,814	6,00,000	...	44,814	...	...
Mayavaram-Mutpet	95	54	4,437	82	54	3,700	69	1,13,82	1,45,000	...	2,882	...	...
Southern Mahratta (including Guntakal-Mysore Frontier section)	126	1,165	1,22,552	105	1,165	90,400	78	4,86,530	4,15,000	...	71,530	...	...
Mysore section (Southern Mahratta)	117	296	26,410	89	296	31,500	106	1,14,345	1,36,000	21,655	...	...	...
Bengal and North-Western (including Ashok section)	150	819	1,14,043	139	827	1,41,000	170	4,65,959	5,35,000	69,041	...	...	...
Lucknow-Bareilly	81	231	20,440	89	231	24,000	104	63,301	90,000	27,239	...	...	...
Assam-Bengal	59	300	23,832	66	286	24,600	86	92,200	1,01,000	8,794	...	...	...
Burma	224	580	2,51,094	290	937	2,23,000	238	9,82,113	8,21,000	...	1,61,113	...	...
TOTAL	253	10,191	27,19,778	207	10,176	23,05,000	254	1,05,06,879	1,03,61,160	...	1,45,719	...	...
State lines worked by the State.													
Standard gauge—													
North Western (a)	200	2,797	5,51,019	197	2,883	6,93,000	240	23,61,506	28,34,000	4,72,494	...	...	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (including the metric gauge link)	204	830	1,82,462	220	875	2,06,000	235	6,62,233	7,90,000	1,27,767	...	...	...
Eastern Bengal (including metric and 2' 6" gauges)	284	814	2,75,012	338	817	3,96,000	399	10,55,915	12,83,000	2,27,085	...	...	...
East Coast	102	500	55,349	111	535	80,000	101	1,74,798	2,50,000	75,202	...	...	...
Special gauges—													
Joint	71	28	1,581	50	28	1,400	50	6,533	8,200	1,663	...	...	...
Chenna-Companyganj	57	...	...	...	...	(b)	...	...	(b)	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	203	4,909	10,65,823	214	5,138	13,12,400	255	42,00,990	51,05,200	9,04,210	...	...	...
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.													
Standard gauge—													
Great Indian Peninsula (c)	405	1,491	6,98,234	408	1,491	6,63,000	445	28,14,571	26,20,000	...	1,94,571	...	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	653	401	2,04,706	401	401	2,42,000	525	11,48,344	10,14,000	...	1,34,344	...	...
Madras	205	840	2,17,900	259	840	2,22,000	204	8,19,510	8,54,000	34,490	...	...	...
TOTAL	403	2,792	12,00,900	430	2,792	11,27,000	404	47,82,425	44,88,000	...	2,94,425	...	...
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	203	17,954	49,86,301	278	18,100	50,05,000	270	1,99,10,994	2,02,14,300	3,04,006	...	...	...
Assisted companies.													
Standard gauge—													
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	162	160	21,711	142	160	58,300	364	87,955	1,83,000	95,045	...	...	...
Jankessur	308	22	5,602	257	22	7,200	327	24,288	20,700	2,412	...	...	...
Southern-Punjab (Delhi-Samastota)	...	...	...	...	402	21,400	53	...	85,800	85,800	...	...	...
Metric gauge—													
Rohilkhand and Kumaon (Co.'s sec.)	121	66	4,268	65	66	4,900	74	22,261	22,000	...	261	...	...
Bengal Dooars	118	36	4,323	120	36	5,200	144	19,504	15,800	...	3,704	...	...
Dibru-Sadiya	196	70	16,297	209	70	15,100	194	59,740	66,200	6,454	...	...	...
Ahmedabad-Parantij	55	...	...	...	54	2,100	39	...	8,700	8,700	...	...	...
Special gauge—													
Darjeeling-Himalayan	261	51	11,559	227	51	11,000	216	43,307	44,000	693	...	...	...
TOTAL	173	413	64,820	157	861	1,25,200	144	2,57,061	4,52,200	1,95,139	...	...	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.													
Standard gauge—													
Bina-Guwa	34	74	2,858	39	74	1,900	26	9,169	8,600	...	569	...	...
Bhopal-Ujjain	74	114	9,550	84	114	11,100	97	38,215	42,500	4,285	...	...	...
Nagda-Ujjain	74	34	2,016	59	35	2,100	60	6,850	7,500	670	...	...	...
The Nizam's Guaranteed State	204	333	75,459	227	334	76,200	228	2,89,033	2,98,000	8,967	...	...	...
The Gackwar's Pellad	100	13	1,086	84	13	300	23	4,339	1,500	...	2,839	...	...
Rajputa Bhatinda	144	108	12,281	116	108	21,500	199	53,489	70,500	17,011	...	...	...
Kolar Gold-fields	380	10	4,177	418	10	3,800	380	14,753	14,200	...	553	...	...
Metric gauge—													
Yesvantpur-Mysore Frontier (including Mysore-Nanjangud)	82	66	4,856	74	66	3,900	59	22,247	16,700	...	5,547	...	...
The Gackwar's Melsana	77	93	6,881	74	93	4,300	46	24,831	23,300	...	1,531	...	...
Kolhapur	77	29	2,310	80	29	900	31	9,571	3,300	...	6,271	...	...
Special gauges—													
The Gackwar's Dabhol	71	72	4,868	68	79	1,800	23	17,870	9,800	...	8,070	...	...
Ankleswar-Vardi (Kajpipla)	55	...	...	...	19	100	5	...	500	500	...	...	...
Cooch Behar	67	22	2,018	92	22	1,600	73	8,536	5,000	...	3,536	...	...
TOTAL	126	908	1,28,506	133	996	1,29,500	130	4,99,533	5,01,400	1,867	...	...	...
Lines owned and worked by native states.													
Metric gauge—													
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagarh-Porbandar	127	334	44,269	133	334	32,400	97	1,52,687	1,29,000	...	23,687	...	...
Jetasar Rajkot	87	40	3,895	85	40	3,200	70	14,440	13,800	...	440	...	...
Jamnagar	49	...	...	...	51	1,500	29	...	6,900	6,900	...	...	...
Jodhpore-Bikaner	74	364	25,821	71	364	20,300	50	1,12,574	82,100	...	30,474	...	...
Cooch Behar	40	60	2,132	30	60	1,900	32	8,200	9,000	711	...	...	...
Special gauge—													
Bhavnagar	83	94	9,193	98	94	6,100	65	32,371	25,000	...	7,371	...	...
TOTAL	93	898	85,310	95	949	65,400	69	3,20,167	2,05,800	...	1,14,367	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	247	20,231	52,64,997	200	20,926	53,25,100	255	2,09,81,055	2,14,33,700	4,49,645	...	...	...

(a) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Shediyall railways.

(b) Information not received.

(c) Includes the Wardha Coal, the Dhond-Manmad, the Khamgaon, and the Amravati railways.

H. BONHAM-CARTER, Capt., R.E.,

Offg. Under Secretary.

CALCUTTA, the 10th February, 1898.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XLI of 1897-98.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings* from 1st April, 1897, audited figures have been used, as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1896-97.	WEEK ENDING 30TH JANUARY, 1897.				WEEK ENDING 29TH JANUARY, 1898.				Earnings from 1st April 1896 to 30th January, 1897.	Earnings from 1st April 1897 to 29th January, 1898.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings.		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings.							
			Total.	Per mile open.		Total.	Per mile open.						
State lines worked by companies.													
Standard gauge—													
East Indian	606	1,737	12,80,524	737	1,737	12,01,000	691	4,41,97,695	4,83,32,000	41,34,305			
Bengal Central	146	125	18,134	145	125	30,300	242	7,90,906	10,16,000	2,19,094			
Bengal-Nagpur	137	862	1,51,778	170	862	1,32,000	153	4,13,120	47,25,000				
Indian Midland (including Bhopal-Marsi)	139	752	1,21,423	161	752	1,23,000	164	44,82,722	50,07,000	5,24,278			
Bezawada extn. (East Coast State).	134	21	4,009	219	21	2,100	100	1,17,096	1,25,000	7,904			
Mad.-Kannur sec. (Bezawada-Mad.)	103	9	1,203	140	9	000	67	38,051	49,500				
Metre gauge—													
Rajputana-Malwa (including Godhra-Kutlam-Nagda)	212	1,815	4,14,646	228	1,815	3,92,000	216	1,65,14,037	1,59,63,000				
Palanpur-Deesa	58	17	623	37	17	400	24	43,875	33,800				
South Indian	105	1,042	1,58,360	152	1,042	1,46,000	140	74,24,249	75,18,000	88,75			
Mayavaram-Mutpet	91	54	4,427	82	54	3,700	69	2,12,444	2,17,000	4,550			
Southern Mahratta (including Guntakal-Mysore Frontier Section)	116	1,165	1,22,552	105	1,165	90,400	78	58,37,640	58,71,000	33,360			
Mysore sec. (Southern Mahratta)	103	296	26,410	89	296	31,500	106	13,09,059	16,21,000	3,11,941			
Bengal and North-Western (including Tirhoot Section)	140	819	1,14,043	139	827	1,41,000	170	46,21,422	50,56,000	4,34,578			
Lucknow-Bareilly	71	231	20,440	89	231	24,000	104	6,31,700	6,99,000	67,300			
Assam-Bengal	61	360	23,832	60	286	24,600	86	5,10,357	8,03,000	2,92,643			
Burma	175	886	2,50,094	290	937	2,23,000	235	61,51,717	65,80,000	4,34,283			
TOTAL	234	10,191	27,19,778	207	10,176	25,65,600	252	9,78,27,140	10,36,28,300	58,01,160			
State lines worked by the State.													
Standard gauge—													
North Western (a)	211	2,797	5,51,019	197	2,883	6,93,000	240	2,36,99,288	2,80,61,000	43,61,712			
Oudh and Rohilkhand (including the metre gauge link)	193	830	1,82,462	320	875	2,06,000	235	67,74,109	72,36,000	4,61,891			
Eastern Bengal (including metre and 2' 6" gauges)	354	814	8,75,012	338	817	3,26,000	399	1,29,14,111	1,29,02,000				
East Coast	94	500	55,549	111	535	86,000	101	19,84,905	23,89,000	4,04,095			
Special gauges—													
Jorhat	73	28	1,581	56	28	1,400	50	84,617	78,700				
Cherra-Companyganj	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	(c) 5,426	(d) 4,300				
TOTAL	219	4,969	10,65,023	214	5,138	13,12,400	255	4,54,62,456	5,00,71,000	54,08,544			
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.													
Standard gauge—													
Great Indian Peninsula (e)	407	1,491	6,98,234	468	1,491	6,63,000	445	2,60,00,461	2,26,32,000				
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	630	401	2,84,700	618	461	2,42,000	545	1,26,07,715	1,15,55,000				
Madras	253	840	2,17,900	252	840	2,23,000	264	90,57,365	95,30,000	4,72,635			
TOTAL	397	2,792	12,00,900	430	2,792	11,27,000	404	4,78,15,541	4,37,17,000	40,98,541			
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE) Assisted companies.													
Standard gauge—													
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	158	160	22,711	142	160	58,300	364	10,71,953	14,16,000	3,44,047			
Tarkessur	274	22	5,062	257	22	7,200	327	2,53,124	2,52,000				
Southern Punjab (Delhi-Samastota)	...	...	...	...	...	21,400	53	...	(f) 1,70,000	1,76,000			
Metre gauge—													
Rohilkhand and Kumaon (Co.'s sec.)	131	66	4,268	65	66	4,900	74	3,71,902	3,47,000				
Bengal Doonars	140	36	4,223	120	36	5,200	144	2,42,767	2,49,000	6,233			
Dibru-Sadiya	168	78	16,297	209	78	15,100	194	5,47,784	6,00,000	1,18,216			
Ahmedabad-Parantij	...	...	...	...	...	2,100	39	...	(g) 77,100	77,100			
Special gauge—													
Darjeeling-Himalayan	285	51	11,559	227	51	11,000	216	6,57,690	6,41,000				
TOTAL	176	413	64,820	157	469	1,25,200	144	31,45,220	38,24,100	6,78,880			
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.													
Standard gauge—													
Bina-Goonna	28	74	2,858	39	74	1,900	26	83,761	80,000				
Bhopal-Ujjain	80	114	9,556	84	114	11,100	97	3,92,300	2,98,000				
Nagda-Ujjain	53	34	2,016	59	35	2,100	60	(h) 47,531	83,200	35,669			
The Nizam's guaranteed state	191	333	75,459	227	334	70,200	228	26,83,847	29,53,000	2,69,153			
The Gaekwar's Petlad	159	13	1,086	84	13	300	23	1,01,814	53,800				
Rajpura-Bhatinda	159	106	12,481	118	106	21,500	192	7,63,769	5,71,000				
Kolar Gold-fields	330	10	4,177	418	10	3,800	380	1,34,325	1,71,000	36,675			
Metre gauge—													
Yesvantpur-Mysore Froa. (including Mysore-Nanjangud)	77	66	4,856	74	66	3,900	59	2,21,484	2,51,000	29,516			
The Gaekwar's Mchadana	85	93	6,881	74	93	4,300	40	3,57,500	2,83,000				
Kolhapur	76	29	2,310	80	29	900	31	98,832	71,000				
Special gauges—													
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	63	72	4,869	68	79	1,800	23	1,91,227	1,69,000				
Ankleswar-Pardi (Rajpipla)	...	...	...	...	...	100	5	...	(i) 5,400	5,400			
Cooch Behar	63	22	2,018	92	22	1,600	73	59,120	40,900				
TOTAL	125	968	1,28,566	133	966	1,29,500	130	51,40,510	50,30,900	1,03,610			
Lines owned and worked by native states.													
Metre gauge—													
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagarh-Porbandar	108	334	44,269	133	334	32,400	97	14,85,135	13,90,000				
Jetalpur-Rajkot	81	40	3,895	85	40	3,200	70	1,57,023	1,65,000	7,907			
Jamnagar	...	...	...	...	...	1,500	29	...	(j) 94,000	94,000			
Jodhpore-Bikaner	67	364	25,821	71	364	20,300	56	10,17,960	9,50,000				
Udaipur-Chitor	42	60	2,132	36	60	1,900	32	1,08,520	1,02,000				
Special gauge—													
Morvi	78	94	9,193	98	94	6,100	65	3,23,707	3,59,000	35,293			
TOTAL	82	898	85,310	95	898	65,400	69	30,92,485	30,60,000	31,885			
GRAND TOTAL													
	339	20,231	52,64,997	200	20,220	53,25,100	255	20,24,83,352	20,99,37,900	74,54,548			

(a) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Shadipalli railways.
(b) Information not received.
(c) Total earnings from the 1st April to the 13th June, 1896.
(d) Total earnings from the 1st April to the 13th June, 1897.
(e) Includes the Wardha, the Dhond-Mamnad, the Khamsa, and the Amroli railways.

(f) Total earnings from the 10th November, 1897, to the 29th January, 1898.
(g) Total earnings from the 1st May, 1897, to the 29th January, 1898.
(h) Total earnings from the 15th July, 1896, to the 29th January, 1897.
(i) Total earnings from the 1st July, 1897, to the 29th January, 1898.
(j) Total earnings from the 8th April, 1897, to the 29th January, 1898.

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in PART VI of the GAZETTE.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF JANUARY 1897 AND 1898

DISTRICTS.	RICE, UNHUSKED.		RICE, HUSKED.		WHEAT.		FLOUR (WHEAT).		BARLEY.		JAWAR.	
	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.
Burma—												
<i>Tenasserim—</i>												
Mergui	13'6	15'3 to 20'4	37'4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	17	15'3	38'25	40'8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	13'6	17	51	59'5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Pegu (deltaic)—</i>												
Rangoon	15'3	17'85	37'91	68	90'1	69'7	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thongwa	15'3	17'68	51	63'75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassein	13'6	17	42'5	42'5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Pegu (inland)—</i>												
Monzada	13'04	15'47	42'67	54'4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Loungoo	19'55	15'3	54'4	62'05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Upper Burma—</i>												
Mandalay	17'17	19'72	54'91	60'86	72'25	60'69	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bamo	11'9	...	42'5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakokku	18'7	22'1	45'9	62'9	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	17
<i>Arakan—</i>												
Kyaukpysu	13'6	17	27'2	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Akyab	13'6	17	26'86	34'85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam—												
<i>Brahmaputra—</i>												
Goalpara	20	19'66	40	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gauhati . . . . .	...	...	...	32'81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal—^a												
<i>Eastern—</i>												
Chittagong . . . . .	...	...	30	43'75	...	60	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca . . . . .	...	...	36'25	36'87	48'75	48'75	...	...	30	...	...	...
<i>Deltaic—</i>												
Midnapur . . . . .	...	...	30	36'25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta . . . . .	...	...	45	47'5	42'5	47'5	...	...	30	35	25	35
<i>Central—</i>												
Bardwan . . . . .	...	...	30'62	38'75	43'75	47'5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pabna . . . . .	...	...	35	41'25	50	43'12	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Northern—</i>												
Rangpur . . . . .	...	...	32'5	40	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Orissa—</i>												
Cuttack . . . . .	...	...	23'44	32'03	46'25	52'19	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Bihar, south—</i>												
Patna . . . . .	...	...	25	37'5	32'5	41'25	...	...	22'5	32'5	20	35
<i>Bihar, north—</i>												
Bhagalpur . . . . .	...	...	26'25	30'37	35	45	...	...	26'25	35	...	...
Muzaffarpur . . . . .	...	...	28'44	50	38'12	50	...	...	20	36'25	...	...
N.W. Provinces—												
<i>Eastern—</i>												
Benares	21'67	30'52	36'2	53'49	38'33	53'49	44'17	57'45	25'78	43'59	23'54	40'16
<i>Central—</i>												
Cawnpore	20	30'78	36'35	48'40	35'57	48'40	38'07	53'33	26	42'08	10'27	38'12
Jhansi	21'87	19'22	39'06	48'75	37'19	44'57	44'06	47'5	19'69	39'06	18'44	37'19
<i>Western—</i>												
Meerut . . . . .	...	...	...	47'5	35	47'5	...	...	...	...	...	36'87
Agia . . . . .	...	...	42'19	51'25	36'25	49'33	...	54'84	19'83	42'19	19'53	40'31
<i>Submontane, west—</i>												
Shahjahanpur . . . . .	...	27'6	34'06	...	32'66	48'75	...	...	19'27	40	...	38'12
Oudh—												
<i>Southern—</i>												
Lucknow	21'98	30'62	36'35	51'57	35'16	52'03	40	55'47	25'83	44'17	21'04	37'66
<i>Northern—</i>												
Fyzabad	20	29'63	...	...	35'94	50	...	...	23'75	...	20'54	...

^a The figures under "Rice, husked" represent the prices of common rice.

(The figures represent prices per ten maunds in rupees and decimals of a rupee.)

BAJRA.		RAGI.		MAIZE.		GRAM.		ARHAR DÁL.		CHI.		DISTRICTS.
1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	
...	Burma—
...	Tenasserim—
...	Mergui.
...	Tavoy.
...	Moulmein and Amherst.
...	70°35	53°55	...	...	...	...	Pegu (deltaic)—
...	59°5	...	...	...	...	Rangoon.
...	Thongwa.
...	Bassein.
...	Pegu (inland)—
...	Henzada.
...	Toungoo.
...	87°21	46°07	...	...	...	...	Upper Burma—
...	Mandalay.
...	Bhamo.
...	Pakokku.
...	Arakan—
...	Kyaukpyu.
...	Akyab.
...	Assam—
...	Brahmaputra—
...	Goalpara.
...	Gauhati.
...	Bengal—
...	55	...	...	...	400	260	Eastern—
...	42°5	40°62	60	38°75	350	350	Chittagong.
...	Dacca.
25	42°5	...	...	22°3	37°5	43°75	37°5	35	32°5	320	320	Deltaic—
...	330	320	Midnapur.
...	Calcutta.
...	45	36°87	32°5	48°75	300	266°25	Central—
...	50	40	37°19	41°07	300	300	Bardwan.
...	Pabna.
...	25	30	47°5	40	70	53°75	300	290	Northern—
...	Rangpur.
...	24°22	29°69	30°47	27°66	360	320	Orissa—
...	Cuttack.
...	...	15	26°25	19°06	35	34°37	33°1	27°5	30	260	230	Bihar, south—
...	Patna.
...	19°06	35°62	40°	37°5	44°37	35	280	270	Bihar, north—
...	20	38°12	37°5	...	50	50	266°36	228°59	Bhagalpur.
...	Muzaffarpur.
25°37	43°8	...	...	25	39°11	29°06	41°3	55°83	47°19	293°33	266°67	N.-W. Provinces—
20°78	43°85	...	...	18°39	30°78	30°78	40	42°13	45°73	255°99	237°03	Eastern—
18°59	18°23	35°52	32°03	39°06	...	48°75	245	228°75	Benares.
...	Central—
21°09	45°31	...	...	...	37°5	36°25	43°12	...	...	...	260	Cawnpore.
20°47	39°06	35°02	42°5	56°25	50	266°36	246°87	Jhansi.
...	Western—
...	36°35	...	43°28	...	...	265	240	Meerut.
...	Agia.
...	Shahjahanpur.
22°19	46°3	...	...	21°98	37°06	40	43°9	...	50	270	240	Oudh—
...	Southern—
...	21°56	38°5	34°22	...	...	...	255°62	241°25	Lucknow.
...	Northern—
...	Fyzabad.

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF JANUARY 1897 AND 1898—continued.

DISTRICTS.	G.R.		SALT.		TOBACCO LEAF.		TURMERIC.		GRASS.		STRAW.	
	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.
Burma—												
<i>Tenasserim—</i>												
Meergui . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavoy . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Pegu (deltaic)—</i>												
Rangoon . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thongwa . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassein . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Pegu (inland)—</i>												
Menzada . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Loungoo . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Upper Burma—</i>												
Mandalay . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hamo . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakoboku . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Arakan—</i>												
Kvaakpyu . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Akyab . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam—												
<i>Brahmaputra—</i>												
Goalpara . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lauhati . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal—												
<i>Eastern—</i>												
Chittagong . . . . .	...	...	40	46'87	100	80	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca . . . . .	...	...	37'5	41'87	65	80	...	...	40	37'5	...	...
<i>Deltaic—</i>												
Midnapur . . . . .	...	...	36'87	39'37	{ 47'5 and 62'5 }	{ 60 to 73 75 }	...	...	...	...	1'62(a)	2(a)
Calcutta . . . . .	...	...	35'62	37'5	70	70	...	...	5'5(a)	6'75(a)	4'5(a)	5'5(a)
<i>Central—</i>												
Bardwan . . . . .	...	...	33'75	33'12	...	...	...	...	...	...	4(=)	6(a)
Patna . . . . .	...	...	39'06	42'5	70	80	...	...	...	...	7'5	6'25
<i>Northern—</i>												
Rangpur . . . . .	...	...	40	42'5	60	50	...	...	17(b)	208(b)	17(b)	20(b)
<i>Orissa—</i>												
Cuttack . . . . .	...	...	31'25	30	80	30	...	...	20(a)	20(a)	2'62(a)	3'25(a)
<i>Bihar, south—</i>												
Patna . . . . .	...	...	36'25	40'62	30	30	...	...	3'12	3'12	5	3'12
<i>Bihar, north—</i>												
Bhagalpur . . . . .	...	...	40	40	40	120	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur . . . . .	...	...	36'25	35'47	100	114'37	...	...	...	...	...	...
N.-W. Provinces—												
<i>Eastern—</i>												
Benares	38'59	43'39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Central—</i>												
Cawnpore	40	38'12	...	...	65	80	100	...	...	...	...	...
Jhansi	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...
<i>Western—</i>												
Morut	36'25	33'12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agra	40	42'19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Submontane, west—</i>												
Shahjahanpur	39'06	37'19	...	...	...	...	{ 105 and 110 }	70 & 80	...	...	...	...
Oudh—												
<i>Southern—</i>												
Lucknow	40	36'35	...	...	75	75	...	...	3'75	4'01	5	...
<i>Northern—</i>												
Fyzabad . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2'81	3'44	...	...

(a) Per kaha.

(b) Per bundle.

(The figures represent prices per ten maunds in rupees and decimals of a rupee).

JAWAR STALKS.		BHUSA.		SHEEP, PER SCORE.		GOATS, PER SCORE.		PLOUGH BULLOCKS, PER PAIR.		DISTRICTS.
1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	
...	Burma—
...	Tenasserim—
...	Mergui.
...	Tavoy.
...	Moulmein and Amherst.
...	Pegu (deltaic)—
...	Rangoon.
...	Thongwa.
...	Bassein.
...	Pegu (inland)—
...	Henzada.
...	Toungoo.
...	Upper Burma—
...	Mandalay.
...	Bamo.
...	Pakokku.
...	Arakan—
...	Kyaukpyu.
...	Akyab.
...	Assam—
...	Brahmaputra—
...	Goalpara.
...	Gauhati.
...	Bengal—
...	Eastern—
...	Chittagong.
...	Dacca.
...	Deltaic—
...	Midnapur.
...	Calcutta.
...	Central—
...	Bardwan.
...	Pabna.
...	Northern—
...	Rangpur.
...	Orissa—
...	Cuttack.
...	Bihar, south—
...	Patna.
...	Bihar, north—
...	Bhagalpur.
...	Muzaffarpur.
...	N.-W. Provinces—
...	Eastern—
...	Benares.
...	60	60	...	...	...	...	Central—
...	Cannepore.
...	Jhansi.
...	60	60	...	...	70	70	Western—
...	42.5	47	...	...	...	...	Meerut.
...	Agra.
...	40 to 90	40 to 90	...	...	25 to 50	25 to 50	Submontane, west—
...	Shahjahanpur.
3.12	35	35	...	...	...	...	Oudh—
...	Southern—
...	Lucknow.
...	28	28	Northern—
...	Fyzabad.

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF JANUARY 1897 AND 1898—continued.

DISTRICTS.	RICE, UNHUSKED.		RICE, HUSKED.		WHEAT.		FLOUR (WHEAT).		BARLEY.		JAWAR.	
	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Ajmere	33'33	33'33	...	...	39'06	30	...	...	25	40	22'19	38'75
Panjab—												
Southern—												
Ferozpur	17'5	30'78	85	80	34'37	42'08	38'75	30	20	36'35	20	36'35
Central—												
Lahore	25	31'35	39'06	30	31'98	42'71	35'62	51'61	23'12	39'01	20'78	27'24
South-eastern—												
Delhi	25	30'78	26'35	47'03	36'35	45'47	41'04	53'33	21'04	38'12	20	40
Submontane—												
Amritsar	25'78	33'33	45'73	30	30'78	44'43	34'06	30	...	39'32	21'04	37'19
Northern—												
Rawalpindi	30	...	37'45	66'77	31'41	48'44	33'75	49'22	21'04	35'16	21'04	30'78
Western—												
Multan	18'12	30	37'97	57'13	35'52	44'43	37'97	30	23'44	34'79	24'22	34'79
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karachi . . . . .	...	...	42'5	46'25	37'81	43'75	...	...	27'5	...	23'44	29'37
Shikarpur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	34'84	39'37	...	...	21'87	33'74	20'62	30'31
Quetta . . . . .	...	...	...	...	40	44'37	65	65	28'75	31'87	27'5	35'02
Bombay—												
Deccan—												
Dharwar . . . . .	...	...	...	...	40'81	...	...	...	...	...	19'43	...
Sholapur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poona . . . . .	...	...	37'5	47'24	...	45'52	...	...	...	...	...	26'87
Khandesh—												
Ahmadnagar . . . . .	...	49'43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41'2
Dhulia . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gujarat—												
Surat . . . . .	...	33'96	...	...	...	55'47	...	...	...	...	25'94	34'58
Ahmadabad	28'75	51'25	...	51'25	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	35
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nagpur . . . . .	...	...	28	39	34	41	...	49	...	...	21	28
Central—												
Jubbulpore	21'06	...	28'56	44'44	38'06	44'44	42'12	50	...	...	20	...
Eastern—												
Raipur . . . . .	...	...	30	33'62	36	40	50	50	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Bárim . . . . .	...	...	...	...	52'68	46'3	...	...	...	...	23'32	35'09
Ellichpur . . . . .	...	...	66'66	80	53'33	50	57	55'78	...	...	22'25	33'33
Amráoti . . . . .	...	...	50	56'87	53'12	44'37	56'87	56'25	...	...	22'19	40
Madras—												
South, central—												
Coimbatore . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28'75	30'62
Salem . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central—												
Bellary . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29'79	28'8
Cuddapah	27'92	30'52	47'03	44'58	...	...	...	...	...	...	29'74	25'62
Karnul . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, central—												
Neilore . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, south—												
Madras	28'75	26'77	47'97	39'17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanjore	25'38	20'52	52'08	40'94	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tichinopoly . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern—												
Madura . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30'47	22'86
Mysore—												
Mysore	24'2	20'41	43'89	36'57	62'69	60'74	50'45	67'2	...	...	20'11	18'29
Bangalore	19'6	15'04	54'87	43'89	58'8	54'87	54'88	53'04	...	...	23'52	24'5

(The figures represent prices per ten maunds in rupees and decimals of a rupee.)

RAJRA.		RAGI.		MAIZE.		GRAM.		ABHAR DÁL.		GHI.		DISTRICTS.
1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	
26'72	44'43	...	...	24'06	39'22	40	40	...	...	320	266'67	Rajputana— Eastern— Ajmere.
20'62	39'01	...	...	19'69	36'35	33'12	34'06	56'87	61'61	310	290'88	Panjab— Southern— Ferozpur.
	39'01	...	...	22'19	38'54	32'66	36'35	56'09	56'09	328'44	305	Central— Lahore.
20	40'99	...	...	21'04	38'12	36'35	40	47'03	50	320	278'12	South-eastern— Delhi.
...	44'43	...	...	21'04	39'32	34'79	39'01	...	...	...	328'23	Submontane— Amritsar.
23'44	43'28	...	...	22'19	37'66	35	37'71	60'36	48'75	290'94	278'12	Northern— Rawalpindi.
25	40	...	...	22'19	38'07	37'97	42'28	...	...	320	320	Western— Multan.
26'25	34'37	...	...	...	...	37'08	40'62	65	...	350	341'25	Sind and Baluchistan— Karachi.
...	33'75	...	...	...	...	33'75	...	...	...	316'25	...	Shikarpur.
...	...	...	...	31'56	35	...	...	...	...	330	340	Quetta.
...	29'43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bombay— Deccan— Dharwar.
...	42'03	...	...	...	...	47'81	40'57	...	...	...	...	Sholapur.
...	41'04	...	...	...	...	...	38'44	...	...	...	333'33	Poona.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Khandesh— Ahmadnagar.
...	40	...	...	...	...	...	38'75	...	...	...	290	Dhulia.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gujarat— Surat.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ahmadabad.
...	...	...	...	...	...	34	39	34	41	318	300	Central Provinces— Western— Nagpur.
...	...	...	...	...	...	33'31	36'44	50	44'44	245	220	Central— Jubbulpore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	42	38'06	62	38'06	260	240	Eastern— Raipur.
40	50	...	...	...	...	...	32'69	...	...	...	...	Berar— Basim.
28'75	44'37	...	...	...	...	50	50	6'5	40	320	263	Ellichpur.
...	...	...	...	...	...	44'37	40	50	40	300	280	Amratoli.
21'87	15	...	...	...	...	56'87	56'87	...	...	400	456'87	Madras— South, central— Coimbatore.
...	...	22'71	28'54	...	...	28'12	34'27	...	...	351'41	325'88	Salem.
...	...	...	...	...	...	68'02	42'97	...	...	364'58	348'7	Central— Bellary.
27'03	27'29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	300	Cuddapah.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Karnul.
...	30'26	20	...	...	...	35'62	30'57	...	...	...	...	East Coast, central— Nellore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	59'84	45'52	...	...	329'11	345'62	East Coast, south— Madras.
...	...	26'04	15'57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tanjore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Trichinopoly.
30'99	26'09	...	...	...	...	30'99	28'85	...	...	...	...	Southern— Madura.
...	...	21'55	19'59	...	...	27'71	20'99	68'07	51'11	331'87	351	Mysore— Mysore.
...	...	24'82	19'62	...	...	37'24	24'5	47'04	42'16	411'3	376'75	Bangalore.

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF JANUARY 1897 AND 1898—concluded.

DISTRICTS.	GGR.		SALT.		TOBACCO LEAF.		TURMERIC.		GRASS.		STRAW.	
	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.
Rajputana—												
<i>Eastern—</i>												
Ajmere	50	47'81	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	5	5
Panjab—												
<i>Southern—</i>												
Ferozpur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	50	35'36	115	80	3'75	5	5	10
<i>Central—</i>												
Lahore . . . . .	...	...	...	...	57'13	33'33	114'27	72'71	10	13'12	6'25	10
<i>South-eastern—</i>												
Delhi . . . . .	...	...	...	...	80	80	123'07	80	5'73	5	10	8'8
<i>Submontane—</i>												
Amritsar . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5'73	5	6'67
<i>Northern—</i>												
Rawalpindi . . . . .	...	...	...	...	40	40	100	59'37	5	11'41	6'41	10
<i>Western—</i>												
Multan . . . . .	...	...	...	...	100	122'81	133'33	100	3'33	4'43	6'67	6'67
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karachi	70	...	...	...	130	...	105	...	...	...	...	...
Shikarpur	40	39'06	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Quetta . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay—												
<i>Deccan—</i>												
Dharwar . . . . .	...	51'08	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sholapur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poona . . . . .	...	33'40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Khandesh—</i>												
Ahmadnagar . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dhulia . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Gujarat—</i>												
Surat . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ahmadabad . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...
Central Provinces—												
<i>Western—</i>												
Nagpur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...
<i>Central—</i>												
Jubbulpore . . . . .	...	...	38'56	38'56	60	110	120	70	...	3'31	...	...
<i>Eastern—</i>												
Raipur . . . . .	...	...	42	38'06	180	160	100	57'5	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Basim . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ellichpur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	320	200	76'28	76'25	...	...	...	...
Amraoti . . . . .	...	...	...	...	200	200	105	60	3	3	...	...
Madras—												
<i>South, central—</i>												
Coimbatore	81'87	65'62	...	...	...	...	131'25	57'5	...	...	2'5	2'5
Salem . . . . .	...	...	...	...	11'1'3	98'49	44'22	44'22	...	...	6'36	6'50
<i>Central—</i>												
Bellary	63'38	43'39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddapah . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	66'67	30	...	...	...	...
Karnul . . . . .	...	...	...	...	66'67	66'67	122'57	46'15	...	...	...	...
<i>East Coast, central—</i>												
Nellore . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5'1	5'1
<i>East Coast, south—</i>												
Madras	57'6	53'44	...	...	131'67	131'67	57'6	57'6	...	...	...	...
Tanjore . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly . . . . .	...	...	...	...	118'28	118'28	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Southern—</i>												
Madura . . . . .	...	...	...	...	111'67	89'74	...	...	...	...	5'36	6'41
Mysore—												
Mysore	66'61	46'62	...	...	374	374	124'67	70'75	10'71	10'71	7'14	7'14
Bangalore	68'55	59'86	...	...	342'75	419'98	85'60	67'45	3'3	9	13'71	23

(a) Per 100 pulles.

(The figures represent prices per ten maunds in rupees and decimals of a rupee.)

JAWAR STALKS.		BHUSA.		SHEEP, PER SCORE.		GOATS, PER SCORE.		PLOUGH BULLOCKS, PER PAIR.		Districts.
1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	
5	5	...	...	140	140	...	...	80	80	Rajputana— Eastern— Ajmere
3'12	...	...	...	50	42	...	...	75	60	Panjab— Southern— Ferozpur.
...	5	...	...	100	100	...	...	105	40	Central— Lahore.
5	6'67	...	...	60	40	...	...	125	100	South-eastern— Delhi.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Submontane— Amritsar.
6'67	11'41	...	...	55	55	...	...	60	60	Northern— Rāwalpindi.
4'01	5	...	...	50	50	...	...	70	70	Western— Multan.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sind and Baluchistan— Karachi. Shikarpur. Quetta.
...	...	9'37	10	40 to 140	40 to 140	...	...	...	...	Bombay— Deccan— Dharwar. Sholapur. Poona.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Khandesh— Ahmadnagar. Dhulia.
...	8'12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gujarat— Surat. Ahmadabad.
...	4'75	...	...	60	60	...	...	70	70	Central Provinces— Western— Nagpur.
...	...	...	...	37	40	...	...	27	30	Central— Jubbulpore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	Eastern— Raipur.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Berar— Hāsim. Ellichpur. Amrāoti.
4 2'5(a)	8 4	...	...	50 50	50 50	...	...	90 90	50 90	Madras— South, central— Coimbatore. Salem.
...	...	...	...	85 80	75 80	85 80	75 80	60 ...	60 ...	Central— Bellary. Cuddapah. Karnul.
...	...	...	...	120	60	120	60	140	100	East Coast, central— Nellore.
...	...	...	...	55	55	55	55	...	...	East Coast, south— Madras. Tanjore. Trichinopoly.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	40	Southern— Madura.
3'29	2'96	...	...	100 160	100 { 100 to 140 }	...	...	70 120	50 50 to 80	Mysore— Mysore. Bangalore.

(a) Per 100 pulies.

J. E. O'CONOR,
Director-General of Statistics.J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India

C

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF JANUARY 1898. (*The figures represent*

DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		RICE.				JAWAR OR CHOLU (Sorghum vulgare).		BAJRA OR CUMRU (Pennisetia spicata).	
	Half-month of report.	Pre-vious half-month.	Half-month of report.	Pre-vious half-month.	Best sort.		Common.		Half-month of report.	Pre-vious half-month.	Half-month of report.	Pre-vious half-month.
					Half-month of report.	Pre-vious half-month.	Half-month of report.	Pre-vious half-month.				
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui . . . . .	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	12 14	12 14	...	...	...	...
Tavoy . . . . .	...	...	...	...	12 3	12 3	13 —	13 —	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	7 —	7 —	...	...	11 1	9 —	13 7	10 8	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Pegu	9 —	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	14 3	14 3	...	...	...	...
Rangoon	7 —	7 4	...	...	8 4	8 12	10 8	11 4	...	...	...	...
Thongwa . . . . .	...	...	...	...	10 11	10 11	11 10	11 10	...	...	...	...
Bassoon . . . . .	...	...	...	...	11 14	13 —	12 15	13 9	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Tharawadi . . . . .	...	...	...	...	12 5	12 5	14 13	14 13	...	...	...	...
Henzada . . . . .	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...
Prome	10 6	10 6	...	...	9 15	9 15	13 4	13 4	...	...	...	...
Toungoo . . . . .	...	...	...	...	10 6	10 6	12 6	12 6	...	...	...	...
Thayetmyo	7 7	6 11	...	...	11 10	11 10	13 12	13 12	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	8 9	8 —	...	...	12 1	10 12	12 6	10 15	...	...	...	...
Bamo . . . . .	...	...	...	...	11 3	9 9	13 6	13 6	...	...	...	...
Pakokku . . . . .	...	...	...	...	10 10	8 8	9 2	9 2	37 —	27 —	...	...
Meiktila . . . . .	...	...	...	...	10 15	10 15	15 5	13 2	...	...	...	...
Arahan—												
Sandoway . . . . .	...	...	...	...	14 7	15 —	19 1	22 1	...	...	...	...
Kyaukpyu . . . . .	...	...	...	...	13 11	13 6	14 11	14 6	...	...	...	...
Akyab . . . . .	...	...	...	...	15 —	16 —	16 —	17 —	...	...	...	...
Assam—												
Surma—												
Sylhet . . . . .	...	...	...	...	9 4	10 —	12 4	11 8	...	...	...	...
Cachar	6 12	6 10	...	...	6 2	5 7	10 5	10 —	...	...	...	...
Hill tracts—												
Khási and Jaintia Hills	5 5	5 —	...	...	4 8	4 8	6 4	6 8	...	...	...	...
Caro Hills . . . . .	...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	10 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
Manipur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	22 8	18 8	28 —	23 8	...	...	...	...
Brahmaputra—												
Goalpara	7 —	7 —	...	...	5 8	5 12	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
Kamrup	6 12	6 12	...	...	5 8	5 8	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
Darrang	6 8	6 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	12 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Nowgong	6 —	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Sibsagar . . . . .	...	...	...	...	5 8	6 —	11 —	13 —	...	...	...	...
Lakhimpur	6 —	6 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Bengal—												
Eastern hill tracts—												
Naga Hills . . . . .	...	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Eastern—												
Backerganj . . . . .	...	...	...	...	7 — and 11 12	7 — and 11 8	7 12 and 12 —	7 8 and 12 —	...	...	...	...
Noakhali . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong . . . . .	...	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	13 —	13 —	...	...	...	...
Tippera . . . . .	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 —	11 10	11 4	...	...	...	...
Dacca	7 12	8 8	13 4	11 —	10 —	9 12	11 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
Maimensingh	8 —	8 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Deltaic—												
Khulna . . . . .	...	...	...	...	12 —	11 8	14 4	14 4	...	...	...	...
24-Parganas . . . . .	...	...	...	...	6 8 and 8 8	6 8	12 —	11 8	...	...	...	...
Midnapur	8 —	7 8	...	...	7 8	8 6	13 — to 13 12	13 12	...	...	...	...
Howrah . . . . .	...	...	...	...	6 8 and 8 8	6 8 and 8 —	9 8 and 11 8	9 8 and 11 —	...	...	...	...
Calcutta	9 —	9 —	11 6	11 6	6 12	6 12	8 —	8 —	13 —	11 6	13 —	10 —
Hoochly	10 —	10 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...
Nadia (Kishnagarh)	8 7	8 —	...	...	5 15	5 11	11 14	11 5	...	...	...	...
Jessore	7 8	7 8	8 —	8 —	11 8	10 —	13 8	13 —	...	...	...	...
Fardpur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	5 5	5 8	11 4	10 11	...	...	...	...

the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

MARUA OR BAOI (Slen- sine cere- cand).		KANONI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (Setaria italica).		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA (Cicer aristinum).		MAIZE (Zea Mays).		ARHAR, OR THUR, CAJAN PRA (Cajanus indicus).		SALT.		DISTRICTS.
Half- month of report.	Pre- vious half- month.	Half- month of report.	Pre- vious half- month.	Half- month of report.	Pre- vious half- month.	Half- month of report.	Pre- vious half- month.	Half- month of report.	Pre- vious half- month.	Half- month of report.	Pre- vious half- month.	
...	15 —	15 —	Burma—
...	14 3	14 3	Tenasserim—
...	9 5	9 5	14 —	14 —	7 —	7 —	14 —	14 —	Mergui.
...	Tavoy.
...	Moulmein and Amherst.
...	11 2	11 2	20 8	20 8	...	9 —	14 3	14 3	Pegu (deltaic)—
...	7 4	7 8	...	...	7 —	7 4	20 4	20 4	Pegu.
...	13 5	13 5	Rangoon.
...	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	...	17 11	17 11	Thongwa.
...	Bassein.
...	10 9	10 9	...	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	Pegu (inland)—
...	6 8	6 8	...	...	4 —	—	14 4	14 4	Tharawadi.
...	5 7	5 7	...	...	5 10	5 10	14 3	14 3	Henzada.
...	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...	12 10	12 10	Prome.
...	7 2	7 2	28 3	28 3	6 14	6 14	12 14	12 14	Toungoo.
...	Thayetmyo.
...	5 —	5 3	18 13	18 13	6 —	6 11	15 2	15 2	Upper Burma—
...	6 6	8 —	...	...	4 13	4 13	9 7	9 7	Mandalay.
...	7 8	7 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	14 3	11 15	Bamo.
...	8 12	21 14	28 7	4 9	4 9	14 4	14 4	Pakokku.
...	Meiktila.
...	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...	18 10	18 10	Arakan—
...	8 —	8 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	30 —	30 —	Sandoway.
...	13 —	13 —	Kyaukpyu.
...	Akyab.
...	6 —	6 6	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 4	Assam—
...	6 14	6 10	...	...	...	...	9 64	9 6	Surma—
...	Sylhet.
...	Cachar.
...	5 1	5 —	9 10	9 8	...	...	6 1	6 —	Hill tracts—
...	5 4	6 —	...	...	4 —	4 8	6 8	6 8	Khási and Jaintia Hills.
...	3 —	3 —	3 6	3 6	Garo Hills.
...	Manipur.
...	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	Brahmaputra—
...	7 8	7 4	...	...	5 8	5 8	10 —	10 —	Goalpara.
...	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	Kamrup.
...	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	Darrang.
...	6 —	6 —	...	...	5 5	5 5	9 —	9 —	Nowgong.
...	7 —	6 8	12 —	12 —	...	...	8 8	8 8	Sibsagar.
...	8 —	8 —	Lakhimpur.
...	4 8	4 8	...	...	4 —	4 —	4 8	4 8	Bengal—
...	Eastern hill tracts—
...	Naga Hills.
...	7 4	7 4	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	Eastern—
...	Backerganj.
...	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	Noakhali.
...	7 4	7 4	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	Chittagong.
...	8 —	8 —	Tippura.
...	9 8	7 8	...	...	6 10	6 2	10 8	10 8	Dacca.
...	8 —	8 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	8 —	8 —	Maimensingh.
...	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	8 —	8 —	Deltaic—
...	8 8	8 8	...	...	7 8	7 —	10 8	10 8	Khulna.
...	24 Parganas.
...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...	{ 10 8 and 11 — }	{ 10 8 and 11 — }	Midnapur.
...	8 8	8 6	...	...	6 8	6 6	9 14	10 —	Howrah.
...	...	10 —	10 —	8 —	8 —	13 —	11 6	10 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	Calcutta.
...	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	10 —	10 —	Houghly.
...	10 —	10 5	...	...	16 —	14 9	11 7	11 —	Nadia (Krishnagarh).
...	8 —	8 —	...	...	13 8	13 4	9 8	9 8	Jessore.
...	5 4	...	...	...	...	...	10 —	9 12	Faridpur.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF JANUARY 1898—continued. (The figures

DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		RICE.				JAWAR OR CHOLU (Sorghum vulgare).		BAJRA OR CUMBU (Pennisetia spicata).	
					Best sort.		Common.					
	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.
Bengal—continued.												
<i>Central—</i>												
Bankura	8 8	8 8	...	...	10 —	10 —	15 —	15 —	...	...	...	...
Bardwan	9 —	...	...	...	10 —	8 12	12 12	11 10	...	...	...	...
Birbhum	8 10	7 8	...	...	9 —	8 4	12 12	12 12	...	...	...	...
Murshidabad	10 —	9 —	14 —	...	12 —	8 — and 12 —	13 8	13 8	...	...	...	...
Santhal Parganas	8 4	8 —	9 —	9 8	8 8	8 8	14 —	14 —	...	...	...	...
Pabna	8 —	8 —	10 8	8 —	6 —	6 —	11 4	12 —	...	...	...	...
Bogra	7 8	7 8	...	...	7 8	7 8	11 10	10 11	...	...	...	...
Rajshahi	8 4	8 4	...	...	6 —	6 —	13 2	13 8	...	...	...	...
Malda	9 —	...	...	...	...	6 —	14 8	14 —	...	...	21 —	21 —
<i>Northern—</i>												
Rangpur	7 —	7 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	12 —	13 —	...	...	...	...
Dinajpur	8 —	8 12	8 —	8 —	12 —	10 3	14 5	13 3	...	...	...	...
Jalpaiguri	8 —	8 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	12 4	12 —	...	...	...	...
<i>Hills—</i>												
Darjeeling	6 —	6 —	7 8	7 8	5 —	5 —	11 8	10 —	...	...	...	...
<i>Orissa—</i>												
Puri	7 3	7 1	...	...	8 8	9 10	15 12	13 2	...	...	...	...
Cuttack	7 14	7 14	...	...	8 9	7 14	15 12	13 13	...	...	...	...
Balasore	10 8	10 8	8 —	8 —	12 —	11 8	14 8	14 —	...	...	...	...
<i>Coastal—</i>												
Nagpur	8 —	8 —	...	...	14 —	14 —	16 —	16 —	...	...	...	...
Singbhum	9 8	9 —	10 —	12 —	16 —	16 —	16 8	17 —	...	16 —	...	...
Manbhum	6 —	6 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	12 —	14 —	...	...	...	...
Lohardaga	8 8	8 8	...	...	10 —	10 —	13 —	14 —	...	...	...	...
Palamau	9 —	9 —	11 4	10 2	12 6	12 15	14 15	13 31	...	...	...	...
Hazaribagh	9 8	8 8	...	10 —	6 —	6 8	13 —	13 5	...	...	...	...
<i>Bihar, south—</i>												
Monghyr	11 51	11 8	14 11	...	6 13	8 6	13 12	12 8	...	...	...	...
Gaya	9 4	9 8	14 —	14 —	7 —	7 —	14 8	15 —	18 —	17 8	...	...
Patna	12 —	11 —	17 —	17 —	13 8	12 —	15 8	15 —	19 —	26 —	...	...
Shahabad	10 — and 10 8	10 — and 10 8	13 —	12 —	7 —	7 —	14 — and 14 8	14 — and 14 8	...	...	...	...
<i>Bihar, north—</i>												
Purnea	10 —	10 —	...	...	10 —	13 8	16 —	16 —	...	...	...	...
Bhagalpur	11 7	11 6	13 14	12 12	12 12	12 10	15 2	15 4	...	...	...	...
Darbhanga	10 —	10 —	10 8	15 —	8 —	8 —	14 8	14 —	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	10 8	11 —	20 —	11 —	6 —	7 —	14 —	14 —	...	...	...	...
Saran	11 8	10 9	10 —	15 —	6 —	6 8	14 8	14 —	...	...	...	...
Champaran	9 8	9 —	14 —	13 —	6 8	6 8	15 —	15 —	...	...	...	...
N.-W. Provinces—												
<i>Eastern—</i>												
Muzaffarpur	9 4	8 8	14 9	13 8	5 11	5 10	10 15	10 8	15 15	15 11	14 10	14 9
Benares	10 5	10 5	15 7	14 10	6 8	6 8	11 2	10 13	16 12	16 —	15 7	15 3
Ghazipur	9 8	9 —	13 12	14 —	5 12	5 12	10 4	10 4	15 4	16 4	14 8	14 8
Jaunpur	10 —	9 8	14 —	14 —	6 4	5 8	9 8	9 —	16 —	...	14 8	...
Allahabad	9 8	9 8	15 —	15 —	6 8	6 —	10 —	10 —	17 12	17 8	15 8	15 8
<i>Central—</i>												
Banda	10 —	9 12	13 —	13 —	9 4	10 —	10 8	11 —	22 6	23 —	18 —	18 —
Fatehpur	10 —	9 8	17 8	15 8	5 8	5 8	11 4	11 —	20 12	19 4	17 8	17 8
Hammirpur	9 10	10 2	14 5	15 4	6 —	6 —	8 15	10 —	21 13	20 —	17 8	18 —
Jalaun	10 —	10 —	13 —	13 —	6 —	6 —	10 —	8 —	22 —	21 —	19 —	18 —
Cawnpore	11 4	11 —	20 —	18 —	5 8	5 8	10 —	10 —	20 8	20 —	19 —	18 —
Jhansi	10 8	10 —	19 8	19 8	6 8	6 8	10 —	9 8	21 8	21 4	20 8	19 12
Etawah	11 4	11 2	18 12	17 8	5 —	5 —	12 8	13 —	18 12	18 12	18 4	18 2
Farukhabad	11 9	11 4	18 6	16 5	5 1	5 1	10 3	10 3	17 11	17 1	17 1	17 1
Mainpuri	12 —	11 12	17 12	17 12	4 8	4 8	14 6	14 —	17 12	17 4	17 12	17 12
Etah	12 4	11 6	17 12	17 12	5 4	5 4	10 4	10 4	18 1	17 4	17 8	17 4
<i>Western—</i>												
Meerut	11 8	11 —	20 —	17 —	4 —	4 —	10 —	8 —	19 —	18 —	18 8	17 —
Agra	11 —	10 8	20 —	19 —	6 4	6 —	8 8	8 8	20 —	20 —	20 —	20 —
Muttra	11 8	12 8	21 4	20 4	5 8	0 —	11 —	10 8	21 8	21 8	21 —	21 —
Aligarh	11 4	10 12	19 —	18 —	4 12	4 8	8 8	7 8	17 4	18 8	18 —	17 8
Bulandshahr	11 12	11 8	19 12	17 12	5 —	5 —	9 —	8 12	18 12	17 12	18 4	17 4
<i>Submontane, east—</i>												
Banda	10 —	10 —	15 —	15 —	6 4	6 4	10 —	10 —	16 —	...	13 —	13 —
Awangarh	9 10	9 10	14 —	14 12	4 7	4 7	10 6	10 6	...	...	...	...
Gorakhpur	12 2	9 14	18 7	14 13	11 11	5 6	14 6	13 8	18 7	17 1	14 13	13 8
Basti	11 5	11 12	16 —	15 —	10 —	9 6	12 9	13 4	16 —	13 8	...	...

represent the number of sars (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

MARUA OR RAGI (Eleusine coracana).		KANKUNI OR KAKUNI ITALIAN MILLET (Setaria italica).		GRAM, OHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR BUNAGA (Cicer arietinum).		MAISE (Zea Mays).		ARHAR, OR THUR, GADIAN PEA (Cajanus indicus).		SALT.		Districts.
Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	
...	8 —	8 —	...	...	8 —	9 —	10 7	10 7	Bengal—continued.
...	8 12	9 4	...	...	10 8	10 —	11 4	11 —	Central—
...	8 4	8 4	...	...	9 —	13 8	10 8	10 8	Bankura.
...	9 —	9 —	...	...	16 —	16 —	10 8	10 8	Bardwan.
...	8 8	8 —	19 —	19 —	15 —	16 —	10 —	10 —	Birbhum.
...	8 —	8 —	...	...	19 8	16 8	9 13	9 13	Murshidabad.
...	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...	8 13	8 13	Senthal Parganas.
...	8 4	8 4	...	...	18 —	18 —	9 12	9 12	Pabna.
...	7 —	7 —	22 —	22 —	...	...	9 8	9 8	Bogra.
...	8 —	8 —	15 —	15 —	5 —	5 —	9 —	9 —	Rajshahi.
...	9 12	8 12	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	Malda.
...	9 —	8 8	...	...	6 12	6 8	9 8	9 8	Northern—
16 —	13 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	20 —	20 —	5 8	5 8	8 —	8 —	Rangpur.
...	11 7	11 13	...	...	12 7	8 8	13 —	13 —	Dinajpur.
...	13 12	12 12	...	...	11 13	10 8	10 12	8 —	Jalpaiguri.
...	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	10 12	10 12	Hills—
...	8 —	8 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	7 —	7 —	Darjeeling.
...	9 4	9 —	18 —	18 —	16 —	14 —	10 —	9 2	Orissa—
20 —	22 —	...	...	9 —	10 —	16 —	16 —	10 —	9 8	9 —	9 —	Furi.
18 9	19 8	...	...	10 2	9 9	18 —	18 —	14 1	13 8	9 —	8 11	Cuttack.
17 8	18 8	...	...	9 —	10 —	10 —	16 —	13 —	10 —	8 —	8 —	Balasore.
...	...	9 7 1	9 4	10 8	11 8	20 7 1	21 6	9 7 1	8 8	9 15	10 —	Chota-Nagpur—
...	...	8 8	8 8	10 —	10 8	20 —	20 —	12 8	10 —	10 —	10 —	Singbhum.
26 —	25 —	12 —	12 —	11 8	10 8	20 8	20 —	14 —	10 —	10 8	10 8	Masbhum.
...	10 8 and 10 12	10 8 and 10 12	17 8	17 8	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	Lehardaga.
...	13 —	12 —	20 —	24 —	6 —	8 —	10 8	10 4	Palamu.
...	10 —	10 12	21 4	20 4	...	...	10 —	10 —	Hazaribagh.
25 —	25 —	...	...	9 —	9 8	13 8	18 —	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	Bihar, south—
...	10 8	11 —	20 —	19 —	10 8	10 —	11 —	11 —	Monghyr.
...	10 8	11 —	18 6	18 4	10 —	10 —	10 4	10 4	Gaya.
21 —	21 —	...	...	9 8	10 —	20 —	20 —	10 12	11 —	10 8	10 8	Patna.
...	Shahabad.
...	Bihar, north—
...	Purnea.
...	Bhagalpur.
...	Darbhanga.
...	Muzaffarpur.
...	Saran.
...	Champaran.
...	N.-W. Provinces—
...	Eastern—
...	Mirzapur.
...	Benares.
...	Ghazipur.
...	Jaunpur.
...	Allahabad.
...	Central—
...	Banda.
...	Fatehpur.
...	Hamirpur.
...	Jalau.
...	Cawnpore.
...	Jhansi.
...	Kanpur.
...	Farukhabad.
...	Mainpuri.
...	Etah.
...	Western—
...	Morut.
...	Agra.
...	Muttra.
...	Aligarh.
...	Bulandshahr.
...	Submontane, east—
...	Ballia.
...	Azamgarh.
...	Gorakhpur.
...	Basti.

* Kalmi.

† Unhusked.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF JANUARY 1898—continued. (The figures

DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		RICE.				JAWAR OR CHOLU (Sorghum vulgare).		BAJRA OR CUMBU (Pennisetia spicata).	
					Best sort.		Common.					
	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.
N.-W. Provinces—contd.												
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahanpur	12 4	11 12	20 18	19 9	4 8	4 8	11 12	18 —	20 4	18 8	19 8	17 12
Budaun	11 9	11 4	17 13	17 7	7 —	6 3	10 18	9 15	18 2	17 15	17 1	17 1
Pilibit	11 8	11 —	17 8	17 8	11 14	11 14	13 9	13 9	21 —	19 —	15 14	15 14
Barli	10 5	10 9	15 14	15 14	7 —	7 —	10 14	10 15	17 9	17 9	15 14	15 14
Moradabad	11 —	11 —	10 8	10 8	5 —	5 —	11 12	11 8	18 13	19 6	17 3	17 3
Bijnor	10 15	11 4	14 10	13 8	10 2	10 2	11 5	11 13	—	—	16 5	16 —
Muzaffarnagar	12 2	12 —	—	15 6	5 —	5 —	11 —	11 —	17 9	18 8	17 9	17 9
Saharanpur	12 3	12 1	19 14	18 8	5 6	5 6	9 11	10 12	21 8	17 3	19 13	18 12
Dehra-Dun	11 12	11 8	19 —	19 —	10 —	9 12	10 8	10 4	17 8	17 8	18 4	18 8
Hills—												
Naini Tal	9 —	9 —	12 —	12 —	4 —	4 —	9 —	9 —	—	—	11 —	12 —
Almora	14 —	14 —	15 8	15 —	4 —	4 —	11 —	11 —	—	—	—	—
Garhwāl	10 —	10 —	12 —	12 —	4 —	4 —	10 —	9 —	—	—	—	—
Oudh—												
Southern—												
Partabgarh	10 8	10 6	15 —	14 —	6 —	5 —	11 —	11 8	16 4	16 —	15 —	15 —
Sultanpur	11 12	11 8	15 —	14 8	6 —	6 —	13 —	13 —	16 8	18 4	15 —	15 —
Rae-Barli	11 —	10 8	16 —	16 —	5 —	5 —	11 —	11 —	17 12	17 8	17 8	16 8
Unao	11 —	11 —	17 —	17 —	6 8	6 8	11 8	11 8	19 8	18 8	18 —	18 —
Lucknow	11 8	11 4	18 —	16 8	4 12	4 12	11 8	11 —	19 —	19 —	18 —	17 4
Hardoi	12 4	11 4	18 —	14 —	7 —	6 —	12 8	12 —	—	20 —	19 8	20 —
Northern—												
Fyzabad	11 12	11 12	18 —	17 —	9 —	8 8	13 —	13 —	20 8	19 —	16 8	16 —
Barabanki	10 12	10 12	—	12 —	6 8	9 —	10 —	10 —	18 —	17 —	16 —	16 —
Gonda	11 10	11 10	15 —	15 —	9 8	8 12	12 8	12 —	20 12	19 4	14 8	14 —
Bahraich	11 8	11 8	19 —	19 —	6 —	6 —	12 6	12 6	23 —	22 8	16 —	16 —
Sitapur	12 —	11 8	19 —	18 —	6 —	6 —	12 —	12 —	21 —	21 —	19 —	18 —
Kheri	11 8	11 12	18 8	19 —	5 —	6 —	12 —	12 —	24 8	22 8	—	20 —
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Partabgarh	9 6	9 10	—	—	6 3	6 3	10 5	10 5	21 5	22 —	12 6	12 6
Banswara	13 12	13 12	16 4	16 4	6 4	6 4	15 —	15 —	—	—	—	—
Meywar (Udaipur)	9 12	10 8	14 1	14 1	7 13	8 3	8 6	8 15	17 3	17 3	13 4	12 8
Hilly Tracts of Meywar	12 8	12 8	14 —	14 —	—	—	12 —	12 —	—	—	—	—
Sirohi	10 —	10 —	16 —	16 —	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	13 —	13 —	13 —	13 —
Erinpura	10 14	10 3	16 4	16 6	5 11	5 9	7 15	7 5	16 13	15 1	14 14	13 9
Ajmere	10 9	10 4	16 1	16 10	4 13	5 2	7 2	7 2	19 —	18 8	16 8	15 2
Abu	9 8	9 7 &	16 4	16 2	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	14 8	13 14	13 9	13 —
Kishengarh	10 9	10 12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bundi	9 8	9 6	15 12	17 —	6 —	6 —	7 8	7 8	19 12	18 12	15 8	15 4
Kotah	10 12	10 4	18 4	18 —	6 —	8 8	9 —	10 8	27 8	24 12	—	—
Jhalawar	10 9	10 8	13 8	12 4	5 14	5 14	6 14	6 13	21 10	20 —	10 2	9 1
Tonk	10 —	10 2	10 14	10 14	7 2	6 8	10 3	9 2	20 10	19 2	16 9	14 6
Jaipur	8 —	7 13	18 6	18 6	4 —	4 —	7 —	8 —	28 6	26 —	21 —	20 1
Kerauli	9 8	9 4	17 8	18 4	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 —	20 8	20 —	18 4	18 —
Kerauli	9 6	9 11	21 9	21 14	11 4	11 4	12 8	12 8	23 2	24 6	22 3	22 13
Dholpur	9 13	9 13	20 9	20 4	6 12	6 9	8 6	7 14	21 6	22 6	23 1	23 1
Bharatpur	11 9	11 3	22 5	21 7	4 —	4 —	5 —	5 —	24 11	23 14	23 11	23 1
Alwar	11 5	11 10	21 —	21 —	5 12	5 12	6 2	6 2	24 13	23 3	22 2	21 9
Deoli Cantonment	10 10	10 2	18 8	18 11	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 —	25 10	24 —	21 11	19 8
Nasirabad Cantonment	10 8	10 8	—	—	6 —	6 —	7 8	7 8	20 —	19 8	16 —	15 8
Balmer	9 12	8 14	—	—	5 8	5 8	7 8	7 8	—	—	16 4	16 4
Anadra	10 12	10 4 &	—	—	5 6	5 —	6 6	6 —	—	—	—	—
Shahpura	11 5	11 8	—	—	5 6	5 —	6 6	6 —	—	—	—	—
Western—												
Jodhpur	9 11	9 14	13 12	14 11	5 —	5 —	6 4	6 4	15 —	14 6	13 7	12 13
Jaisalmer	10 5	10 5	—	—	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	14 11	14 1
Bikaner	7 8	7 3	—	—	3 8	3 12	6 1	5 15	—	—	14 7	12 12
Central India—												
Indore	8 —	8 —	11 —	11 8	7 8	7 8	8 8	8 8	20 —	21 8	14 12	14 —
Nimach Cantonment	10 8	10 8	—	—	5 8	5 8	7 8	7 8	21 —	22 —	16 —	16 —
Gwalior	8 8	8 3	15 15	15 5	5 12	5 12	6 6	6 6	7 8	17 8	17 —	17 —
Panjab—												
Southern—												
Huwar	12 8	12 —	20 —	17 —	—	—	9 4	9 —	24 —	24 —	22 —	21 —
Ferozpur	11 —	11 12	18 12	14 12	—	—	6 12	6 12	19 8	19 4	18 12	17 4
Central—												
Lahore	12 6	12 —	13 15	16 12	—	—	8 4	8 13	18 4	17 12	15 —	16 4
Gujranwala	12 5	12 —	17 12	17 12	—	—	9 4	9 4	17 —	18 —	16 —	16 —
Guyat	11 12	11 4	15 —	15 —	—	—	7 9	7 8	17 —	14 —	17 —	15 —
Jhelum	13 —	14 —	17 —	18 —	—	—	8 —	8 —	10 —	16 —	16 —	15 —

represents the number of sars (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

MARUA OR RAOI (Eich- senia cor- cora).		KANGNI OR KAKUM, ITALIAN MILLET (Sesaria italica).		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA (Cicer aristinum).		MAIZE (Zea Mays).		ARHAR, OR THUR, CADIAN PEA (Cajanus indicus).		SALT.		DISTRICTS.
Half month of report.	Pre- vious half- month.	Half- month of report.	Pre- vious half- month.	Half- month of report.	Pre- vious half- month.	Half- month of report.	Pre- vious half- month.	Half- month of report.	Pre- vious half- month.	Half- month of report.	Pre- vious half- month.	
...	...	24 —	22 —	9 12	10 —	19 8	19 —	9 —	9 —	11 12	11 12	N.-W. Provinces—contd.
20 —	18 8	16 —	16 —	11 8	11 13	19 —	19 2	10 2	8 1	10 8	10 2	<i>Submontane, west—</i>
...	11 6	11 6	21 —	19 —	9 12	9 12	11 —	11 —	Shahjahanpur.
...	...	11 9	11 9	10 9	10 9	17 9	17 —	7 6	7 6	10 9	10 9	Budaun.
...	...	11 8	11 8	10 8	10 —	20 —	19 —	7 —	7 —	11 —	11 —	Pilibit.
...	9 8	...	...	...	6 12	6 12	11 —	11 —	Bareilly.
...	11 6	10 14	19 14	19 12	7 11	7 11	11 4	11 4	Moradabad.
33 8	31 4	17 3	17 3	10 7	10 1	22 —	20 7	7 8	7 8	11 4	11 4	Bijnor.
20 —	19 —	...	...	10 8	10 8	20 8	20 8	12 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	Muzaffarnagar.
...	7 4	7 8	16 —	...	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	Saharanpur.
16 —	16 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	Dohra-Dun.
...	<i>Hilly—</i>
...	Naini Tal.
...	Almora.
...	Garhwal.
...	Oudh—
...	9 8	9 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	10 4	12 —	<i>Southern—</i>
15 —	15 —	...	...	11 —	10 —	17 —	16 4	11 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	Partabgarh.
17 —	17 —	...	...	10 —	8 —	17 —	17 —	8 —	8 —	11 —	11 —	Sultanpur.
...	9 —	8 8	19 —	19 8	8 8	8 8	11 —	11 —	Rae-Bareilly.
18 8	18 —	16 8	16 8	10 —	10 —	19 —	18 —	10 —	10 —	11 4	11 4	Unao.
...	...	20 —	...	9 —	9 8	20 —	20 —	10 —	12 —	11 —	11 —	Lucknow.
...	13 —	13 —	19 —	18 —	9 —	8 8	11 —	11 —	Hardoi.
...	11 —	11 —	17 —	17 —	8 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	<i>Northern—</i>
...	11 10	11 4	19 4	19 4	14 —	11 4	10 12	11 —	Fyzabad.
23 —	22 —	10 12	10 12	11 8	11 8	21 —	20 —	11 —	11 —	10 —	10 —	Barabanki.
...	...	17 —	17 —	15 —	13 —	17 —	17 —	8 —	8 —	11 —	11 —	Gonda.
12 —	18 —	16 —	11 —	24 8	12 —	12 8	21 —	14 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	Bahraich.
...	Sitapur.
...	Kheri.
...	Rajputana—
...	15 13	15 2	24 1	23 6	...	...	13 —	13 —	<i>Eastern—</i>
...	15 —	16 4	30 —	30 —	...	16 4	8 12	8 12	Partabgarh.
...	...	11 8	11 11	10 15	10 15	17 15	17 15	6 10	6 4	11 2	10 12	Banswara.
...	12 —	11 8	20 —	19 8	...	...	11 8	11 8	Mewar (Udaipur).
...	9 —	9 —	16 —	16 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	Hilly tracts of Mewar.
...	9 14	9 15	17 13	18 —	...	...	12 4	12 6	Sirohi.
...	...	8 8	8 8	10 8	10 10	17 13	18 —	...	...	12 8	12 8	Eringpora.
...	9 8	9 9	17 9	16 12	6 —	{ 6 1 8 5 }	11 —	11 —	Ajmera.
...	10 12	10 8	18 4	18 4	...	...	12 12	12 12	Abu.
...	12 12	13 8	25 8	16 12	...	...	10 8	10 4	Kishengarh.
...	13 6	12 10	18 —	18 2	4 8	4 9	9 14	10 3	Bundi.
...	...	14 10	14 8	11 12	13 6	24 8	22 10	...	...	10 3	10 3	Kotah.
...	9 10	8 15	22 8	23 —	...	...	9 12	10 —	Jhalawar.
...	10 8	10 —	20 4	20 4	12 —	12 —	12 8	12 8	Tonk.
...	...	24 6	21 14	10 10	10 10	...	...	21 14	21 14	10 13	10 13	Jaipur.
...	...	14 10	13 8	9 5	9 9	...	...	11 4	11 4	11 10	11 10	Kerauli.
...	...	19 8	19 8	12 4	11 3	18 —	18 2	10 —	10 2	11 12	11 12	Dholpur.
...	...	14 —	8 —	12 —	11 14	22 2	21 12	16 —	16 —	12 10	12 9	Bhartpur.
...	13 —	10 8	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	Alwar.
...	11 8	10 8	...	...	6 4	6 4	13 —	13 —	Deoli Cantonment.
...	8 5	8 5	...	...	...	...	13 12	13 4	Nasirabad Cantonment.
...	9 3	8 8	18 6	18 4	6 4	6 4	12 —	12 —	Balmer.
...	10 8	9 8	18 8	18 —	...	...	11 4	11 8	Anadra.
...	Shahpura.
...	8 7	8 12	15 —	15 —	6 4	6 4	13 2	13 2	<i>Western—</i>
...	7 4	8 —	...	...	...	...	21 —	21 —	Jodhpur.
...	8 9	8 8	...	...	6 7	6 11	11 8	11 8	Jaisalmer.
...	Bikaner.
...	10 —	10 8	27 —	25 —	13 —	13 —	11 —	11 —	Central India—
...	11 8	12 8	...	...	6 4	6 4	12 4	12 4	Indore.
...	...	5 5	5 5	10 10	9 —	17 —	17 8	8 8	8 8	9 9	9 9	Nimach Cantonment.
...	Gwalior.
...	13 —	14 —	22 —	20 —	6 12	6 12	11 —	11 —	Panjab—
...	...	13 12	13 12	11 12	11 8	19 8	19 8	...	...	12 8	12 8	<i>Southern—</i>
...	Hissar.
...	Ferozpur.
...	...	19 —	16 4	12 —	11 5	17 —	16 10	6 14	6 14	12 12	12 13	<i>Central—</i>
...	...	12 —	12 —	11 14	11 8	17 12	17 12	11 —	11 —	13 8	13 8	Lahore.
...	...	7 —	7 —	11 —	10 —	18 —	16 —	...	...	14 —	14 —	Gujranwala.
...	12 —	12 —	17 —	17 —	...	...	14 —	14 —	Gujrat.
...	Jhelam.

* Not sold.

† Not produced.

‡ Not procurable.

§ Unhusked.

¶ Husked.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF JANUARY 1898—continued. (The figure

Districts.	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		RICE.				JAWAR OR GHOLU (Sorghum vulgare).		BAJRA OR GUMBU (Pennisetia spicata).	
					Best sort.		Common.					
	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.
Panjab—continued.												
South-eastern—												
Gurgaon	11 8	11 8	19 —	18 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	20 —	20 —	20 8	20 8
Delhi	10 8	10 8	18 —	18 —	...	...	10 8	10 —	19 —	20 —	19 8	19 —
Kahtak	11 —	10 —	16 —	17 —	...	...	10 —	11 —	22 —	22 —	20 —	20 —
Karnal	12 —	12 —	19 —	19 —	...	...	10 —	8 —	21 —	21 —	19 —	18 —
Submontane—												
Ambala	12 8	12 10	17 —	17 8	...	...	10 —	10 —	26 —	24 —	19 8	17 —
Ludhiana	12 —	12 8	17 —	17 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	19 —	19 —	19 —	18 —
Jalandhar	13 —	13 —	18 —	15 —	...	...	8 —	10 —	20 —	17 —	17 —	16 —
Hoshiarpur	12 4	12 12	15 8	16 8	...	...	11 —	10 —	18 8	18 8	16 —	15 —
Gurdaspur	13 8	13 —	18 —	16 —	...	...	10 —	9 —	16 —	16 —	11 —	11 —
Amritsar	12 —	12 —	16 —	16 —	...	...	8 8	8 8	18 —	16 —	16 —	15 —
Sialkot	13 —	12 —	16 8	17 —	...	...	10 8	10 —	17 —	17 —	16 —	16 —
Hills—												
Simla	10 —	9 4	13 —	13 —	...	...	8 8	8 —	14 —	13 —	15 —	13 —
Kangra	13 —	13 —	18 —	18 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	†	†	†	†
Northern—												
Rawalpindi	12 8	11 12	18 12	16 12	...	...	7 4	7 4	18 12	15 12	16 12	15 12
Hazra	12 6	11 4	18 8	18 —	...	...	8 6	7 14	†	†	13 —	12 —
Peshawar	11 —	11 —	18 —	16 —	...	...	7 9	7 9	16 —	16 —	14 —	13 —
Kohat	12 2	12 2	16 8	16 10	...	...	9 9	8 3	†	†	17 3	16 3
Bannu	14 11	14 9	26 7	25 5	...	...	9 11	9 1	22 8	20 —	20 10	20 5
Western—												
Shahpur	13 —	12 —	20 —	17 —	...	...	8 —	7 —	16 —	16 —	17 —	16 8
Jhang	13 —	11 4	18 —	18 —	...	...	10 —	9 —	22 —	20 —	16 8	13 4
Multan	11 —	10 4	16 —	15 —	...	...	11 —	10 8	15 8	15 —	15 8	15 —
Montgomery	11 12	11 12	17 —	15 8	...	...	9 8	9 8	17 —	17 —	17 —	16 4
Dera Ismael Khan	12 8	12 8	20 —	15 —	...	...	6 4	6 —	23 12	23 2	17 —	16 14
Muzaffargarh	11 12	11 8	17 —	14 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	15 —	14 —	14 —	14 —
Dera Ghazi Khan	10 15	10 10	16 4	14 6	...	...	10 —	10 —	20 —	16 6	17 8	10 14
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karachi	9 8	9 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	15 —	14 —	13 —	13 —
Hyderabad	9 8	9 —	...	...	6 4	6 8	9 —	8 8	13 —	13 8	15 3	15 —
Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)	10 —	10 —	...	...	16 —	16 —	18 —	18 —	...	...	15 —	16 —
Shikarpur	11 —	10 8	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 8	8 8	21 —	20 —	17 8	16 8
Upper Sind Frontier	10 8	10 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	21 —	20 —	19 —	17 —
Quetta	10 —	10 —	13 1	13 —	4 —	4 —	7 —	7 —	14 8	13 —	10 —	8 —
Bombay—												
Konkan—												
Karwar	6 —	6 —	...	...	8 2	8 2	9 2	9 2	12 6	12 6	...	...
Ratnagiri	5 6	5 6	...	...	10 14	10 14	11 6	11 6	10 6	10 6	13 4	9 4
Alibag	5 9	5 9	...	...	10 13	12 9	11 11	13 8	...	...	7 5	7 5
Bombay	6 8	6 8	...	...	5 12	5 12	9 2	9 2	18 4	18 4	11 15	11 15
Tanna	7 5	7 5	...	...	10 10	10 10	11 9	11 9	8 4	8 4	12 8	12 10
Deccan—												
Dharwar	9 10	9 3	...	...	11 7	11 7	12 7	12 7	19 13	18 14	16 12	13 1
Belgaum	7 10	7 1	...	...	12 14	12 14	13 2	13 10	17 2	16 10	16 9	15 10
Satara	8 —	7 10	...	...	6 10	7 —	8 5	8 5	10 15	10 9	10 10	10 7
Sholapur	6 1	5 9	...	...	7 10	7 3	8 5	8 5	10 12	9 13	13 14	12 15
Bijapur	7 9	7 9	...	...	5 9	5 9	10 7	10 —	17 9	17 5	10 11	10 11
Poona	7 —	7 —	...	...	8 8	8 8	9 10	9 10	12 15	11 12	12 10	12 10
Khandesh—												
Ahmadnagar	5 13	5 13	...	...	5 8	5 8	6 —	6 —	11 —	11 —	11 11	11 11
Nasik	7 3	8 10	...	...	8 2	8 2	9 8	8 12	...	...	16 15	17 10
Dhule	8 12	8 12	...	...	6 8	6 8	9 7	9 7	20 11	19 —	18 6	17 7
Gujarat—												
Surat	7 6	6 15	...	...	7 6	6 —	8 5	6 15	16 3	13 14	14 13	14 13
Broach	9 8	10 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	10 —	10 —	14 8	14 8	13 —	13 —
Nara	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 8	6 —	8 —	8 —	15 —	15 —	13 8	13 8
Baroda Cantonment	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	16 —	16 —	15 —	15 —
Ahmadabad	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 8	6 —	7 8	7 8	16 —	16 —	15 —	15 —
Godhra	8 —	8 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	11 —	11 —	...	...	14 8	14 —
Dasa Cantonment	10 —	10 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	20 —	18 —	13 8	14 —
Kathiawar—												
Rajkot	9 6	9 10	...	...	6 8	6 8	8 —	8 —	15 14	15 4	13 1	12 8
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nimar	9 3	9 8	...	...	5 7	5 7	11 —	11 —	20 11	22 9	...	...
Ahmadwa	8 4	8 4	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	20 —	20 —	13 —	13 —
Hoshangabad	9 1	9 3	...	...	7 2	8 10	9 8	9 6	19 7	19 4	...	...
Betul	9 10	9 10	...	...	9 —	8 —	9 10	9 10	18 —	18 —	...	...
Chhindwara	9 8	9 8	...	...	7 10	10 —	...	11 6	18 —	18 —	...	...
Nagpur	11 4	10 10	...	...	10 —	10 —	13 12	12 8	17 13	17 13	...	...
Wardna	10 —	8 14	...	...	6 11	5 —	9 7	9 7	20 —	20 —	...	...

* Not sold.

† Not produced.

‡ Not procurable.

represent the number of sars (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

MAHUA OR RADI (Blen- sine cor- cans).		KANONI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (Setaria italica).		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA (Cicer ariostimum).		MAIZE (Zea Mays).		ARHAR, OR THUR, CAJAN PNA (Cajanus indicus).		SALT.		DISTRICTS.
Half- month of report.	Pre- vious half- month.	Half- month of report.	Pre- vious half- month.	Half- month of report.	Pre- vious half- month.	Half- month of report.	Pre- vious half- month.	Half- month of report.	Pre- vious half- month.	Half- month of report.	Pre- vious half- month.	
23	23	13	13	11	12	15	15	11	11	11	11	Panjab—continued.
23	23	10	10	10	10	18	19	10	10	12	12	
23	23	8	8	12	10	20	20	8	9	10	10	South-eastern—
24	22	15	17	11	11	22	21	6	6	12	12	Gurgaon.
14	14	14	14	17	12	20	21	6	6	13	13	Delhi.
14	14	12	12	13	13	20	20	8	8	13	13	Rohitak.
14	14	12	12	12	11	19	19	8	8	12	12	Karnal.
14	14	14	14	11	11	18	18	8	8	12	12	Submontane—
13	13	8	8	9	9	17	17	7	6	13	13	Ambala.
13	13	8	8	10	10	20	20	10	10	11	11	Ludhiana.
13	13	11	11	11	11	17	17	6	6	13	13	Jalandhar.
13	13	11	11	11	11	17	17	6	6	13	13	Hoshiarpur.
13	13	11	11	11	11	17	17	6	6	13	13	Gurdaspur.
13	13	11	11	11	11	17	17	6	6	13	13	Amritsar.
13	13	11	11	11	11	17	17	6	6	13	13	Sialkot.
13	13	11	11	11	11	17	17	6	6	13	13	Hills—
13	13	11	11	11	11	17	17	6	6	13	13	Simla.
13	13	11	11	11	11	17	17	6	6	13	13	Kangra.
13	13	11	11	11	11	17	17	6	6	13	13	Northern—
13	13	11	11	11	11	17	17	6	6	13	13	Rawalpindi.
13	13	11	11	11	11	17	17	6	6	13	13	Hazara.
13	13	11	11	11	11	17	17	6	6	13	13	Peshawar.
13	13	11	11	11	11	17	17	6	6	13	13	Kohat.
13	13	11	11	11	11	17	17	6	6	13	13	Bannu.
16	16	16	16	13	13	16	16	8	8	13	13	Western—
16	16	16	16	13	13	16	16	8	8	13	13	Shahpur.
16	16	16	16	13	13	16	16	8	8	13	13	Jhang.
16	16	16	16	13	13	16	16	8	8	13	13	Multan.
16	16	16	16	13	13	16	16	8	8	13	13	Montgomery.
16	16	16	16	13	13	16	16	8	8	13	13	Dera Ismail Khan.
16	16	16	16	13	13	16	16	8	8	13	13	Muzaffargarh.
16	16	16	16	13	13	16	16	8	8	13	13	Dera Ghazi Khan.
16	16	16	16	13	13	16	16	8	8	13	13	Sind and Baluchistan—
16	16	16	16	13	13	16	16	8	8	13	13	Karachi.
16	16	16	16	13	13	16	16	8	8	13	13	Hyderabad.
16	16	16	16	13	13	16	16	8	8	13	13	Thar and Parkar (Umarkot).
16	16	16	16	13	13	16	16	8	8	13	13	Shikarpur.
16	16	16	16	13	13	16	16	8	8	13	13	Upper Sind Frontier.
16	16	16	16	13	13	16	16	8	8	13	13	Quetta.
14	14	7	7	7	7	6	6	6	6	10	10	Bombay—
14	14	7	7	7	7	6	6	6	6	10	10	Konkan—
14	14	7	7	7	7	6	6	6	6	10	10	Karwar.
14	14	7	7	7	7	6	6	6	6	10	10	Ratnagiri.
14	14	7	7	7	7	6	6	6	6	10	10	Alibag.
14	14	7	7	7	7	6	6	6	6	10	10	Bombay.
14	14	7	7	7	7	6	6	6	6	10	10	Tanna.
22	21	9	9	7	7	7	7	6	6	11	11	Deccan—
22	21	9	9	7	7	7	7	6	6	11	11	Dharwar.
22	21	9	9	7	7	7	7	6	6	11	11	Belgaum.
22	21	9	9	7	7	7	7	6	6	11	11	Satara.
22	21	9	9	7	7	7	7	6	6	11	11	Sholapur.
22	21	9	9	7	7	7	7	6	6	11	11	Bijapur.
22	21	9	9	7	7	7	7	6	6	11	11	Poona.
18	18	7	7	7	7	6	6	6	6	11	11	Khandesh—
18	18	7	7	7	7	6	6	6	6	11	11	Ahmadnagar.
18	18	7	7	7	7	6	6	6	6	11	11	Nasik.
18	18	7	7	7	7	6	6	6	6	11	11	Dhule.
15	15	7	7	7	7	6	6	6	6	12	12	Gujarat—
15	15	7	7	7	7	6	6	6	6	12	12	Surat.
15	15	7	7	7	7	6	6	6	6	12	12	Broach.
15	15	7	7	7	7	6	6	6	6	12	12	Kaira.
15	15	7	7	7	7	6	6	6	6	12	12	Baroda Cantonment.
15	15	7	7	7	7	6	6	6	6	12	12	Ahmadabad.
15	15	7	7	7	7	6	6	6	6	12	12	Godhra.
15	15	7	7	7	7	6	6	6	6	12	12	Una Cantonment.
18	18	11	11	9	9	5	5	8	8	8	8	Kathiwar—
18	18	11	11	9	9	5	5	8	8	8	8	Rajkot.
18	18	11	11	9	9	5	5	8	8	8	8	Central Provinces—
18	18	11	11	9	9	5	5	8	8	8	8	Western—
18	18	11	11	9	9	5	5	8	8	8	8	Nimar.
18	18	11	11	9	9	5	5	8	8	8	8	Khandwa.
18	18	11	11	9	9	5	5	8	8	8	8	Hoshangabad.
18	18	11	11	9	9	5	5	8	8	8	8	Betul.
18	18	11	11	9	9	5	5	8	8	8	8	Chhindwara.
18	18	11	11	9	9	5	5	8	8	8	8	Nagpur.
18	18	11	11	9	9	5	5	8	8	8	8	Wardha.

• Not sold.

† Not produced.

‡ Not procurable.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF JANUARY 1897—continued. (The figures

DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		RICE.				JAWAR OR CHHOLU (Sorghum vulgare).		BAJRA OR CUMBU (Pennisetia spicata).	
					Best sort.		Common.					
	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.
Central Provinces—contd.												
<i>Central—</i>												
Narsinghpur	9 10	9 2	...	...	7 2	7 3	8 —	8 —	21 5	21 5	...	...
Saugor	9 2	9 2	...	...	8 5	8 5	9 5	9 5	20 —	20 —	...	...
Damoh	8 —	8 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	8 14	8 14	20 —	22 14	...	...
Jubbulpore	10 4	10 8	...	...	8 —	9 4	13 8	14 —	19 —	19 —	...	...
Mandla	12 —	12 —	...	...	13 —	13 —	15 8	15 8	19 —	...	...	...
Seoni	11 8	11 8	...	...	7 —	6 —	12 13	12 —	18 11	...	...	...
Balaghat	8 —	7 4	...	...	10 —	10 —	14 —	13 —	...	...	...	...
Khandwa	9 —	10 —	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...
Chanda	8 13	8 13	...	...	...	...	14 15	14 15	16 4	16 4	...	...
<i>Eastern—</i>												
Bilaspur	10 11	9 2	...	...	12 13	12 13	16 —	16 —	...	...	...	...
Raipur	10 —	10 —	...	...	7 8	8 —	14 —	14 —	...	...	...	...
Sambalpur	8 8	8 —	...	...	11 —	9 8	14 —	...	...	...	...	...
Beras—												
Buldana	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 —	5 12	8 —	7 —	20 4	19 8	16 —	15 —
Basim	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	...	...
Akola	7 10	7 10	...	...	5 5	5 5	6 6	6 14	21 13	19 9	...	...
Ellichpur	7 8	7 8	...	...	6 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	18 —	18 —	10 —	10 —
Amraoti	7 —	6 8	...	...	6 —	5 8	8 8	8 —	18 —	15 —	14 —	12 —
Wun	6 8	6 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	7 —	7 —	20 —	19 —	7 8	7 8
Nizam's Territories—												
Secunderabad	5 9	5 9	•	•	4 11	5 2	5 7	5 10	9 3	9 13	9 13	10 8
Bolaram	5 4	5 4	•	•	4 11	5 4	7 4	7 4	10 6	10 7	...	...
Chauarghat	5 —	6 —	•	•	4 6	4 8	7 —	9 12	10 8	9 8	15 —	8 12
Madras—												
<i>Malabar coast—</i>												
Malabar . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 2	8 14	...	...	...	...
S. Canara . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 11	10 11	...	...	...	...
<i>South, Central—</i>												
Coimbatore . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 10	8 10	13 14	13 14	15 14	15 14
Nilgiris . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 3	7 3	...	...	...	...
Salem . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 6	8 14	13 8	13 8	16 6	16 6
<i>Central—</i>												
Bellary . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 10	7 10	14 6	13 14	...	...
Anantapur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 2	8 2	14 6	14 6	...	...
Cuddapah . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 5	8 5	14 3	13 13	13 2	13 13
Karnul . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 3	7 3	12 10	12 5	...	...
<i>East Coast, north—</i>												
Ganjam . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Viragapatam . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 6	8 10	...	...	17 5	17 13
Godavari . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 6	8 8	13 —	13 14	...	...
<i>East Coast, central—</i>												
Kistna . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 14	8 —	•	•	•	•
Nellore . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 —	9 5	11 5	10 5	11 5	11 5
<i>East Coast, south—</i>												
Madras . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 14	13 —	13 —	...	...
Chingleput . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 5	8 5	...	...	...	...
N. Arcot . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 6	9 6	13 14	10 14	...	...
S. Arcot . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	9 10	...	...	15 6	16 14
Tanjore . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 10	10 —	...	...	10 11	17 6
Trichinopoly . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 5	11 10	13 5	14 10	15 3
<i>Southern—</i>												
Tinnevely . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 5	9 2	•	•	•	•
Madura . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 6	8 14	13 13	13 13	14 11	14 11
Mysore—												
Mysore	6 4	6 11	...	...	7 11	7 11	8 8	8 8	18 —	18 —	20 —	20 —
Bangalore	6 9	6 9	6 9	6 4	6 9	6 13	6 13	6 9	12 14	15 6	...	...
Kolar	4 4	4 4	4 6	4 4	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	18 —	18 —
Tumkur	6 6	6 8	6 8	6 8	7 —	7 —	8 —	7 8	...	...	...	...
Hassan . . . . .	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 8	8 8	10 —	10 —	18 —	...	...	...
Kadur	6 —	6 —	6 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	12 —	11 —	20 —	20 —	...	...
Shimoga	7 6	7 6	7 6	7 6	7 6	7 6	11 9	11 9	21 —	19 3	...	...
Cuttanur	6 —	6 —	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	20 —	20 —	16 —	16 —
Coorg—												
Coorg	4 8	6 —	4 —	5 —	8 8	8 —	11 —	13 —	...	...	...	...
Aden												
Aden	4 10	4 10	...	...	5 1	5 10	5 10	5 14	9 5	9 5	8 —	8 —

• Not sold.

represent the number of mers (of 80 tolas, and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

MARUA OR RAGI (<i>Echinochrome corocana</i>).		KARUNI OR KARUN, ITALIAN MILLET (<i>Setaria italica</i>).		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA (<i>Cicer arietinum</i>).		MAIZE (<i>Zea Mays</i>).		ARRAR, OR THUR, CADJAN PEA (<i>Caranum indicus</i>).		SALT.		DISTRICTS.
Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report.	Pre-vious half-month.	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report.	Pre-vious half-month.	Half-month of report.	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report.	Pre-vious half-month.	
...	9 10	9 10	9 10	9 10	9 12	9 12	Central Provinces—contd. Central— Narsinghpur. Saugor. Dannoh. Jubbulpore. Mandla. Seoni. Balaghat. Bhandara. Chanda.
...	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	...	...	8 1	8 —	10 11	10 11
...	...	...	...	12 —	13 —	...	...	6 6	7 2	9 2	9 2
...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	...	...	7 8	7 8	10 4	10 —
...	...	...	...	10 —	8 8	...	...	3 —	8 8	9 8	9 8
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 —	...	...	6 —	5 8	9 8	9 —
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	8 —	8 —
...	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	...	...	9 4	6 4	9 —	9 —
...	...	...	...	8 6	7 10	...	...	7 1	6 8	9 —	9 —
...	9 2	9 2	7 2	7 2	9 2	9 2	Eastern— Bilaspur. Rampur. Sambalpur.
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	6 —	7 —	8 —	8 —
...	...	...	...	8 —	7 8	...	...	6 —	5 8	9 4	9 4
...	7 12	7 8	6 4	6 4	10 —	10 —	Berar— Buldana. Basm. Akola. Ellenpur. Am. aoti. Wan.
...	...	...	...	9 12	9 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	9 —	9 —
...	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	...	...	6 —	6 —	12 6	12 9
...	...	...	...	8 —	7 8	...	...	9 —	10 —	10 —	10 —
...	...	...	...	9 —	8 —	...	...	8 —	6 —	10 8	10 8
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	9 8	9 8
10 8	11 8	•	•	6 8	6 14	•	•	5 14	5 10	8 7	8 7	Nizam's Territories— Secunderabad. Bolsam. Chadarghat.
•	•	•	•	7 4	7 8	•	•	•	•	8 12	8 12	
•	•	•	•	8 —	8 —	•	•	•	•	9 8	9 4	
...	12 14	12 —	Madras— Malabar Coast— Malabar. S. Canara.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 14	11 14
16 6	16 6	10 5	10 5	South, central— Coimbatore. Ninguis. Salem.
15 6	15 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 11	9 11
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 14	10 14
16 8	15 8	11 5 & 2 1	10 13 & 12 2	Central— Belhary. Anantapur. Cuddapah. Karnul.
15 8	15 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8
15 —	15 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 3	12 3
15 8	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 4	10 2
15 —	16 —	10 —	10 —	East Coast, north— Ganjam. Vizagapatam. Godavari.
15 3	15 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 —	12 —
15 8	14 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 2	12 3
14 14	14 14	13 3	13 3	East Coast, central— Kistna. Nellore.
12 8	11 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 13	12 13
15 2	14 14	12 8	12 8	East Coast, south— Madras. Chingleput. N. Arcot. S. Arcot. Tanjore. Trichinopoly.
13 11	13 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5
15 6	15 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 2	12 2
14 5	15 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 3	13 3
17 6	18 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 14	12 14
14 6	15 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 10	11 10
•	•	13 8	13 13	Southern— Tinnevely. Madura.
15 8	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 14 & 13.	13 2
18 —	17 —	5 10	5 10	11 2	10 12	10 —	10 —	Mysore— Mysore. Bangalore. Kolar. Tumkur. Hassan. Kadur. Sinnoga. Chitaldrug.
10 1	17 —	...	...	9 9	9 9	...	...	10 8	10 8	9 15	9 15
18 —	18 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	...	...	10 —	12 —	10 —	10 —
20 —	20 —	30 —	...	7 —	6 8	...	...	11 —	11 —	10 8	10 8
22 —	21 13	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	12 —	11 —	9 8	9 —
25 —	20 —	...	...	6 —	5 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	9 —	9 —
23 1	23 1	...	...	7 0	7 6	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8
24 —	24 —	8 —	8 —	7 —	7 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	9 —	9 —
...	Coorg— Coorg.
21 —	18 8	...	...	11 5	11 —	...	...	...	...	12 —	10 8
•	•	5 10	5 10	5 10	5 10	32 —	32 —	Aden.

• Not sold.

J. E. O'CONOR,
Director-General of Statistics.

J. F. FINLAY.
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.
(FAMINE.)

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity.

NOTE.—The figures are compiled from the Local Gazettes, and give the District details of the Provincial totals published weekly in the Crop and Weather Summary in the *Gazette of India*.

Non-labouring children and other dependants of relief workers are classed as on relief works when distinguished in the local returns from persons gratuitously relieved in poor-houses or at their homes.

No.	Name of Province and District.	FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 22ND JANUARY, 1898.			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 29TH JANUARY, 1898.			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 5TH FEBRUARY, 1898.			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 12TH FEBRUARY, 1898.		
		Relief works.	Gra- tuitous relief.	TOTAL.	Relief works.	Gra- tuitous relief.	TOTAL.	Relief works.	Gra- tuitous relief.	TOTAL.	Relief works.	Gra- tuitous relief.	TOTAL.
1	<i>Madras.</i>												
	Nellore	1,860	9	1,869	6,482	258	6,740	4,664	150	4,814	3,096	120	3,216
	TOTAL MADRAS	1,860	9	1,869†	6,482	258	6,740†	4,664	150	4,814	3,096	120	3,216†
	<i>Bombay.</i>												
1	Bijapur	944	...	944	890	...	890	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Sholapur	9,676	1,954	11,630	9,071	2,122	11,193	9,195	2,650	11,845	8,962	3,813	12,775
3	Poona . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Belgaum	133	...	133	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL BOMBAY	10,753	1,954	12,707	9,961	2,122	12,083	9,195	2,650	11,845	8,962	3,813	12,775
	<i>Central Provinces.</i>												
1	Damoh . . . . .	...	230	230	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Betul . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Chindwara . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Bhandara . . . . .	...	238	238	...	142	142	...	53	53	...	...	...
5	Balaghat . . . . .	...	167	167	...	143	143	...	99	99	...	89	89
6	Raipur . . . . .	...	250	250	...	230	230	...	203	203	...	191	191
7	Bilaspur . . . . .	...	350	350	...	255	255	...	225	225	...	143	143
	TOTAL CENTRAL PROV- INCES . . . . .	...	1,235	1,235	...	770	770	...	580	580	...	423	423
	GRAND TOTAL FOR ALL PROVINCES	12,613	3,198	15,811	16,443	3,150	19,593	13,859	3,380	17,239	12,058	4,356	16,414

† Figures incomplete.

The dates at the head of the table are the dates of the *Gazette of India* in which the Provincial totals were published. The figures, however, actually show the numbers on relief on each preceding Saturday. All previous returns should be read subject to a similar correction.

Dated 18th February, 1898.

J. B. FULLER,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on
Saturday, February 5th, 1898.

Pressure has been unsteady during the week and the weather has been slightly disturbed over Northern India. A small depression appeared over Lower Sind on January 31st, and this was followed by showers over the North-Western Himalayas and the North Punjab on February 1st. A second depression appeared over the West Punjab on February 4th, but its effect on the weather was extremely slight. In the meantime easterly winds had set in over North-East India. These winds gave showers to Sibsagar and Silchar on the 3rd, to all the Assam stations and to North Bengal on the 4th, and to North and Central Bengal and the Gangetic Plain on the 5th. In Oudh the fall had been heavy. Over the central parts of India and the Peninsula the pressure during the week has been uniform and the weather fine. The mean temperature has been steadily lower than usual over Burma and Madras during the week and has been higher than usual elsewhere, the excess being steadily very large over the Punjab, Sind and Rajputana.

Daily Summary.—*Sunday, January 30th.*—Pressure had decreased everywhere and over the greater part of the country briskly to rapidly. Pressure was high over the central parts of the country and North-East India and was low over the south of the Bay. The winds were between south and east over Western, Central and North-West India and northerly over the Bay, while calms were reported from Bengal. The temperature was low for the time of year over the south and east of the Peninsula, the Central Provinces, Lower Bengal and Tenasserim, and higher than usual elsewhere. At Bickaneer the excess was 12° and at Saugor Island the deficiency was $3^{\circ}9$. There was no rain or snow over India.

Monday, January 31st.—Pressure had continued to give way briskly to rapidly everywhere. The change was greatest in the north-west and a small depression was shown over Sind, while the highest pressures were reported from Assam and Upper Burma. The winds were practically unchanged in direction, but the force had risen in the north-west. The mean temperature was low over part of Burma and over the greater part of the Peninsula and was high elsewhere. At Jeypore the excess was $11^{\circ}7$ and at Cuddapah the deficiency was $2^{\circ}9$. Light snow had fallen over Kashmir and a shower had been received at Negapatam.

Tuesday, February 1st.—The barometer had risen briskly over North-West India and had fallen briskly in Upper Burma. In other places the changes had been slight. The small depression in the north-west had moved north-eastward to the Southern Punjab and had almost filled up. Pressure was highest over the central parts of the country and was low over North-West India, the south of the Bay and Central Burma. The winds were easterly over Northern India and along the west coast of the Peninsula, generally northerly over the Bay area and generally westerly elsewhere. The force had been strong at some north-western stations. The mean temperature remained low over Tenasserim and the greater part of the Peninsula, while it was excessive elsewhere. At Ajmere the excess was as much as 14° , while at Cocanada the deficiency was $3^{\circ}6$. Showers had been received in Kashmir and the North Punjab as well as at the stations of Wellington and Negapatam.

Wednesday, February 2nd.—Pressure had decreased slightly over Bengal and the Gangetic Plain and had changed slightly and rather irregularly elsewhere. Pressure was low over the Gangetic Plain and Bengal and was high over Burma and over the Peninsula and the central parts of India, but the pressure differences were small. The wind was south-westerly at the head of the Bay, westerly over Northern India and more or less variable elsewhere. The mean

temperature remained low over the greater part of the Peninsula and of Burma and high elsewhere. At Ludhiana and Jhansi the excess equalled 12° , while at Vizagapatam the deficiency was 4° . Light scattered showers of hail or rain had been received at a few stations in Northern India.

Thursday, February 3rd.—The barometer had fallen over the whole country. Pressure was low over Bengal and over the south of the Bay with a broad intervening band of high pressure. Easterly winds were setting in over Assam and North Bengal, but elsewhere the wind directions were generally unchanged. The mean temperature remained low over Burma and the southern half of the Peninsula and excessive over Northern and Central India. At Jeypore the excess was 10° and at Madras the deficiency was 4° . Assam reported light showers but there was no other rainfall.

Friday, February 4th.—The barometer had fallen briskly to rapidly over Central and North-West India and had risen briskly to rapidly over North-East India. A small depression had appeared over the Southern Punjab, while readings were highest over Assam. Easterly winds were extending over Bengal and the North-Western Provinces, but this was the only change of importance. The mean temperature remained low over Burma and the Peninsula and high elsewhere. The excess was $8^{\circ}4$ at Mooltan, $8^{\circ}6$ at Sialkot, $8^{\circ}5$ at Jhansi and $9^{\circ}4$ at Balasore, while the deficiency was $4^{\circ}7$ at Madras. Showers had extended from Assam into North Bengal.

Saturday, February 5th.—A large irregularly shaped low pressure area covered Northern India, while pressure was high over East Bengal, Assam and Burma. Over the central parts of India and the Peninsula the barometric readings were very uniform. A further extension of easterly winds into North-West India had occurred, but otherwise the winds were little changed. The mean temperature was lower than usual on both sides of the Peninsula, but elsewhere the heat was excessive. The variations from the normal were:— $+3^{\circ}7$ at Sialkot, $+8^{\circ}9$ at Lucknow, $+8^{\circ}3$ at Burdwan, $-4^{\circ}2$ at Madras and $-2^{\circ}4$ at Belgaum. Light showers of rain and hail had been received over the North-West Himalays, and rain at several stations in the North-Western Provinces, Bihar, North Bengal, Assam and South-East Bengal. The heaviest rainfall was reported from Oudh.

Temperature.—The temperature conditions during the week have been very steady. Over Burma and the greater part of the Peninsula the weather has been steadily cooler than usual, while over the central parts of the country and Northern India the heat has equally steadily been excessive.

The following table gives the temperature data for the week:—

PROVINCE.	JANUARY 1898.		FEBRUARY 1898.					Mean variation of week.
	30th.	31st.	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.	5th.	
	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
Burma	-0.4	-0.9	+0.1	-0.7	-1.6	-0.1	+1.1	-0.7
Bengal and Assam	+0.3	+1.5	+2.9	+4.0	+3.6	+6.0	+5.5	+3.8
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	+4.3	+5.6	+7.3	+8.4	+7.4	+6.2	+5.7	+6.4
Punjab	+8.0	+7.8	+9.1	+9.0	+7.7	+6.8	+6.4	+7.8
Bombay	+1.6	+1.4	+1.2	+1.8	+1.2	+0.4	-0.4	+1.0
Central Provinces and Berar	+0.6	+1.7	+3.0	+4.4	+3.8	+4.4	+3.4	+3.0
Central India and Gujarat	+4.8	+6.4	+7.7	+6.7	+4.9	+4.9	+3.4	+5.5
Sind and Rajputana	+8.8	+10.5	+10.4	+8.4	+6.5	+6.4	+6.6	+8.2
Madras	-1.9	-1.4	-1.3	-1.1	-1.4	-0.7	-0.4	-1.2
Mean for whole of India	+2.9	+3.6	+4.5	+4.6	+3.8	+3.8	+3.5	+3.8

The above shows that on each day of the week the mean temperature of the whole country was excessive, the coolest day being the 30th January with

a mean excess of $2^{\circ}9$ and the hottest being the 2nd of February when the mean excess was $4^{\circ}6$. The provincial figures show that over Madras and Burma the mean temperature of each day was low relatively to the normal, and that in all other provinces, with the single exception of Bombay on the 5th, the heat was daily excessive. The excess in Sind and Rajputana on January 31st and February 1st and in the Punjab on February 1st and 2nd was very remarkable.

Rain.—The rainfall table at the close of the summary shows that during the week under review rain has been received in twenty-one of the rainfall divisions as compared with twenty-four divisions last week. Of these twenty-one divisions fifteen received an average actual rainfall exceeding $0.10''$ and six received an average fall of less than $0.10''$. The fifteen divisions which received effective rainfall included the three Assam divisions, Central and North Bengal, the Bengal Hills, the two Bihar divisions, the two Oudh divisions, the North-Western Provinces Submontane and Hills divisions, and the North and Hills divisions of the Punjab. In all other parts of the Indian region rain was either altogether absent or so light as to be unimportant. The average actual rainfall in the divisions reporting effective falls ranged from $1.35''$ in Assam (Surma), $0.92''$ in the Assam Hills, $0.88''$ in the Brahmaputra Valley, $0.87''$ in South Bihar, $0.82''$ in the Bengal Hills and $0.77''$ in North Oudh to $0.12''$ in the Hill division of the North-Western Provinces. The rainfall of the week was in excess of the normal average in ten divisions, *viz.*, all the Assam divisions, North Bengal, the Bengal Hills, South and North Bihar, South and North Oudh, and the North-Western Provinces (East Submontane). In all other places the rainfall was less than usual.

From January 2nd to date the rainfall has been heavier than usual in Central Burma, Assam, East Bengal, Deltaic Bengal, Central Bengal, North Bengal, South Bihar, Malabar and South Madras and has been lighter than usual in all the remaining divisions. Over the west of the Peninsula, the central parts of the country, North Bombay, and the greater part of the centre and east of the Peninsula there has been no rain throughout, and over the Punjab and part of the North-Western Provinces the deficiency is considerable to large.

The following were the principal large totals during the week under review :—

Assam	. Karimganj (Sylhet)	. . .	$2.50''$
Bengal	. Naugaon (Rajshahi)	. . .	$1.12''$
"	. Peerganj (Rangpur)	. . .	$1.63''$
Bihar	. Barh (Patna)	. . .	$4.70''$
Oudh	. Gonda	. . .	$2.32''$
N.-W. Provinces	. Bansi (Basti)	. . .	$2.20''$

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING 5TH FEBRUARY 1898.			RAINFALL DATA FROM 2ND JANUARY TO 5TH FEBRUARY 1898.		
		Average actual rainfall of Division.	Average normal rainfall of Division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, 2nd January to 5th February.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a per- centage.
		Inches.	Inch.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
BURMA	1. Tenasserim	0	0'03	-0'03	0	0'03	- 100
	2. Lower Burma Deltaic	0	0'15	-0'15	0'19	0'21	- 10
	3. Central do.	0	0'08	-0'08	0'15	0'11	+ 36
	4. Upper do.	0	0'02	-0'02	0'16	0'17	- 6
	5. Arakan	0	0'07	-0'07	0	0'12	- 100
BENGAL AND ASSAM	6. Eastern Bengal	0'09	0'21	-0'12	0'78	0'73	+ 7
	7. Assam Surma	1'35	0'31	+1'04	1'66	0'93	+ 79
	8. Do. Hills	0'92	0'26	+0'66	1'38	1'02	+ 35
	9. Do. Brahmaputra	0'88	0'24	+0'64	1'44	1'12	+ 29
	10. Deltaic Bengal	0'01	0'19	-0'18	0'77	0'62	+ 24
	11. Central do.	0'13	0'13	0	0'06	0'52	+ 27
	12. North do.	0'50	0'19	+0'31	0'95	0'58	+ 64
	13. Bengal Hills	0'82	0'33	+0'49	0'82	1'00	- 18
	14. Orissa	0	0'19	-0'19	0	0'48	- 100
	15. Chota Nagpur	0	0'16	-0'16	0'02	0'74	- 97
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND ODDH.	16. South Bihar	0'87	0'14	+0'73	0'87	0'69	+ 26
	17. North do.	0'19	0'13	+0'06	0'33	0'69	- 52
	18. North-Western Provin- ces East	0'05	0'11	-0'06	0'05	0'64	- 92
	19. South Oudh	0'20	0'08	+0'12	0'20	0'77	- 74
	20. North do.	0'77	0'16	+0'61	0'88	0'89	- 1
	21. North-Western Provin- ces Central	0'06	0'07	-0'01	0'06	0'60	- 90
	22. North-Western Provin- ces West	0'04	0'13	-0'09	0'04	0'63	- 94
	23. North-Western Provin- ces East Submon- tane	0'46	0'09	+0'37	0'46	0'60	- 23
	24. North-Western Provin- ces West Submon- tane	0'13	0'37	-0'24	0'21	1'49	- 86
	25. North-Western Provin- ces Hills	0'12	0'67	-0'55	0'39	2'58	- 85
PUNJAB	26. South-East Punjab	0	0'23	-0'23	0	0'79	- 100
	27. South do.	0	0'14	-0'14	0'29	0'74	- 61
	28. Central do.	0	0'32	-0'32	0'28	1'36	- 79
	29. Punjab Submontane	0	0'38	-0'38	0'32	1'64	- 80
	30. Do. Hills	0'16	0'81	-0'65	0'95	3'40	- 72
BOMBAY AND MALA- BAR COAST DIS- TRICTS (MADRAS).	31. North Punjab	0'15	0'44	-0'29	0'65	1'96	- 67
	32. West do.	0	0'15	-0'15	0'12	0'55	- 78
	33. Malabar	0	0'09	-0'09	0'44	0'36	+ 22
	34. Madras South-Cen- tral	0	0'01	-0'01	0'14	0'23	- 39
	35. Coorg	0	0'04	-0'04	0	0'31	- 100
CENTRAL PROV- INCES AND BERAR.	36. Mysore	0	0'01	-0'01	0'03	0'08	- 63
	37. Konkan	0	0	0	0	0'12	- 100
	38. Bombay Deccan	0	0	0	0	0'07	- 100
	39. Hyderabad North	...	...	...	...	...	...
	40. Khandesh	0	0	0	0	0'11	- 100
BOMBAY (NORTH).	41. Berar	0	0'01	-0'01	0	0'31	- 100
	42. Central Provinces West	0	0'08	-0'08	0	0'45	- 100
	43. Central Provinces Cen- tral	0	0'13	-0'13	0	0'63	- 100
	44. Central Provinces East	0	0'17	-0'17	0	0'57	- 100
	45. Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0'07	- 100
RAJPUTANA AND CENTRAL INDIA.	46. Kathiawar	0	0'03	-0'03	0	0'03	- 100
	47. Sind	0	0'18	-0'18	0	0'40	- 100
	48. Baluchistan Hills	0	0'58	-0'58	0'12	2'34	- 95
	49. Central India East	0	0'05	-0'05	0	0'45	- 100
	50. Rajputana East, Cen- tral India West	0	0'03	-0'03	0	0'25	- 100
MADRAS	51. West Rajputana	0	0'05	-0'05	0	0'32	- 100
	52. East Coast North	0	0'02	-0'02	0	0'20	- 100
	52-A. Do. do. (a)	0	0	0	0	0'07	- 100
	53. Hyderabad South	0	0'08	-0'08	0	0'20	- 100
	54. Madras Central	0	0'01	-0'01	0	0'06	- 100
	55. East Coast Central	0	0'04	-0'04	0	0'41	- 100
	56. Do. South	0'03	0'14	-0'11	0'31	0'62	- 50
	57. Madras South	0	0'11	-0'11	1'23	0'71	+ 73

W. L. DALLAS,
Asst. Meteorological Reporter
to the Government of India.

Simla, the 10th February 1898.

J. B FULLER,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 12th February.*—Except in Cuddapah there was general rain during the week. Heavy local storms occurred averaging over two inches in Vizagapatam, and over one inch in Godaveri and Kistna. There were slight showers in parts of Bellary, Chingleput, Tanjore, and South Canara. The water-supply is generally insufficient, except in Malabar and in parts of the Circars and the Deccan. Agricultural operations continue. The effect of the recent local storms on crops has not yet been ascertained, but some benefit to late dry crops must result. The harvest continues and the outturn of crops is generally middling. Pasture and fodder are getting scanty. The condition of cattle is normal. Prices are generally slightly easier, except in Chingleput, South Arcot, North Arcot, and Trichinopoly. There is no marked improvement in prospects.

Bombay.—*For week ending 14th February.*—There was rain throughout the presidency and it has been slightly injurious to crops in four districts. Crops have been damaged by blight, cold, or locusts in six districts. Cotton is poor in Bijapur and Dharwar. Harvesting of late crops is progressing in seven, and preparations for next season in four, districts. Fodder is sufficient. Agricultural stock is healthy. Prices have fallen in six districts and are almost stationary elsewhere. The price of *jowari* in Sholapur was $14\frac{1}{2}$ seers per rupee. The average number on relief works, including dependants, was—Sholapur 8,648; of whom 8,078 are relief workers and 570 dependants. On gratuitous relief—Sholapur 4,095.

Bengal.—*For week ending 14th February.*—There was rain over the greater part of the province during the week. The rain has benefited the spring crops generally, but in parts of Darbhanga and Monghyr the crops in flower are reported to have been slightly damaged. Prospects of the poppy crop are favourable. In Monghyr the late-sown poppy plants have improved. *Boro* or spring rice is being transplanted and is doing well. Ploughing is going on in several parts of Bengal Proper. Mustard, potatoes, and other early spring crops are still being gathered, and the pressing of sugarcane is in progress. There has been no marked change in prices for some weeks past. The fodder-supply is generally sufficient except at Kurigram in Rangpur and in the flooded tracts of Champaran.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 16th February.*—Good rain fell throughout the provinces, greatly benefiting the spring crops, especially those on unirrigated lands. Slight damage from hail is reported in some districts. Poppy is doing well and prospects are very favourable. Markets are well supplied and prices show a tendency to fall in places.

Punjab.—*For week ending 14th February.*—Rain has fallen all over the province, averaging from $\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch to 5 inches. Sugarcane-pressing is still going on in some districts. Extra spring crops are being sown in Amritsar. The recent rains have benefited the crops and improved their condition in all districts and good harvests are expected. Stocks of food-grain are sufficient. Cattle are generally in good condition except in parts of Dera Ismail Khan. Fodder is scarce in parts of Amritsar and Dera Ismail Khan; and sufficient elsewhere. Prices are rising slightly in Peshawar; are unchanged in Delhi, Mooltan, and Lahore; and are falling elsewhere.

Wheat is selling from 10½ to 15, gram 11½ to 13, barley 19, bulrush millet 18 to 23, maize 17½ to 22½, and great millet 19 seers per rupee.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 14th February.*—General rain fell at the beginning of the week but the weather has since cleared. The heaviest falls were in Chanda 5½ inches; Seoni nearly 4½; Bhandara 3½; Damoh, Jubbulpore, and Mandla over 3; elsewhere the falls varied between a half and two and a half inches, except in Nimar which received only a few cents. Hail-storms are reported from Saugor, Jubbulpore, Narshinghpur, Hoshangabad, Betul, and Nagpur, but the damage done is believed to have been slight. The rain has done a little harm to some of the spring pulses and to produce lying on the threshing floors, but its general effect has been to materially improve the condition of the wheat crop, especially all that was sown late. The price of *jwar* is generally steady or falling, except for a slight rise in Wardha and Nagpur; the price of rice has risen in Bhandara, Balaghat, and Raipur. Relief confined to 187 sick in poor-houses and 151 children in orphanages.

Burma.—*For week ending 12th February.*—In Lower Burma threshing is completed in five districts. In Upper Burma sowing of dry weather crops continues. Harvesting of cotton, wheat, gram, peas, and beans has begun in some districts. The standing crops are generally in good condition. The price of paddy has risen slightly in Akyab, Thongwa, and Pakokku; and fallen slightly in Rangoon, Amherst, Thayetmyo, Mandalay, and Bhamo; elsewhere it is stationary.

Assam.—*For week ending 15th February.*—The weather is seasonable. Land is under preparation for summer paddy in most districts of the Assam Valley and for low land late rice in Sylhet. Gathering of pulses and mustard, pressing of sugarcane, and pruning of tea are in progress. Prices of common rice—Sibsagar 12, Sylhet and Dhubri 11½, Gauhati 11, Tezpur 10½, Silchar 10, and Nowgong and Dibrugarh 9 seers per rupee. Fodder is insufficient in Cachar, the Khasi and Jaintia Hills and the Naga Hills.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 16th February.*—**MYSORE:** Prospects are fair. Paddy has been harvested in parts of Kolar and Shimoga, and sown in Chitaldrug. Prices have risen slightly in Kolar, Chitaldrug, and Kadur, but have fallen in Tumkur and Shimoga.

COORG: Threshing of rice and *ragi* (*Eleusine coracana*) continues. Coffee-picking is nearly completed. Prices of food-grains are stationary. Water and fodder for cattle are sufficient.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 14th February.*—**BERAR:** Weather is cool and cloudy. Standing crops are in good condition. Cotton-picking and threshing of *jowar* continue. Of the winter crops wheat is in ear and linseed in pod. Ploughing of fields for the next monsoon crop has commenced. Fodder and water are enough for requirements. Prices show a tendency to fall. Prices—*jowar*—Akola 22, Amraoti 22, Basim 20, Buldana 24, Ellichpur 22, and Wun 23 seers per rupee.

HYDERABAD: Rainfall during the week 69 cents. The spring crops which are fit for harvest are likely to suffer by the rain which has been general throughout; but the winter rice crops of the Telingana district are much benefited. Prices of grain are almost stationary. Wheat—5½, coarse rice 6½, and *jowari* 11½ seers per current sicca rupee.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 16th February.*—There was general rain during the week amounting to four inches in Bhurtpore, two inches in Tonk and Dholepore, over one inch in Deoli, Kerowlee, Bundi, Ulwar, Jeypore, Pertabgarh, Jhallawar, Kotah, and Jeysulmere, and half an inch in Kherwara, Meywar, Marwar, Sirohi, Abu, and Ajmere. There were showers also in Shahpura, Bikanir, and Kishengarh. The standing crops and prospects are good. The condition of agricultural stock is fair to good. Pasturage or fodder is sufficient. Prices are rising in two States; falling in five; and are steady elsewhere.

Central India.—*For week ending 14th February.*—Rain fell throughout Central India during the week. More rain is wanted in the Bhopawar agency. The condition of the standing crops and the probable outturn are good in all agencies. Agricultural stock and pasturage are good everywhere. Prices are falling in Bundelkhand, Baghelkhand, and Bhopawar; and are steady elsewhere. The opium crops are in fairly good condition in Gwalior, Bhopal, Malwa, but are slightly injured by the rain in Bhopawar.

Kashmir.—*For week ending 15th February.*—The weather is cloudy. Prices continue below normal.

Nepal.—*For week ending 14th February.*—Rainfall 0·57. The recent rains have done much good to the crops. The weather is now sunny and bright although some mornings are foggy. Price—8½ seers per rupee.

The total numbers in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks were as follows :—

NAME OF PROVINCE.	PRECEDING WEEK.			PRESENT WEEK.			Increase or decrease.
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	TOTAL.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	TOTAL.	
Madras . . .	Not reported.		...	Not reported.			.
Bombay . . .	8,962	3,813	12,775	8,648	4,095	12,743	— 32
Central Provinces	...	423	423	...	338	338	— 85
TOTAL . .	8,962	4,236	13,198	8,648	4,433	13,081	— 117

J. B. FULLER,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 6TH FEBRUARY 1897, AND FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 5TH FEBRUARY 1898.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column Total Earnings from 1st January, 1898, audited figures have been used, as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week during the first half of 1897.	WEEK ENDING 6TH FEBRUARY, 1897.				WEEK ENDING 5TH FEBRUARY, 1898.				Earnings from 1st January to 6th February, 1897.	Earnings from 1st January to 5th February, 1898.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings.		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings.							
			TOTAL.	Per mile open.		TOTAL.	Per mile open.						
State lines worked by Companies													
Standard gauge—													
East Indian	673	1,737	12,58,489	725	1,737	12,30,000	708	62,45,049	62,38,000	...	7,049	...	...
Bengal Central	140	125	17,549	140	125	19,200	154	92,754	1,00,000	13,246	...	...	...
Bengal-Nagpur	100	802	1,53,302	176	802	1,43,000	100	8,44,616	8,83,000	...	1,06,616	...	...
Indian Midland (including Bhopal-Irtasi)	156	759	1,19,601	159	759	1,28,000	170	6,26,800	6,51,000	24,200	...	...	...
Bezwada Extn. (East Coast State)	149	21	3,353	100	21	3,100	140	18,053	12,000	...	1,053	...	...
Madras-Eannur sec. (Bezwada-Mad.)	137	9	1,402	150	9	700	78	6,000	3,900	...	2,100	...	...
Metre gauge—													
Kajpatsana-Malwa (including Godhra-Kutlam-Nagda)	216	1,815	4,20,500	232	1,815	4,27,000	235	21,31,742	21,02,000	...	29,742	...	...
Palampur-Deesa	55	17	725	43	17	500	29	3,536	2,100	...	1,436	...	...
South Indian	171	1,042	1,52,976	147	1,042	1,48,000	142	7,97,190	7,51,000	...	46,190	...	...
Nayavaram-Mutpet	95	54	4,179	77	54	3,700	69	21,201	18,900	...	2,301	...	...
Southern Mahatta (including Guntakal-Mysore Frontier section)	126	1,165	1,27,908	110	1,165	95,100	82	6,14,438	5,11,000	...	1,03,438	...	...
Mysore section (Southern Mahatta, Bengal and North Western (including Irphoot section))	117	290	2,776	94	290	20,800	97	1,42,243	1,65,000	22,777	...	...	...
Lucknow-Bareilly	81	231	22,130	90	231	21,500	97	85,491	1,13,000	27,509	...	...	...
Assam-Bengal.	59	300	22,038	03	200	21,000	73	1,14,844	1,22,000	7,150	...	...	...
Burma	224	580	2,51,103	283	937	2,10,000	224	12,33,476	10,31,000	...	2,02,476	...	...
TOTAL	233	10,191	27,00,847	205	10,170	20,18,000	257	1,25,97,726	1,31,83,500	...	3,04,400	...	...
State lines worked by the State.													
Standard gauge—													
North Western (a)	200	2,797	5,85,155	209	2,883	7,11,000	281	29,46,661	36,45,000	6,98,339	...	...	...
Qudd and Konilkuand (including the metre gauge link)	204	830	2,04,203	240	875	2,01,000	230	8,66,436	9,91,000	1,24,564	...	...	...
Eastern Bengal (including metre and 2' 6" gauges)	284	814	2,23,685	275	817	2,89,000	354	12,79,600	15,71,000	2,91,400	...	...	...
East Coast	102	530	45,549	50	525	50,100	109	2,40,347	3,08,000	67,653	...	...	...
Special gauges—													
Joint	71	26	1,727	02	28	1,300	96	8,265	9,500	1,235	...	...	...
Cherra-Companyganj	57	...	...	...	...	(b)	...	...	(b)	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	203	4,399	10,60,319	212	5,138	13,00,400	265	53,21,309	65,24,500	12,03,191	...	...	...
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.													
Standard gauge—													
Great Indian Peninsula (c)	405	1,491	7,06,521	474	1,491	7,13,000	478	35,21,092	33,45,000	...	1,76,092	...	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	693	401	2,24,149	636	401	2,44,000	545	14,42,453	12,50,000	...	1,92,453	...	...
Madras	205	240	2,15,055	250	240	2,02,000	240	10,34,805	10,50,000	21,435	...	...	...
TOTAL	403	2,792	12,15,725	435	2,792	11,57,000	414	59,92,150	56,57,000	...	3,35,150	...	...
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	203	17,992	49,76,591	277	10,100	31,60,000	264	2,40,87,105	2,53,05,000	4,77,815	...	...	...
Assisted companies.													
Standard gauge—													
Delhi-Lahore-Kalka	162	160	22,941	143	160	37,100	232	1,10,896	2,20,000	1,09,104	...	...	...
Lahore	368	22	6,107	280	22	7,100	343	30,455	33,000	3,445	...	...	...
Southern-Punjab (Delhi-Sambhata)	...	...	...	...	...	14,900	37	1,01,000	1,01,000	...	...	...	...
Metre gauge—													
Konilkuand and Kumaon (Co.'s sec.)	121	66	5,311	80	66	4,900	74	27,572	27,000	...	572	...	...
Bengal Dooars	116	30	3,408	95	30	2,100	50	24,212	17,900	...	5,312	...	...
Dibru-Sadiya	190	70	13,100	105	70	15,400	197	74,932	81,700	8,768	...	...	...
Annedabad-Parantij	55	...	...	...	54	2,900	41	11,100	11,100	...	...	...	...
Special gauge—													
Darjeeling-Himalayan	261	51	11,700	229	51	8,000	157	55,007	52,000	...	3,007	...	...
TOTAL	175	413	62,713	152	809	91,900	106	3,09,774	5,44,000	2,34,226	...	...	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.													
Standard gauge—													
Bina-Guna	34	74	2,570	36	74	5,100	60	11,839	13,600	1,761	...	...	...
Bhopal-Ujjain	74	114	12,497	109	114	9,300	52	50,112	51,800	1,688	...	...	...
Nagda-Ujjain.	74	34	3,004	112	35	2,100	60	10,630	9,000	...	1,630	...	...
The Nizam's Guaranteed State	204	333	73,404	220	334	74,900	224	3,63,035	3,77,300	9,965	...	...	...
The Lucknow's Pindia	100	13	978	75	13	500	23	5,307	1,800	...	3,507	...	...
Rajputa Bhindara	142	108	17,173	100	100	10,200	94	70,702	80,700	9,938	...	...	...
Kolar-Golden	200	10	3,403	340	10	3,100	310	18,410	17,300	...	1,110	...	...
Metre gauge—													
Devanpur-Mysore Frontier (including Mysore-Bangalore)	82	66	4,406	68	66	4,700	71	26,713	22,400	...	4,313	...	...
The Lucknow's Alibabha	77	93	9,035	97	93	5,300	57	33,800	28,000	...	5,800	...	...
Konilkuand	77	29	2,250	70	29	700	44	11,027	3,900	...	7,127	...	...
Special gauges—													
The Lucknow's Dabhoi	71	72	7,962	111	79	2,000	25	25,832	11,900	...	13,932	...	...
Ankleswar-Taru (Kajpatsana)	67	...	...	...	19	100	3	...	...	600	...	...	...
Cherra-Belur	53	22	1,933	38	22	800	36	10,469	5,900	...	4,569	...	...
TOTAL	120	908	1,39,759	144	990	1,10,000	119	6,59,272	6,21,100	...	18,172	...	...
Lines owned and worked by native states.													
Metre gauge—													
Banwar-Gunawal-Juagarth-Pur-Banwar	127	334	27,545	112	334	30,600	92	1,90,232	1,60,000	...	30,232	...	...
Jetaul-Kajkot	87	40	3,602	60	40	3,000	78	10,408	17,400	...	6,792	...	...
Juagarth	49	...	...	...	51	1,000	31	8,500	8,500	...	...	...	...
Juagarth-Bikaner	74	364	28,984	60	364	22,400	62	1,41,558	1,04,000	...	37,558	...	...
Quarypur-Cuttur	49	60	2,600	44	60	2,300	38	10,909	11,300	391	...	...	...
Special gauge—													
Banwar	83	94	7,609	81	94	6,400	58	40,000	31,400	...	8,600	...	...
TOTAL	93	838	60,740	90	949	60,900	70	4,00,907	3,32,000	...	68,907	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	247	20,261	52,00,833	200	20,190	54,13,400	259	2,02,47,138	2,68,63,300	6,16,162	...	...	...

(a) Includes the Jaipur and Bikaner and the Hyderabad-Gunawan railways.

(b) Estimated but not received.

(c) Includes the Wardha Coal, the Deodard-Banwar, the Banwar-Banwar, and the Amraoti railways.

H. BONHAM-CARTER, Capt., R.E.,

Offg. Under Secretary.

Calcutta, the 17th February, 1898.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XLII of 1897-98.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings* from 1st April, 1897, audited figures have been used, as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1896-97.	WEEK ENDING 6TH FEBRUARY, 1897.			WEEK ENDING 5TH FEBRUARY, 1898.			Earnings from 1st April 1896 to 6th February, 1897.	Earnings from 1st April 1897 to 5th February, 1898.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings.		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings.					
			Total.	Per mile open.		Total.	Per mile open.				
State lines worked by companies.											
Standard gauge—		Miles.	R	R	Miles.	R	R	R	R	R	R
East Indian	606	1,737	12,58,489	725	1,737	12,30,000	708	4,54,56,184	4,93,63,000	41,06,816	...
Bengal Central	146	125	17,549	140	125	19,200	154	8,14,455	10,34,000	2,19,545	...
Bengal-Nagpur	137	862	1,53,362	178	862	1,43,000	160	50,00,482	48,09,000	...	1,97,482
Indian Midland (including Bhopal-Itarsi)	139	752	1,19,601	159	752	1,28,000	170	46,02,323	51,37,000	5,34,677	...
Bezawda extra. (East Coast State).	134	21	3,353	100	21	3,100	148	1,20,449	1,28,000	7,551	...
Mad-Bannur sec. (Bezawda-Mad.)	103	9	1,402	150	9	700	78	59,453	50,200	...	9,253
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (including Godhra-Kutlam-Nagda)	212	1,813	4,20,500	232	1,815	4,27,000	235	1,69,34,587	1,64,15,000	...	5,19,587
Palampur-Deesa	58	17	725	43	17	300	29	44,600	34,000	...	10,600
South Indian	105	1,042	1,52,970	147	1,042	1,48,000	142	75,82,225	76,79,000	87,775	...
Mayavaram-Mutpet	91	54	4,179	77	54	3,700	69	2,16,633	2,22,000	5,377	...
Southern Mahratta (including Guntakal-Mysore Frontier Section)	116	1,165	1,27,908	110	1,165	95,100	82	59,65,548	59,65,000	...	548
Mysore sec. (Southern Mahratta)	103	296	27,878	94	296	28,800	97	13,30,937	10,50,000	3,13,063	...
Bengal and North-Western (including Tirthoot Section)	140	819	1,16,994	143	827	1,38,000	167	47,38,416	51,94,000	4,55,584	...
Lucknow-Bareilly	71	231	22,130	90	231	22,500	97	6,53,830	7,21,000	67,170	...
Assam-Bengal	61	360	22,038	63	286	21,000	73	5,31,995	8,24,000	2,91,005	...
Burma.	175	806	2,51,103	283	937	2,10,000	224	64,02,800	67,90,000	3,93,120	...
TOTAL	232	10,191	27,00,847	205	10,176	26,18,600	257	10,05,27,987	10,02,72,800	57,44,813	...
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (a)	211	2,797	5,85,155	209	2,883	8,11,000	281	2,42,84,443	2,88,72,000	45,87,557	...
Quidh and Kohilkhand (including the metre gauge link)	193	830	2,04,203	246	875	2,01,000	230	69,78,312	74,38,000	4,59,688	...
Eastern Bengal (including metre and 2' 6" gauges)	354	814	8,23,685	275	817	2,89,000	354	1,31,37,796	1,32,07,000	69,204	...
East Coast	94	530	45,549	86	535	58,100	109	20,30,454	24,47,000	4,16,546	...
Special gauges—											
Jorhat	73	28	1,727	62	28	1,300	46	86,344	80,000	...	6,344
Cheera-Companyganj	61	...	...	...	...	(b)	...	(c) 5,426	(d) 4,300	...	1,126
TOTAL	219	4,999	10,60,319	212	5,138	13,60,400	205	4,65,22,775	5,20,48,300	55,25,525	...
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (e)	407	1,491	7,06,521	474	1,491	7,13,000	478	2,67,96,982	2,33,57,000	...	34,39,982
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	630	401	2,94,149	638	401	2,42,000	545	1,29,01,864	1,18,34,000	...	11,67,864
Madras	253	840	2,15,035	250	840	2,02,000	240	92,72,420	97,32,000	4,59,580	...
TOTAL	397	2,792	12,15,725	435	2,792	11,57,000	414	4,90,31,266	4,49,23,000	...	41,08,266
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	255	17,902	49,70,891	277	18,100	51,36,000	284	19,00,82,028	20,32,44,100	71,02,072	...
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	158	160	22,941	143	160	37,100	232	10,94,894	14,53,000	3,58,106	...
Tarakesur	274	22	6,167	280	22	7,100	323	2,59,291	2,50,000	...	9,291
Southern Punjab (Delhi-Samastha)	...	...	...	...	402	14,900	37	...	(f) 1,91,000	1,91,000	...
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkhand and Kumaon (Co.'s sec.)	131	66	5,311	80	66	4,900	74	3,77,213	3,52,000	...	25,213
Bengal Doon	140	36	3,408	95	36	2,100	58	2,40,175	2,53,000	6,825	...
Dibru-Sauti	168	78	13,180	169	78	15,400	197	5,00,970	6,81,000	1,80,030	...
Ahmedabad-Parantij	...	...	...	...	54	2,400	44	...	(g) 80,200	80,200	...
Special gauge—											
Darjeeling-Himalayan	285	51	11,700	229	51	8,000	157	6,69,390	6,49,000	...	20,390
TOTAL	176	413	62,713	152	809	91,900	106	32,07,933	39,18,200	7,10,267	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
Bia-Goon	88	74	2,670	36	74	5,100	69	86,431	85,000	...	1,431
Bhopal-Ujjain	80	114	12,497	109	114	9,300	82	4,04,797	3,05,000	...	99,797
Nagda-Ujjain	53	34	3,804	112	35	2,100	60	(h) 51,335	80,800	35,465	...
The Nizam's guaranteed state	191	333	73,402	220	334	74,900	244	27,57,249	30,28,000	2,70,751	...
The Gackwar's Pottal	159	13	978	75	13	300	23	1,03,792	53,900	...	48,892
Rajputa-Bhatinda	159	108	17,273	100	108	10,200	94	7,06,042	5,82,000	...	2,04,042
Kolar Gold-fields	330	10	3,403	340	10	3,100	310	1,37,788	1,74,000	36,212	...
Metre gauge—											
Yesvantpur-Mysore Fron. (including Mysore-Nanjangud)	77	66	4,466	68	66	4,700	71	2,25,950	2,57,000	31,050	...
The Gackwar's Mehsana	85	93	9,035	97	93	5,300	57	3,00,535	2,89,000	...	77,535
Kolhapur	76	29	2,250	78	29	700	24	1,01,088	72,100	...	28,988
Special gauges—											
The Gackwar's Dabhoi	63	72	7,962	111	79	2,000	25	1,99,189	1,71,000	...	28,189
Ankdesvar-Pardi (Rajppla)	...	...	...	...	19	100	5	...	(i) 5,400	5,400	...
Louch Behar	63	22	1,933	88	22	800	36	61,053	47,700	...	13,353
TOTAL	125	908	1,39,739	144	900	1,18,600	119	52,30,249	54,50,900	...	1,23,349
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagarh-Porbandar	108	334	37,545	112	334	30,600	92	15,22,680	14,21,000	...	1,01,680
Jaisalmer-Kajkot	81	46	3,902	86	46	3,000	78	1,01,035	1,09,000	7,965	...
Jamnagar	...	...	...	...	51	1,000	31	...	(j) 96,200	96,200	...
Jodhpore-Bikaner	67	364	28,984	80	364	22,400	67	10,46,944	9,83,000	...	63,944
Udaipur-Chitor	42	60	2,620	44	60	2,300	38	1,11,210	1,04,000	...	7,210
Special gauge—											
Muni	78	94	7,629	81	94	6,400	68	3,31,336	3,65,000	33,664	...
TOTAL	82	898	80,740	90	894	66,900	70	31,73,225	31,30,200	...	35,025
GRAND TOTAL	239	20,201	52,00,083	200	20,920	54,13,400	259	20,77,43,435	21,54,57,400	77,13,965	...

(a) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Shadipalli railways.
 (b) Information not received.
 (c) Total earnings from the 1st April to the 13th June, 1896.
 (d) Total earnings from the 1st April to the 13th June, 1897.
 (e) Includes the Wardha Coal, the Dhond-Maumad, the Khamsan, and the Aurangabad railways.

(f) Total earnings from the 10th November, 1897, to the 5th February, 1898.
 (g) Total earnings from the 1st May, 1897, to the 5th February, 1898.
 (h) Total earnings from the 15th July, 1895, to the 6th February, 1897.
 (i) Total earnings from the 1st July, 1897, to the 5th February, 1898.
 (j) Total earnings from the 8th April, 1897, to the 5th February, 1898.

Calcutta, the 17th February, 1898.

H. BONHAM-CARTER, Capt., R.E.,
Offg. Under Secretary.

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SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India.

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in PART VI of the GAZETTE.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF JANUARY 1897 AND 1898.

DISTRICTS.	RICE, UNHUSKED.		RICE, HUSKED.		WHEAT.		FLOUR (WHEAT).		BARLEY.		JAWAR.	
	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.
Burma—												
<i>Tenasserim—</i>												
Mergui	13'6	15'3 to 20'4	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	17	15'3	38'25	40'8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	14'45	17	51	59'5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Pegu (deltaic)—</i>												
Rangoon	14'11	17'85	38'08	68	90'1	85	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thongwa	14'45	17	40'75	55'25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassein	13'0	17'85	42'5	42'5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Pegu (inland)—</i>												
Henzada	13'94	15'47	42'67	54'4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	17	14'96	54'4	61'2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Upper Burma—</i>												
Mandalay	16'32	19'72	55'25	60'86	69'02	60'69	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bamo	11'9	...	42'5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakokku	16'15	22'1	39'1	44'2	...	...	...	...	...	...	13'6	17
Arakan—												
Kyaukpyu	13'6	17	27'2	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Akyab	13'6	17'34	26'86	39'1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam—												
<i>Brahmaputra—</i>												
Goalpara	20	21'25	31'25	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gauhati . . . . .	...	...	...	31'69	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal—^a												
<i>Eastern—</i>												
Chittagong . . . . .	...	...	30	42'5	...	60	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca . . . . .	...	...	32'5	36'25	48'75	48'12	...	...	30	...	...	...
<i>Deltaic—</i>												
Midnapur . . . . .	...	...	32	35'62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta . . . . .	...	...	45	47'5	42'5	50	...	...	30	35	27'5	35
<i>Central—</i>												
Bardwan . . . . .	...	...	30	40	43'75	47'5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pabna . . . . .	...	...	35	42'66	50	43'75	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Northern—</i>												
Rangpur . . . . .	...	...	35	38'75	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Orissa—</i>												
Cuttack . . . . .	...	...	24'37	32'03	45'31	52'19	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Bihar, south—</i>												
Patna . . . . .	...	...	25	36'25	30	41'25	...	...	21'87	30	20	34'37
<i>Bihar, north—</i>												
Bhagalpur . . . . .	...	...	25'78	39'37	35'16	45	...	...	28'59	35	...	...
Muzaffarpur . . . . .	...	...	27'5	44'37	36'25	50	...	...	25	33'28	...	...
N.-W. Provinces—												
<i>Eastern—</i>												
Benares	21'56	30'52	37'08	50'73	35'73	50'73	41'87	57'5	24'17	41'87	21'82	39'11
<i>Central—</i>												
Cawnpore	30	29'63	36'35	44'43	33'33	42'08	36'35	47'08	18'38	37'29	17'4	36'35
Jhansi	22'19	...	39'06	...	34'01	42'03	40'31	49'22	23'19	...	17'97	36'35
<i>Western—</i>												
Meerut . . . . .	...	...	...	...	36'25	...	...	...	25	...	...	...
Agra . . . . .	...	...	42'19	48'59	36'25	46'25	...	31'56	19'84	41'87	20	39'37
<i>Submontane, west—</i>												
Shahjahanpur . . . . .	...	27'6	...	47'08	31'98	47'81	...	...	20	...	...	39'06
Oudh—												
<i>Southern—</i>												
Lucknow . . . . .	...	30'62	...	48'59	...	51'72	...	56'87	...	43'06	...	37'06
<i>Northern—</i>												
Fyzabad . . . . .	...	...	...	...	33'28	48'44	...	...	23'59	...	21'09	...

^a The figures under "Rice, husked" represent the prices of common rice.

(The figures represent prices per ten maunds in rupees and decimals of a rupee.)

[illegible]

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF JANUARY 1897 AND 1898—continued.

DISTRICTS.	G.R.		SALT.		TOBACCO LEAF.		TURMERIC.		GRASS.		STRAW.	
	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.
Burma—												
<i>Tenasserim—</i>												
Mergui . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavoy . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Pegu (deltaic)—</i>												
Rangoon . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thongwa . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassein . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Pegu (inland)—</i>												
Henzada . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toungoo . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Upper Burma—</i>												
Mandalay . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bamo . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakokku . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Arakan—</i>												
Kyaukpyu . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Akyab . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam—												
<i>Brahmaputra—</i>												
Goalpara . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gauhati . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal—												
<i>Eastern—</i>												
Chittagong . . . . .	...	...	40	50	100	120	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca . . . . .	...	...	37'5	41'87	65	80	...	...	40	37'5	...	...
<i>Deltaic—</i>												
Midnapur . . . . .	...	...	36'56	{ 37'5 and 39'37	47'5 and 62'5	57'5 to 72'5	...	...	...	...	1'62(a)	2(a)
Calcutta . . . . .	...	...	35'62	37'5	70	70	...	...	5'75(a)	65	4'75(a)	5'25
<i>Central—</i>												
Bardwan . . . . .	...	...	35	33'12	...	...	...	...	...	...	4(a)	7(a)
Pabna . . . . .	...	...	39'06	42'5	70	80	...	...	...	...	10	6'25
<i>Northern—</i>												
Rangpur . . . . .	...	...	40	42'5	60	50	...	...	1'17(b)	1(b)	1'17(b)	1(b)
<i>Orissa—</i>												
Cuttack . . . . .	...	...	30'62	30	80	32'5	...	...	20(a)	20(a)	2'62(a)	2'62(a)
<i>Bihar, south—</i>												
Patna . . . . .	...	...	36'25	37'5	30	30	...	...	3'75	3'12	3'75	3'81
<i>Bihar, north—</i>												
Bhagalpur . . . . .	...	...	37'5	40	40	70	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur . . . . .	...	...	36'25	36'25	100	114'37	...	...	...	...	...	...
N. W. Provinces—												
<i>Eastern—</i>												
Benares	38'50	40'68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Central—</i>												
Cawnpore	40	33'33	...	...	65	80	97'5	...	...	...	...	...
Jhansi	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...
<i>Western—</i>												
Alcorut	40	27'5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agra	40	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Submontane, west—</i>												
Shahjahanpur	38'07	37'19	...	...	...	...	{ 105 and 110 }	70 & 80	...	...	...	...
Oudh—												
<i>Southern—</i>												
Lucknow . . . . .	...	33'33	...	...	...	75	...	...	...	4'01	...	...
<i>Northern—</i>												
Fyzabad . . . . .	...	32'08	...	...	...	...	...	...	2'81	3'44	...	...

(a) Per kahau.

(b) Per bundle.

(The figures represent prices per ten maunds in rupees and decimals of a rupee).

JAWAR STALKS.		BHUSA.		SHEEP, PER SCORE.		GOATS, PER SCORE.		PLOUGH BULLOCKS, PER PAIR.		DISTRICTS.
1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	
...	Burma—
...	Tenasserim—
...	Mergui.
...	Tavoy.
...	Moulmein and Amherst.
...	Pegu (deltaic)—
...	Rangoon.
...	Thongwa.
...	Bassein.
...	Pegu (inland)—
...	Henzada.
...	Toungoo.
...	Upper Burma—
...	Mandalay.
...	Bamo.
...	Pakokka.
...	Arakan—
...	Kyaukpada.
...	Akyab.
...	Assam—
...	Brahmaputra—
...	Goalpara.
...	Gauhati.
...	Bengal—
...	Eastern—
...	Chittagong.
...	Dacca.
...	Deltaic—
...	Midnapur.
...	Calcutta.
...	Central—
...	Bardwan.
...	Pabna.
...	Northern—
...	Rangpur.
...	Orissa—
...	Cuttack.
...	Bihar, south—
...	Patna.
...	Bihar, north—
...	Bhagalpur.
...	Muzaffarpur.
...	N.-W. Provinces—
...	Eastern—
...	Benares.
...	2'5	...	...	60	60	...	...	...	...	Central—
...	Cawnpore.
...	Jhansi.
...	60	60	...	...	70	70	Western—
...	30	47'5	...	...	...	...	Meerut.
...	Agra.
...	40 to 50	40 to 50	...	...	25 to 50	25 to 50	Submontane, west—
...	Shahjahanpur.
...	2'5	...	...	35	...	...	...	...	...	Oudh—
...	Southern—
...	Lucknow.
...	28	28	Northern—
...	Fyzabad.

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF JANUARY 1897 AND 1898—continued

DISTRICTS.	RICE, UNHUSKED.		RICE, HUSKED.		WHEAT.		FLOUR (WHEAT).		BARLEY.		JAWAR.	
	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Ajmere	33'33	33'33	...	...	39'06	50	...	...	24'37	40	23'19	37'19
Panjab—												
Southern—												
Ferozpur	20	28'59	90	80	32'5	34'79	25	44'43	22'5	28'59	21'87	28'59
Central—												
Lahore	22'5	28'23	48	47'03	29'9	36'35	35'62	71	21'87	31'98	21'56	31'98
South-eastern—												
Delhi	25	30'78	26'35	44'43	36'35	42'08	41'04	47'08	21'04	36'35	20	36'35
Submontane—												
Amritsar	25	29'74	45'73	48'49	30'78	40	34'79	44'43	...	31'98	21'04	35'57
Northern—												
Rawalpindi	25	28'59	53'33	58'38	32'03	45'73	34'79	47'03	21'61	30	21'04	30'78
Western—												
Multan	18'12	27'6	33'33	57'13	35'52	44'43	37'97	50	20	34'06	23'59	34'84
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karachi . . . . .	...	...	50	40	38'75	53'75	...	...	25	...	23'75	...
Shikarpur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	33'91	40	...	...	22'19	...	20	27'5
Quetta . . . . .	...	...	...	...	40	44'37	65	65	28'75	...	25	34'37
Bombay—												
Deccan—												
Dharwar . . . . .	...	...	...	...	36'88	...	...	...	...	...	19'43	...
Sholapur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36'87
Poona . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	48'75	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khandesh—												
Ahmadnagar . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	49'43	...	...	...	...	...	41'2
Dhulia . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20'36	40'1
Gujarat—												
Surat . . . . .	...	33'06	...	...	...	54'06	...	...	...	...	23'94	37'45
Ahmadabad	31'25	32'5	...	52'5	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	37'5
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nagpur . . . . .	...	...	25	41	36	41	52	49	...	...	20	29
Central—												
Jubbulpore	22'25	44'44	27'56	...	36'37	44'44	42'12	50	...	...	19'06	...
Eastern—												
Kaipur . . . . .	...	...	29	28	35	40	40	...	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Basim . . . . .	...	...	...	...	54'4	42'59	...	...	...	...	21'16	32'69
Ellichpur . . . . .	...	...	66'62	80	53'33	50	57'41	55'78	...	...	20	36'37
Amrāoti . . . . .	...	...	40	56'87	50	44'37	...	56'25	...	...	20	36'25
Madras—												
South, central—												
Coimbatore . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28'75	23'5
Salem . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central—												
Bellary . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25'99	30'31
Cuddapah	27'92	30'52	47'03	44'58	...	...	...	...	...	...	29'74	27'19
Karnul . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, central—												
Nellore . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, south—												
Madras	31'15	24'11	54'84	39'17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanjore	28'38	20'32	52'08	40'94	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern—												
Madura . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30'47	22'86
Mysore—												
Mysore	26'47	20'42	43'88	36'57	50'94	60'74	54'85	67'2	...	...	18'29	33'76
Bangalore	19'6	15	54'87	43'89	58'8	54'87	54'88	48'19	...	...	23'52	24'5

The figures represent prices per ten maunds in rupees and decimals of a rupee.)

RAJMA.		RAGI.		MAIZE.		GRAM.		ARHAR DÁL.		GHI.		DISTRICTS.
1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	
25	44'43	...	...	21'56	36'87	38'12	40	...	...	305	266'67	Rajputana— Eastern— Ajmere.
21'87	33'33	...	...	21'25	28'59	32'5	28'59	57'5	57'13	310	290'88	Panjab— Southern Ferozpur.
21'56	38'07	...	...	21'56	34'17	31'67	30'78	55'16	50'78	328'44	290'88	Central— Lahore.
20	36'35	...	...	21'04	33'33	34'79	35'57	47'03	44'43	320	278'33	South-eastern— Delhi.
...	36'35	...	...	21'77	33'23	32'66	33'33	...	...	...	320	Submontane— Amritsar.
24'22	39'06	...	...	22'19	36'41	35'62	33'33	60'36	48'75	290'94	278'12	Northern— Rawalpindi.
25	40	...	...	22'19	38'12	36'35	38'12	...	...	320	290'94	Western— Multan.
27'34	36'87	...	...	...	...	37'81	42'5	65	...	330	...	Sind and Baluchistan—
...	33'12	...	...	...	...	34'06	38'44	...	...	...	281'25	Karachi.
...	...	...	...	30	35	...	...	...	...	330	330	Shikarpur. Quetta.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bombay—
30'05	42'03	...	...	...	...	...	40'57	...	...	...	...	Deccan— Dharwar. Sholapur. Poona.
...	41'04	...	...	...	...	...	38'44	...	...	...	333'33	Khandesh— Ahmadnagar. Dhulia.
27'4	43'23	...	...	...	...	...	49'01	...	...	...	...	Gujarat— Surat. Ahmadabad.
...	41'87	...	...	...	...	...	37'5	...	48'75	...	290	
...	...	...	...	...	...	41	36	31	39	318	266'69	Central Provinces— Western— Nagpur.
...	...	...	...	...	...	33'31	39'44	53'31	44'44	245	225	Central— Jubbulpore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	36	40	45	36'37	260	250	Eastern— Raipur.
40	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35'58	...	...	Berar—
30'78	44'37	...	...	...	...	50	50	33'33	40	320	266'31	Hakim. Ellichpur. Amraoti.
...	...	...	...	...	...	50	40	30'78	45	280	260	
20	16'87	...	...	...	...	56'87	56'87	...	...	400	456'87	Madras—
...	...	21'98	29'63	...	...	28'65	34'27	...	...	351'41	325'88	South, central— Coimbatore. Salem.
...	...	...	...	...	...	55'09	40	...	...	377'13	348'7	Central— Bellary.
27'03	30'57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	300	Cuddapah. Karnul.
...	...	29'53	19'22	...	...	37'34	27'19	...	...	...	...	East Coast, central— Nellore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	59'84	45'52	...	...	329'11	345'62	East Coast, south— Madras. Tanjore. Trichinopoly.
...	...	26'04	16'35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30'99	24'48	...	...	...	...	28'28	25'62	...	...	...	...	Southern— Madura.
...	...	21'55	19'59	...	...	27'20	20'99	68'07	52'11	346'62	354	Mysore— Mysore.
...	...	24'82	20'56	...	...	35'28	24'5	50'13	44	411'3	376'75	Bangalore.

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF JANUARY 1897 AND 1898—concluded.

DISTRICTS.	GŪR.		SALT.		TOBACCO LEAF.		TURMERIC.		GRASS.		STRAW.	
	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Ajmere	47'81	47'81	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	5	5
Panjab—												
Southern—												
Ferozpur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	50	55'42	110	80	4'37	5	5	11'41
Central—												
Lahore . . . . .	...	...	...	...	57'13	53'33	123'07	72'71	10	13'28	5	7'97
South-eastern—												
Delhi . . . . .	...	...	...	...	80	80	123'07	80	6'67	5'73	8'91	8'91
Submontane—												
Amritsar . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5'73	5'73	6'67
Northern—												
Rawalpindi . . . . .	...	...	...	...	40	40	100	59'37	5	11'41	6'15	12'5
Western—												
Multan . . . . .	...	...	...	...	100	122'81	133'33	100	3'33	4'01	5'62	7'97
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karachi	65	...	...	...	...	...	105	...	...	...	...	...
Shikarpur	40'16	38'12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Quetta . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay—												
Deccan—												
Dharwar . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sholapur . . . . .	...	46'09	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poona . . . . .	...	49'11	...	...	...	122'81	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khandesh—												
Ahmadnagar . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dhulia . . . . .	...	46'67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gujarat—												
Surat . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ahmadabad . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nagpur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...
Central—												
Jubbulpore . . . . .	...	...	38'56	38'19	60	110	120	80	...	3'31	...	...
Eastern—												
Raipur . . . . .	...	...	42	40	180	160	90	52'12	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Basim . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ellichpur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amraoti . . . . .	...	...	...	...	320	300	76'28	76'25	3	5	...	...
	...	...	...	...	200	200	120	60	25(a)	37(b)	...	...
Madras—												
South, central—												
Coimbatore	81'87	65'62	...	...	...	...	131'25	57'5	...	...	2'5	2'5
Salem . . . . .	...	...	...	...	111'3	102'76	51'61	42'4	...	...	6'25	6'56
Central—												
Bellary	47'34	48'59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddapah . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	56'67	30	...	...	...	...
Karnul . . . . .	...	...	...	...	66'67	66'67	122'97	46'15	...	...	...	...
East Coast, central—												
Nellore . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5'1	6'56
East Coast, south—												
Madras	57'6	53'44	...	...	131'67	131'67	57'6	57'6	...	...	...	...
Vanjore . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly . . . . .	...	...	...	...	118'28	118'28	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern—												
Madura . . . . .	...	...	...	...	111'67	89'74	...	...	...	...	5'36	5'36
Mysore—												
Mysore	68'56	46'62	...	...	374	374	116'87	70'75	10'71	10'71	7'14	7'14
Bangalore	51'37	47'02	...	...	342'75	419'98	85'69	67'45	3'5	9'62	13'71	25'72

(a) Per 100 pullics.

(b) Per head load.

(The figures represent prices per ten maunds in rupees and decimals of a rupee.)

JAWAR STALKS.		BHUSA.		SHEEP, PER SCORE.		GOATS, PER SCORE.		PLOUGH BULLOCKS, PER PAIR.		DISTRICTS.
1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	
5	5	...	...	140	140	...	...	80	80	Rajputana— Eastern— Ajmere
4'37	...	...	...	50	32	...	...	75	60	Panjab— Southern— Ferozpur.
...	5	...	...	100	100	...	...	105	46	Central— Lahore.
5	6'67	...	...	60	45	...	...	125	120	South-eastern— Delhi.
...	...	...	...	...	85	...	...	...	...	Submontane— Amritsar.
6'67	11'41	...	...	55	55	...	...	60	60	Northern— Rawalpindi.
4'01	5	...	...	50	50	...	...	70	70	Western— Multan.
...	...	...	...	87'5	...	...	...	...	...	Sind and Baluchistan— Karachi. Shikarpur. Quetta.
...	...	9'37	10	40 to 140	40 to 140	...	...	...	...	Bombay— Deccan— Dharwar. Sholapur. Poona.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Khandesh— Ahmadnagar. Dhulia.
...	8'12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gujarat— Surat. Ahmadabad.
...	5'5	...	...	60	60	...	...	70	70	Central Provinces— Western— Nagpur.
...	...	...	...	37	40	...	...	27	40	Central— Jubbulpore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Eastern— Raipur.
3'5 2'5(a)	5'62 2'5(a)	...	...	50 50	50 50	...	...	60 90	50 85	Berar— Ra'im. Ellichpur. Amratoti.
...	...	...	...	85 80	82'5 80	85 80	82'5 80	60	60	Madras— South, central— Coimbatore. Salem.
...	...	...	...	120	60	120	60	140	80	Central— Bellary. Cuddapah. Karnul.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	East Coast, central— Nellore.
...	...	...	...	55	55	55	55	...	...	East Coast, south— Madras. Tanjore. Trichinopoly.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	50	Southern— Madura.
3'96	2'96	...	...	100	100 100 to 140	...	...	70	50	Mysore— Mysore. Bangalore.

(a) Per 100 pullies.

J. E. O'CONOR,
Director-General of Statistics.J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

C

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF JANUARY 1898. (*The figures represent*

DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		RICE.				JAWAR OR CHOLU (Sorghum vulgare).		BAJRA OR CUMBU (Pennisetia spicata).	
	Half-month of report.	Pre-vious half-month.	Half-month of report.	Pre-vious half-month.	Best sort.		Common.		Half-month of report.	Pre-vious half-month.	Half-month of report.	Pre-vious half-month.
					Half-month of report.	Pre-vious half-month.	Half-month of report.	Pre-vious half-month.				
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui . . . . .	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	12 14	12 14	...	...	...	...
Tavoy . . . . .	...	...	...	...	12 12	12 3	13 6	13 —	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	7 —	7 —	...	...	11 1	11 1	13 7	13 7	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Pegu . . . . .	...	9 —	...	...	10 2	10 2	14 3	14 3	...	...	...	...
Rangoon	7 —	7 —	...	...	10 4	8 4	14 —	10 8	10 —	...	...	...
Thongwa . . . . .	...	...	...	...	10 11	10 11	11 5	11 10	...	...	...	...
Bassein . . . . .	...	...	...	...	13 —	11 14	13 9	12 15	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Tharawadi . . . . .	...	...	...	...	12 5	12 5	16 7	14 13	...	...	...	...
Henzada . . . . .	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...
Prome	10 6	10 6	...	...	10 12	9 15	13 4	13 4	...	...	...	...
Toungoo . . . . .	...	...	...	...	14 9	10 0	10 8	12 6	...	...	...	...
Thayetmye	7 7	7 7	...	...	11 10	11 10	13 12	14 12	19 9	...	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	9 6	8 9	...	...	11 7	12 1	12 6	12 6	...	...	...	...
Bamo . . . . .	...	...	...	...	12 3	11 3	19 2	13 6	...	...	...	...
Pakokku . . . . .	...	...	...	...	9 2	10 10	10 10	9 2	32 —	37 —	...	...
Meiktila . . . . .	...	...	...	...	10 15	10 15	5 5	15 5	...	...	...	...
Arahan—												
Sandoway . . . . .	...	...	...	...	16 12	14 7	21 —	19 1	...	...	...	...
Kyaukpau . . . . .	...	...	...	...	14 9	13 11	15 9	14 11	...	...	...	...
Akyab . . . . .	...	...	...	...	15 —	15 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Assam—												
Surma—												
Sylhet . . . . .	...	...	...	...	9 —	9 4	12 4	12 4	...	...	...	...
Cachar	6 12	6 12	...	...	7 3	6 6	10 —	10 5	...	...	...	...
Hill tracts—												
Khasi and Jaintia Hills	4 12	5 5	...	...	4 6	4 8	6 1	6 4	...	...	...	...
Caro Hills . . . . .	...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Manipur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	23 —	23 8	28 8	28 —	...	...	...	...
Brahmaputra—												
Goalpara	7 —	7 —	...	...	5 12	5 8	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
Kamrup	7 —	6 12	...	...	0 4	5 8	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
Dairang	6 8	6 8	...	...	5 —	5 —	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
Nowgong . . . . .	...	6 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Sibsagar . . . . .	...	...	...	...	5 8	5 2	12 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
Lakhimpur	6 —	6 —	...	...	5 8	5 —	9 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Bengal—												
Eastern hill tracts—												
Naga Hills . . . . .	...	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Eastern—												
Backerganj . . . . .	...	...	...	...	7 4 and 11 8	7 — and 11 12	7 12 and 12 —	7 12 and 12 —	...	...	...	...
Noakhali . . . . .	...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	12 8	12 —	...	...	...	...
Chittagong . . . . .	...	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	13 —	13 —	...	...	...	...
Tippera . . . . .	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	11 6	11 10	...	...	...	...
Dacca	5 —	7 12	13 4	13 4	10 —	10 —	11 12	11 —	...	...	...	...
Maimensingh	8 —	8 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Deltaic—												
Khulna . . . . .	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	14 4	14 4	...	...	...	...
24 Parganas . . . . .	...	...	...	...	8 14	6 8 and 8 8	11 14	12 —	...	...	...	...
Midnapur	8 —	8 —	...	...	11 —	7 8	13 —	13 — to 13 12	...	...	...	...
Howrah . . . . .	...	...	...	...	9 —	6 8 and 8 8	11 8	9 8 and 11 8	...	...	...	...
Calcutta	9 —	9 —	11 6	11 6	6 12	0 12	8 —	8 —	12 —	13 —	12 —	13 —
Hooghly	10 —	10 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	10 —	9 8	...	...	...	...
Nadia (Krishnagarh)	8 7	8 7	...	...	5 15	5 15	11 13	11 14	...	...	...	...
Jessore	8 —	7 8	8 —	8 —	11 —	11 5	13 —	13 8	...	...	...	...
Faridpur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	12 —	11 4	...	...	...	...

MARIA OR BAGI (Hibiscus coronata).		KANGNI OR KAKUM, ITALIAN MILLET (Setaria italica).		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR BUNAGA (Cicer arabianum).		MAIZE (Zea Mays).		ARHAR, OR THUR, CAJAN PNA (Cajanus indicus).		SALT.		DISTRICTS.
Half- month of report.	Pre- vious half- month.	Half- month of report.	Pre- vious half- month.	Half- month of report.	Pre- vious half- month.	Half- month of report.	Pre- vious half- month.	Half- month of report.	Pre- vious half- month.	Half- month of report.	Pre- vious half- month.	
...	15 —	15 —	Burma— Tenasserim— Mergui. Tavoy. Moulmein and Amherst.
...	9 5	9 5	...	14 —	7 —	7 —	14 3	14 3	
...	14 —	14 —	
...	11 2	11 2	20 8	20 8	9 —	...	14 3	14 3	Pegu (deltaic)— Pegu. Rangoon. Thongwa. Bassein.
...	7 —	7 4	...	...	7 —	7 —	18 —	20 4	
...	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	
...	17 11	17 11	
...	10 9	10 9	14 4	14 4	Pegu (inland)— Tharawadi. Henzada. Prone. Toungoo. Thayetyingyo.
...	6 8	...	...	4 —	4 —	14 4	14 4	
...	5 7	5 7	...	...	5 10	5 10	14 3	14 3	
...	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...	12 10	12 10	
...	7 8	7 2	28 3	28 3	6 14	6 14	12 14	12 14	
...	5 10	5 —	18 13	18 13	6 —	6 —	15 2	15 2	Upper Burma— Mandalay. Bamo. Pacokku. Meiktila.
...	6 6	6 6	...	...	4 13	4 13	9 7	9 7	
...	7 8	7 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	14 3	14 3	
...	21 14	21 14	4 9	4 9	14 4	14 4	
...	6 —	6 —	16 12	16 10	Arakan— Sanduway. Kyaukpyu. Akyab.
...	8 —	8 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	30 —	30 —	
...	14 —	13 —	
...	7 5	6 —	10 —	10 —	Assam— Surmen— Sylhet. Cachar.
...	7 3	6 14	...	...	...	...	9 6	9 6	
...	5 1	5 1	10 —	9 10	5 9	6 1	Hill tracts— Khasi and Jaintia Hills. Garo Hills. Manipur.
...	6 4	5 4	...	...	4 —	4 —	6 8	6 8	
...	3 —	3 —	3 6	3 6	
...	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	Brahmaputra— Goalpara. Kamrup. Darrang. Nowgong. Silchar. Lakhimpur.
...	7 —	7 8	...	...	6 —	5 8	9 —	10 —	
...	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	...	9 8	10 —	
...	6 8	6 —	...	...	5 5	5 5	9 —	9 —	
...	6 8	6 —	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	
...	7 8	7 —	12 —	12 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	
...	4 —	4 8	4 —	4 —	4 8	4 8	Bengal— Eastern hill tracts— Naga Hills.
...	7 4	7 4	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	
...	7 8	7 8	10 —	10 —	Eastern— Backerganj. Noakhali.
...	7 5	7 4	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	
...	10 —	9 8	6 12	6 10	10 8	10 8	Chittagong. Tippera. Dacca. Maimensingh.
...	8 —	8 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	8 —	8 —	
...	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	8 —	8 —	
...	8 14	8 8	8 8	7 8	10 —	10 8	Deltaic— Khulna. 24 Parganas.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF JANUARY 1898—continued. (The figures

DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		RICE.				JAWAR OR CHOLU (Sorghum vulgare).		BAJRA OR CUMBU (Panicum spicata).	
	Half-month of report.	Pre-vious half-month.	Half-month of report.	Pre-vious half-month.	Best sort.		Common.		Half-month of report.	Pre-vious half-month.	Half-month of report.	Pre-vious half-month.
					Half-month of report.	Pre-vious half-month.	Half-month of report.	Pre-vious half-month.				
Bengal—continued.												
Central—												
Bankura	8 8	8 8	...	...	10 —	10 —	15 10	15 —	...	...	...	...
Bardwan	9 —	9 —	...	...	10 8	10 —	13 2	12 12	...	...	...	...
Birbhum	9 —	8 10	...	...	9 —	9 —	13 8	12 12	...	...	...	...
Murshidabad	10 —	10 —	...	14 —	10 8	12 —	13 —	13 8	...	...	...	...
Santhal Parganas	8 4	8 4	9 —	9 —	8 8	8 8	13 12	14 —	...	...	...	...
Pabna	8 —	8 —	11 4	10 8	6 —	6 —	11 4	11 4	...	...	...	...
Bogra	7 8	7 8	...	...	9 —	7 8	12 —	11 10	...	...	...	...
Rajahm	8 4	8 4	...	...	6 —	6 —	12 12	13 2	...	...	...	...
Malda	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...	14 —	14 8	...	...	21 —	21 —
Northern—												
Rangpur	7 —	7 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	11 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
Dinajpur	8 7	8 —	8 —	8 —	10 3	12 —	13 8	14 5	...	...	...	...
Jaipaguri	8 —	8 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	12 8	12 4	...	...	...	...
Hills—												
Darjeeling	8 —	6 —	7 8	7 8	5 —	5 —	11 —	11 8	...	...	...	...
Orissa—												
Puri	7 5	7 3	...	...	6 9	8 8	17 1	15 12	...	...	...	...
Cuttack	8 9	7 14	...	...	10 8	8 9	15 12	15 12	...	...	...	...
Balasore	10 8	10 8	8 —	8 —	13 —	12 —	14 —	14 8	...	...	...	...
Chota Nagpur—												
Singbhum	8 —	8 —	...	...	14 —	14 —	16 —	16 —	...	...	...	...
Manbhum	10 —	9 8	12 —	10 —	9 —	10 —	16 —	16 8	...	...	...	...
Lohardaga	6 —	6 —	...	...	9 —	10 —	12 8	12 —	...	...	20 —	...
Palamau	8 8	8 8	...	...	9 —	10 —	13 4	13 —	...	...	...	...
Hazaribagh	8 12	9 —	...	11 4	10 11	12 6	11 13	14 15	...	...	...	...
Bihar, south—												
Monghyr	8 12	9 8	10 —	...	6 —	6 —	13 —	13 —	...	...	...	...
Gaya	11 —	11 5	15 12	14 11	6 13	6 13	12 8	13 12	...	...	...	...
Patna	9 8	9 4	13 8	14 —	7 4	7 —	14 8	14 8	17 12	18 —	...	...
Shahabad	10 4	10 —	14 —	13 —	7 —	7 —	13 —	14 —	...	...	...	...
Bihar, north—												
Purnea	10 8	10 8	...	...	7 4	7 —	13 8	14 8	...	...	...	...
Bhagalpur	8 —	10 —	...	...	13 —	10 —	16 8	16 —	...	...	...	...
Darbhanga	11 6	11 7	14 —	13 14	12 10	12 12	15 8	15 2	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	10 —	10 —	10 8	10 8	7 —	8 —	14 —	14 8	...	...	...	...
Saran	11 —	10 8	16 —	20 —	6 —	6 —	14 8	14 —	...	...	...	...
Champaran	11 12	11 8	16 —	16 —	6 —	6 —	14 8	14 8	...	...	...	...
N.-W. Provinces—												
Eastern—												
Mirzapur	9 10	9 4	14 3	14 9	5 11	5 11	10 13	10 15	16 4	15 15	15 10	14 10
Benares	11 2	10 5	10 4	15 7	6 8	6 8	10 9	11 2	17 14	16 12	16 12	15 7
Ghazipur	9 8	9 8	14 8	13 12	5 12	5 12	11 8	10 4	16 12	16 4	15 8	14 8
Jaunpur	10 8	10 —	15 8	14 —	6 4	6 4	10 8	9 8	18 —	16 —	15 —	14 8
Aligarh	10 4	9 8	10 8	15 —	6 —	6 8	12 —	10 —	18 8	17 12	17 —	15 8
Central—												
Banda	10 8	10 —	14 —	13 —	10 —	9 4	11 —	10 8	24 —	22 8	19 —	18 —
Fatehpur	10 4	10 —	17 8	17 8	5 8	5 8	11 4	11 4	21 —	20 12	19 8	17 8
Hammirpur	10 6	9 10	15 10	14 5	6 —	6 —	10 —	8 15	23 6	21 13	19 10	17 8
Jalaun	12 —	10 —	13 —	...	6 —	6 —	10 —	10 —	23 —	22 —	20 —	19 —
Cawnpore	12 —	11 4	21 8	20 —	5 8	5 8	10 8	10 —	22 8	20 8	21 8	19 —
Jhansi	11 8	10 8	17 12	19 8	6 12	6 8	10 —	10 —	22 —	21 8	19 —	20 8
Etawah	11 14	11 4	19 10	18 12	5 —	5 —	12 —	12 8	19 10	18 12	19 9	18 4
Farukhabad	12 4	11 9	19 —	18 6	6 1	5 1	8 2	8 2	17 11	17 11	18 6	17 1
Mainpuri	12 9	12 —	18 4	17 12	4 8	4 8	14 —	14 6	18 2	17 12	18 4	17 12
Etah	12 4	12 4	18 4	17 12	4 4	5 4	10 4	10 4	18 4	18 12	17 8	17 8
Western—												
Meerut	10 8	11 8	16 —	20 —	5 —	4 —	9 —	10 —	16 —	19 —	17 —	18 8
Agra	11 —	11 —	20 —	20 —	6 4	6 4	10 4	8 8	19 8	20 —	21 —	20 —
Muttra	11 6	11 8	22 4	21 4	5 8	5 8	11 —	11 —	22 —	21 8	22 4	21 —
Aligarh	11 4	11 4	19 —	19 —	4 8	4 12	8 8	8 8	18 8	17 4	19 8	18 —
Bulandshahr												
Submontane, east—	11 12	11 12	19 4	19 12	5 —	5 —	9 —	9 —	18 8	18 12	18 4	18 4
Bahra	10 4	10 —	16 —	15 —	6 8	6 4	10 —	10 —	16 —	15 —	13 —	13 —
Azargarh	10 6	9 10	15 12	14 —	4 7	4 7	12 12	10 6	...	...	...	...
Gorakhpur	12 2	12 2	18 —	18 7	6 4	11 11	14 6	14 6	18 7	18 7	14 13	14 13
Basti	12 —	12 5	16 —	16 —	12 4	10 —	12 12	12 9	10 8	10 —	...	...

represent the number of sars (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

MAHUA OR BAGI (Kien- sine core- cana).		KANDU OR KAKU. ITALIAN MILLET (Setaria italica).		GRAM, GHENNA, CHOLA, RADALAY OR SUNAGA (Cicer arietinum).		MAIZE (Zea Mays).		ARHAR, OR THUR, CAJIAN PEA (Cajanus indicus).		SALT.		DISTRICTS.
Half- month of report.	Pre- vious half- month.	Half- month of report.	Pre- vious half- month.	Half- month of report.	Pre- vious half- month.	Half- month of report.	Pre- vious half- month.	Half- month of report.	Pre- vious half- month.	Half- month of report.	Pre- vious half- month.	
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 7	10 7	Bengal—continued.
...	...	...	...	8 4	8 12	...	...	15 —	10 8	11 —	11 4	Central—
...	...	...	...	9 —	8 4	...	...	15 —	9 —	10 8	10 8	Bankura.
...	...	...	...	10 —	9 —	...	...	18 —	16 —	10 8	10 8	Bardwan.
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	19 —	19 —	16 —	15 —	10 —	10 —	Birbhum.
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	18 6	19 8	9 13	9 13	Murshidabad.
...	...	...	...	7 —	6 —	...	...	...	...	8 13	8 13	Santhal Parganas.
...	...	...	...	6 12	8 4	...	...	17 4	18 —	9 12	9 12	Pabna.
...	...	...	...	7 8	7 —	22 —	22 —	...	...	9 8	9 8	Bogra.
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	15 —	15 —	5 —	5 —	9 —	9 —	Rajshahi.
...	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	Malda.
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	6 12	6 12	9 8	9 8	Northern—
13 8	16 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	20 —	20 —	5 —	5 8	8 —	8 —	Rangpur.
...	...	...	...	12 7	11 7	...	...	12 7	12 7	13 4	13 —	Dinajpur.
...	...	...	...	14 7	15 12	...	...	14 7	11 13	10 12	10 12	Jalpaiguri.
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	11 4	10 12	Hills—
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	7 —	7 —	Darjeeling.
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 4	18 —	18 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	Orissa—
20 —	20 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	16 —	16 —	10 —	10 —	9 —	9 —	Puri.
18 —	18 9	...	...	10 —	10 2	16 14	18 —	13 8	14 1	9 —	9 —	Cuttack.
19 —	17 8	...	...	9 —	9 —	15 —	16 —	13 8	13 —	8 —	8 —	Balasore.
...	...	10 8	9 7	11 4	10 —	21 —	20 7	12 9	9 7	9 15	9 15	Chota-Nagpur—
...	...	10 —	8 8	9 8	10 —	19 —	20 —	13 —	12 8	10 —	10 —	Singbhum.
26 —	26 —	15 —	12 —	10 8	11 8	21 8	20 8	15 —	14 —	10 8	10 8	Mandbhum.
...	...	...	...	10 8 and 10 12	10 8 and 10 12	17 8	17 8	...	10 —	10 8	10 —	Lohardaga.
...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	20 —	20 —	8 —	6 —	10 8	10 8	Palamu.
...	...	...	...	9 8	10 —	21 8	21 4	...	...	10 —	10 —	Hazaribagh.
21 —	25 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	19 —	18 8	9 12	9 —	10 —	10 —	Bihar, south—
20 —	...	...	...	9 8	10 8	20 —	20 —	10 8	10 8	11 —	11 —	Monghyr.
...	...	10 —	10 —	10 4	10 8	19 12	18 6	13 —	13 —	10 4	10 4	Gaya.
20 —	21 —	...	...	10 —	9 8	21 —	20 —	10 12	10 12	10 8	10 8	Patna.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shahabad.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bihar, north—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Purnea.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bhagalpur.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Darbhanga.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Muzaffarpur.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Saran.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Champaran.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	N.-W. Provinces—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Eastern—
13 8	12 8	10 —	9 8	10 1	9 11	16 8	16 8	6 6	6 6	9 11	9 11	Mirzapur.
19 8	8 7	14 1	14 1	10 5	10 —	18 2	17 5	6 14	7 3	10 13	10 13	Benares.
14 8	14 8	12 8	12 8	9 8	9 8	18 4	16 8	6 12	6 12	9 8	9 8	Ghazipur.
...	...	...	...	10 8	8 8	17 8	16 —	8 4	8 4	10 8	10 8	Jaunpur.
...	...	16 8	16 —	10 —	8 12	19 —	17 8	8 —	9 —	11 —	10 4	Allahabad.
...	...	16 —	16 —	13 —	12 —	20 —	20 —	8 —	8 —	11 —	11 8	Central—
...	...	...	...	10 4	10 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 12	10 12	Banda.
...	...	...	...	14 6	11 10	20 10	18 —	8 4	7 10	10 4	10 4	Fatehpur.
9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	13 —	11 —	16 —	16 —	7 —	7 —	10 12	10 12	Hamirpur.
14 —	14 8	19 —	18 —	12 —	12 8	22 —	21 8	11 8	13 3	11 12	11 12	Jalaun.
...	...	...	...	13 —	12 4	21 8	21 12	7 —	7 —	11 —	11 —	Cawnpore.
22 —	22 —	16 —	16 —	10 9	10 8	22 8	20 12	8 —	8 —	10 12	10 12	Jhansi.
...	...	...	...	10 14	9 9	20 7	19 12	8 3	8 2	11 8	11 12	Etawah.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Farukhabad.
...	...	...	...	10 8	9 8	19 8	19 13	8 8	8 8	11 —	11 —	Mainpuri.
12 8	13 8	10 —	10 —	11 2	10 12	19 4	19 8	9 4	9 4	11 8	11 8	Etah.
...	...	...	...	10 4	11 —	18 —	19 —	11 —	11 8	11 8	11 —	Western—
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	19 —	19 —	7 8	7 —	12 4	12 4	Morut.
...	...	18 —	18 —	12 6	12 4	23 8	23 —	11 12	11 12	12 —	12 —	Agra.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Muttra.
...	...	14 —	14 —	11 8	12 8	19 8	18 —	8 —	8 —	11 8	11 8	Aligarh.
...	...	14 8	15 —	11 —	12 4	19 —	18 4	8 4	8 —	11 4	11 4	Bulandshahr.
20 —	19 —	...	...	10 8	11 —	17 —	16 —	9 —	9 8	10 —	10 —	Saunmontane, east—
...	...	...	...	9 10	8 14	17 12	16 4	7 7	7 7	10 —	10 —	Ballia.
19 12	20 3	14 6	13 —	9 7	11 4	18 14	19 5	8 —	10 5	10 —	10 —	Azamgarh.
17 8	17 8	13 8	13 8	12 8	12 8	22 —	22 —	10 —	11 12	11 —	11 —	Gorakhpur.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Basti.

• bulat.

† Unhusked.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF JANUARY 1898—continued. (The figure

Districts.	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		RICE.				JAWAR OR CHOLAM (Sorghum vulgare).		BAJRA OR GUMHU (Pennisetia spicata).	
	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Best sort.		Common.		Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.
					Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.				
N.-W. Provinces—contd.												
Submontane, western.												
Shahjahanpur	12 8	12 4	30 —	30 18	4 8	4 8	18 4	11 12	20 12	20 4	19 12	19 8
Budaun	11 15	11 9	17 12	17 13	6 4	7 —	10 12	10 12	18 11	18 2	18 —	17 1
Pilibet	12 —	11 8	17 8	17 8	11 14	11 14	13 9	13 9	19 —	21 —	16 8	13 14
Bareri	10 14	10 5	16 6	15 14	7 —	7 —	10 14	10 14	18 12	17 9	16 6	15 14
Moradabad	16 11	11 —	14 9	16 8	5 —	5 —	11 4	11 12	17 9	18 13	17 1	17 5
Bijnor	11 4	10 15	13 8	14 10	10 11	10 2	11 13	11 5	...	...	17 2	16 5
Muzaffarnagar	11 12	12 2	...	...	5 —	5 —	11 —	11 —	17 10	17 9	17 —	17 9
Saharanpur	12 3	12 3	19 14	19 14	5 6	5 6	9 11	9 11	21 8	21 8	18 12	19 13
Dehra-Dun	11 5	11 12	18 9	19 —	10 —	10 —	10 8	10 8	17 12	17 8	18 9	18 4
Hills—												
Naini Tal	9 —	9 —	12 —	12 —	4 —	4 —	9 —	9 —	...	...	11 —	11 —
Almora	13 —	14 —	15 —	15 8	4 —	4 —	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
Garhwal	10 —	10 —	12 —	12 —	5 —	4 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Oudh—												
Southern—												
Partabgarh	11 8	10 8	16 —	15 —	6 —	6 —	17 —	11 —	16 —	16 4	15 —	15 —
Sultanpur	11 12	11 12	16 —	15 —	6 —	6 —	13 —	13 —	16 8	16 8	15 —	15 —
Rae-Bareri	12 —	11 —	16 —	16 —	5 —	5 —	11 8	11 —	19 4	17 12	18 —	17 8
Unao	12 —	11 —	18 8	17 —	6 8	6 8	11 8	11 8	20 8	19 8	20 —	18 —
Lucknow	12 —	11 8	19 —	18 —	4 12	4 12	11 8	11 8	21 —	19 —	19 8	18 —
Hardoi	12 8	12 4	18 —	18 —	5 —	7 —	12 8	12 8	21 —	...	...	19 8
Northern—												
Fyzabad	18 8	11 12	18 —	18 —	9 —	9 —	13 —	12 —	20 —	20 8	16 8	16 8
Barabanki	12 —	10 12	...	...	6 —	6 8	10 —	10 —	19 8	18 —	16 8	16 —
Gonda	11 14	11 10	16 —	15 —	9 8	9 8	12 8	12 8	21 2	20 12	14 —	14 8
Bahraich	11 8	11 8	19 8	19 —	6 —	6 —	12 —	12 6	25 —	23 —	17 8	16 —
Sitapur	12 8	12 —	18 —	18 —	5 —	6 —	12 —	12 —	22 —	21 —	19 —	19 —
Kheri	12 —	11 8	20 —	18 8	6 —	5 —	12 —	12 —	23 —	24 8	...	...
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Partabgarh	9 2	9 6	...	...	6 14	6 3	10 5	10 5	20 10	21 5	11 11	12 6
Banswara	13 12	13 12	15 6	16 4	6 4	6 4	13 12	13 —	...	...	...	...
Meywar (Udaipur)	10 9	9 12	14 1	14 1	8 9	7 13	9 6	8 6	17 15	17 3	13 4	13 4
Hilly Tracts of Meywar	12 8	12 8	15 —	14 —	...	...	12 8	12 —	...	...	...	...
Sirohi	10 8	10 —	17 —	16 —	5 8	5 —	7 —	6 —	13 —	13 —	13 —	13 —
Erinpura	10 14	10 14	16 4	16 4	5 11	5 11	7 11	7 15	16 13	16 13	14 14	14 14
Ajmere	10 9	10 9	16 9	16 1	4 13	4 13	7 2	7 2	19 5	19 —	17 5	16 8
Abu	9 8	9 8	16 —	16 —	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	14 8	14 8	13 8	13 9
Kishengarh	10 8	10 9	...	...	6 —	6 —	7 8	7 8	18 12	19 12	15 8	15 8
Bundi	9 8	9 8	15 12	15 12	6 —	6 —	7 8	7 8	18 12	19 12	15 8	15 8
Kotah	11 4	10 12	19 —	18 4	6 —	6 —	9 4	9 —	28 8	27 8	...	...
Jhalawar	10 9	10 9	12 12	12 8	5 14	5 14	6 14	6 14	21 10	21 10	10 2	10 2
Tonk	9 14	10 —	11 2	10 14	7 4	7 4	10 1	10 3	19 11	20 10	17 5	16 9
Jaipur	7 —	8 —	18 —	18 6	4 —	4 —	7 —	7 —	26 9	26 6	21 10	21 —
Kerauli	9 4	9 8	17 4	17 8	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 —	20 8	20 8	18 12	18 4
Kerauli	9 6	9 6	21 9	21 9	11 4	11 4	12 8	12 8	22 13	23 2	22 9	22 3
Dholpur	10 3	9 13	21 —	20 9	6 14	6 12	9 11	8 6	21 1	21 6	22 10	23 10
Bharatpur	11 5	11 9	22 5	22 5	4 —	4 —	5 —	5 —	24 12	24 11	24 2	23 11
Alwar	11 1	11 5	20 2	21 —	5 12	5 12	6 2	6 2	23 11	24 13	22 2	22 2
Deoli Cantonment	10 8	10 10	19 —	18 8	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 —	25 6	25 10	22 8	21 11
Nasirabad Cantonment	10 8	10 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	7 8	7 8	20 8	20 —	17 —	16 —
Balmer	9 12	9 12	...	...	5 8	5 8	7 8	7 8	...	...	17 1	16 4
Anadra	10 —	10 14	...	...	5 8	5 6	6 8	6 6	...	...	...	...
Shahpura	11 4	11 5	...	...	7 8	7 8	11 —	11 —	20 —	19 8	17 —	16 —
Western—												
Jodhpur	10 5	9 11	14 1	13 12	5 —	5 —	6 4	6 4	15 10	15 —	15 —	13 7
Jaisalmer	10 15	10 5	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	13 —	10 —	16 —	14 11
Bikaner	7 9	7 8	...	...	3 10	3 8	6 4	6 11	...	...	11 9	12 —
Central India—												
Indore	8 4	8 —	10 12	11 —	7 8	7 8	8 8	8 8	20 4	20 —	17 —	14 12
Nimach Cantonment	10 8	10 8	...	...	5 8	5 8	7 8	7 8	22 8	21 —	17 —	16 —
Gwalior	8 8	8 8	15 15	15 15	5 —	5 12	6 6	6 6	16 11	7 8	17 —	17 —
Panjab—												
Southern—												
Hissar	12 —	12 8	20 —	20 —	...	...	10 4	9 4	25 —	24 —	22 —	22 —
Ferozpur	11 12	11 —	17 12	18 12	...	...	6 12	6 12	18 —	19 8	17 12	18 12
Central—												
Lahore	13 8	12 6	14 11	13 15	...	...	9 12	8 4	17 8	18 4	17 8	15 —
Cujrawala	12 12	12 3	19 —	17 12	...	...	9 4	9 4	17 —	17 —	17 —	16 —
Gujrat	11 12	11 12	15 —	15 —	...	...	8 —	7 9	17 —	17 —	17 —	17 —
Jhelum	14 —	13 —	17 —	17 —	...	...	9 —	8 —	18 —	16 —	16 —	16 —

represent the number of sars (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

MAHUA OR RAGI (Eleo- cane).		KANKANI OR KAKUM, ITALIAN MILLET (Setaria italica).		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA (Cicer arvense).		MAIZE (Zea Mays).		ARAR, OR THUR, CADIAN PEA (Cajanus indicus).		SALT.		Districts.
Half- month of report.	Pre- vious half- month.	Half- month of report.	Pre- vious half- month.	Half- month of report.	Pre- vious half- month.	Half- month of report.	Pre- vious half- month.	Half- month of report.	Pre- vious half- month.	Half- month of report.	Pre- vious half- month.	
23	20	24	24	9	9	21	19	9	9	11	11	N.-W. Provinces—cont'd. Submontane, west— Shahjahanpur. Budaun. Pilibit. Bareilly. Moradabad. Bijnor. Muzaffarnagar. Saharanpur. Dehra-Dun. Hilly— Naini Tal. Almora. Garhwal.
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...	Oudh— Southern— Partabgarh. Sultanpur. Rae-Bareilly. Unao. Lucknow. Hardoi. Northern— Fyzabad. Barabanki. Gonda. Bahraich. Sitapur. Kheri.
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...	Rajputana— Eastern— Partabgarh. Banswara. Meywar (Udaipur). Hilly Tracts of Meywar. Sirohi. Erinpura. Ajmere. Abu. Kishangarh. Bundi. Kotah. Jhalawar. Tonk. Jaipur. Kerauli. Dholpur. Bhartpur. Alwar. Deoli Cantonment. Nasirabad Cantonment. Balmor. Anadra. Shahpura.
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...	Western— Jodhpur. Jaisalmer. Bikaner. Central India— Indore. Nimach Cantonment. Gwalior. Panjab— Southern— Hissar. Ferozpur. Central— Lahore. Gujranwala. Gujrat. Jhelum.
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...	

Not sold.

Not produced.

Not procurable.

Unassessed.

Husked.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF JANUARY 1898—continued. (The figures

DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		RICE.				JAWAR OR CHOLU (Sorghum vulgare).		BAJRA OR CUMHI (Pennisetia spicata).	
					Best sort.		Common.					
	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.
Panjab—continued.												
South-eastern—												
Gurgaon	11 —	11 8	19 —	19 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	20 —	20 —	20 —	20 8
Delhi	10 8	10 8	18 —	18 —	...	...	10 —	10 8	19 —	19 —	19 —	19 8
Rehtak	11 —	11 —	15 —	16 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	21 —	22 —	20 —	20 —
Karnal	10 —	12 —	17 —	19 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	20 —	21 —	19 —	19 —
Submontane—												
Ambala	11 12	12 8	15 8	17 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	25 —	26 —	19 8	19 8
Ludhiana	12 4	12 —	18 —	17 —	...	...	8 —	6 —	14 8	19 —	19 —	19 —
Jalandhar	13 —	13 —	17 —	18 —	...	...	9 —	8 —	19 —	20 —	18 —	17 —
Hoshiarpur	12 12	12 4	16 —	15 8	...	...	11 —	11 —	18 8	18 8	10 —	16 —
Gurdaspur	13 —	13 8	18 —	18 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	18 —	18 —	11 —	11 —
Amritsar	12 —	12 —	17 —	16 —	...	...	8 8	8 8	18 —	18 —	17 —	16 —
Sialkot	11 12	12 —	10 8	16 8	...	...	10 8	10 8	17 8	17 —	16 8	16 —
Hills—												
Simla	10 4	10 —	13 —	12 —	...	...	8 8	8 8	14 —	14 —	13 4	13 —
Kangra	13 —	13 —	18 —	18 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	†	†	†	†
Northern—												
Kawalpindi	12 4	12 8	18 —	18 12	...	...	7 4	7 4	18 8	18 12	16 4	16 12
Hazara	12 10	12 6	19 —	18 8	...	...	8 14	8 6	18 8	18 —	12 —	12 —
Peshawar	11 —	11 —	19 —	18 —	...	...	7 6	7 9	18 —	16 —	14 —	14 —
Kohat	13 2	12 2	17 9	16 8	...	...	9 15	9 9	22 8	22 8	22 8	20 10
Bannu	14 1	14 11	26 14	28 7	...	...	9 11	9 11	22 8	22 8	22 8	20 10
Western—												
Shahpur	14 —	13 —	20 —	20 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	16 —	16 —	18 —	17 —
Jhang	13 —	12 —	19 —	18 —	...	...	11 —	10 —	21 —	22 —	18 —	16 8
Multan	11 —	11 —	19 —	16 —	...	...	12 8	11 —	16 —	15 8	15 8	15 8
Montgomery	11 12	11 12	17 —	17 —	...	...	9 8	9 8	17 —	17 —	16 8	17 —
Dera Ismael Khan	13 7	12 8	20 10	20 —	...	...	6 4	6 4	28 14	23 12	19 1	17 —
Muzaffargarh	12 8	11 12	18 —	17 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	15 —	15 —	14 —	14 —
Dera Ghazi Khan	11 8	10 15	16 4	16 4	...	...	11 14	10 —	20 —	20 —	17 8	17 8
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karachi	10 —	9 8	...	...	8 —	7 —	9 —	8 —	15 —	13 —	13 8	13 —
Hyderabad	9 8	9 8	...	...	7 —	6 4	9 —	9 —	14 —	13 —	16 —	15 8
Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)	10 —	10 —	...	...	16 —	16 —	18 —	18 —	...	...	18 —	15 —
Sukkarpur	11 —	11 —	...	...	7 —	7 8	8 —	8 8	21 8	21 —	18 —	17 8
Upper Sind Frontier	10 —	10 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	20 —	21 —	17 8	19 —
Quetta	10 —	10 —	13 8	13 1	4 —	4 —	7 —	7 —	16 —	14 8	12 —	10 —
Bombay—												
Konkan—												
Karwar	6 —	6 —	...	...	8 2	8 2	10 2	9 2	12 6	12 6	...	...
Ratnagiri	5 6	5 6	...	...	10 14	10 14	11 6	11 6	12 6	10 6	12 9	13 4
Alibag	5 —	5 9	...	...	10 13	10 13	11 11	11 11	...	...	9 2	7 5
Bombay	6 8	6 8	...	...	5 12	5 12	9 2	9 2	12 4	12 4	11 15	11 15
Tanna	7 5	7 5	...	...	10 10	10 10	12 —	11 9	8 4	8 4	13 8	13 8
Deccan—												
Dharwar	11 —	9 10	...	...	12 7	11 7	13 7	12 7	20 12	19 13	16 12	16 12
Belgaum	7 10	7 10	...	...	12 6	12 14	12 10	13 2	17 2	17 2	15 10	16 9
Satara	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 15	6 10	8 11	8 5	12 3	10 15	11 13	10 10
Sholapur	6 8	6 1	...	...	6 3	7 10	9 12	9 12	11 10	10 12	15 3	13 14
Bijapur	9 12	7 9	...	...	5 9	5 9	10 7	10 7	19 12	17 9	16 11	16 21
Poona	7 —	7 —	...	...	9 1	8 8	10 3	9 10	14 2	12 15	12 10	12 10
Khandesh—												
Ahmadnagar	5 13	5 13	...	...	5 8	5 8	6 —	6 —	12 6	11 —	13 2	11 11
Nasik	7 3	7 3	...	...	7 6	8 2	8 12	9 8	...	...	10 15	16 15
Dhule	8 12	8 12	...	...	6 8	6 8	9 7	9 7	19 —	20 11	18 6	18 6
Gujarat—												
Surat	7 6	7 6	...	...	7 6	7 6	8 5	8 5	15 4	16 3	14 13	14 13
Broach	8 12	9 8	...	...	8 —	7 8	10 —	10 —	15 —	14 8	13 —	13 —
Kaira	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	8 —	8 —	15 —	15 —	13 8	13 8
Baroda Cantonment	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	16 —	16 —	13 8	13 —
Ahmadabad	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	7 8	7 8	16 —	16 —	10 —	15 —
Godhra	8 —	8 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	11 —	11 —	...	...	14 12	14 8
Disa Cantonment	10 —	10 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	20 —	20 —	13 8	13 8
Kathiawar—												
Rajkot	9 12	9 6	...	...	6 —	6 8	8 —	8 —	16 5	15 14	13 1	13 1
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nimar	9 2	9 2	...	...	5 7	5 7	11 —	11 —	22 9	20 11	...	...
Khandwa	8 —	8 4	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	21 —	20 —	16 —	13 —
Hoshangabad	9 10	9 1	...	...	7 3	7 2	10 14	9 8	20 15	19 7	...	...
Betul	9 10	9 10	...	...	9 —	9 —	9 10	9 10	19 13	18 —	...	...
Chhindwara	9 8	9 8	...	...	6 8	7 10	10 —	10 —	18 —	18 —	...	...
Nagpur	10 10	11 4	...	...	10 —	10 —	15 —	13 12	19 —	17 13	...	...
Wardha	10 —	10 —	...	...	6 11	6 11	9 7	9 7	20 —	20 —	...	...

* Not sold.

† Not produced.

‡ Not procurable.

represent the number of aers (of 80 talas) and chittas sold for one rupee.)

MAHUA OR BAOI (Ele- gant cane).		KANKRI OR KAKRI, ITALIAN MILLET (Setaria italica).		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA (Cicer arietinum).		MAIZE (Zea Mays).		ARAB, OR THUL, GADJAN PRA (Cajanus indicus).		SALT.		Districts.
Half- month of report.	Pre- vious half month.	Half- month of report.	Pre- vious half- month.	Half- month of report.	Pre- vious half- month.	Half- month of report.	Pre- vious half- month.	Half- month of report.	Pre- vious half- month.	Half- month of report.	Pre- vious half- month.	
22	22	13	13	11	11	15	15	11	11	11	11	Panjab—continued.
22	22	13	13	11	11	15	15	11	11	11	11	
23	24	15	15	11	11	20	22	7	6	12	12	South-eastern—
14	14	16	16	12	12	21	20	8	8	12	12	Gurgaon.
14	14	16	16	12	12	21	20	8	8	12	12	Delhi.
14	14	16	16	12	12	21	20	8	8	12	12	Rohtak.
14	14	16	16	12	12	21	20	8	8	12	12	Karnal.
14	14	16	16	12	12	21	20	8	8	12	12	Submontane—
14	14	16	16	12	12	21	20	8	8	12	12	Ambala.
14	14	16	16	12	12	21	20	8	8	12	12	Ludhiana.
14	14	16	16	12	12	21	20	8	8	12	12	Jalandhar.
14	14	16	16	12	12	21	20	8	8	12	12	Hoshiarpur.
14	14	16	16	12	12	21	20	8	8	12	12	Gurdaspur.
14	14	16	16	12	12	21	20	8	8	12	12	Amritsar.
14	14	16	16	12	12	21	20	8	8	12	12	Sialkot.
13	13	8	8	9	9	17	17	7	7	8	8	Hills—
13	13	8	8	9	9	17	17	7	7	8	8	Simla.
13	13	8	8	9	9	17	17	7	7	8	8	Kangra.
13	13	8	8	9	9	17	17	7	7	8	8	Northern—
13	13	8	8	9	9	17	17	7	7	8	8	Rawalpindi.
13	13	8	8	9	9	17	17	7	7	8	8	Hazara.
13	13	8	8	9	9	17	17	7	7	8	8	Peshawar.
13	13	8	8	9	9	17	17	7	7	8	8	Kohat.
13	13	8	8	9	9	17	17	7	7	8	8	Bannu.
16	16	16	16	13	13	16	16	8	8	13	13	Western—
20	20	12	12	10	10	16	16	8	8	13	13	Shahpur.
20	20	12	12	10	10	16	16	8	8	13	13	Jhang.
20	20	12	12	10	10	16	16	8	8	13	13	Multan.
20	20	12	12	10	10	16	16	8	8	13	13	Montgomery.
20	20	12	12	10	10	16	16	8	8	13	13	Dera Ismael Khan.
20	20	12	12	10	10	16	16	8	8	13	13	Muzaffargarh.
20	20	12	12	10	10	16	16	8	8	13	13	Dera Ghazi Khan.
20	20	12	12	10	10	16	16	8	8	13	13	Sind and Baluchistan—
20	20	12	12	10	10	16	16	8	8	13	13	Karachi.
20	20	12	12	10	10	16	16	8	8	13	13	Hyderabad.
20	20	12	12	10	10	16	16	8	8	13	13	Thar and Parkar (Umarkot).
20	20	12	12	10	10	16	16	8	8	13	13	Shikarpur.
20	20	12	12	10	10	16	16	8	8	13	13	Upper Sind Frontier.
20	20	12	12	10	10	16	16	8	8	13	13	Quetta.
14	14	6	6	7	7	11	11	6	6	10	10	Bombay—
11	11	10	10	7	7	11	11	6	6	10	10	Konkan—
11	11	10	10	7	7	11	11	6	6	10	10	Karwar.
11	11	10	10	7	7	11	11	6	6	10	10	Ratnagiri.
11	11	10	10	7	7	11	11	6	6	10	10	Alibag.
11	11	10	10	7	7	11	11	6	6	10	10	Bombay.
11	11	10	10	7	7	11	11	6	6	10	10	Tanna.
24	24	10	10	10	10	15	15	11	11	11	11	Deccan—
24	24	10	10	10	10	15	15	11	11	11	11	Dharwar.
24	24	10	10	10	10	15	15	11	11	11	11	Belgaum.
24	24	10	10	10	10	15	15	11	11	11	11	Satara.
24	24	10	10	10	10	15	15	11	11	11	11	Sholapur.
24	24	10	10	10	10	15	15	11	11	11	11	Bijapur.
24	24	10	10	10	10	15	15	11	11	11	11	Poona.
18	18	6	6	7	7	11	11	6	6	10	10	Khandesh—
18	18	6	6	7	7	11	11	6	6	10	10	Ahmadnagar.
18	18	6	6	7	7	11	11	6	6	10	10	Nasik.
18	18	6	6	7	7	11	11	6	6	10	10	Dhule.
15	15	10	10	7	7	11	11	6	6	10	10	Gujarat—
15	15	10	10	7	7	11	11	6	6	10	10	Surat.
15	15	10	10	7	7	11	11	6	6	10	10	Broach.
15	15	10	10	7	7	11	11	6	6	10	10	Kaira.
15	15	10	10	7	7	11	11	6	6	10	10	Baroda Cantonment.
15	15	10	10	7	7	11	11	6	6	10	10	Ahmadabad.
15	15	10	10	7	7	11	11	6	6	10	10	Godhra.
15	15	10	10	7	7	11	11	6	6	10	10	Una Cantonment.
15	15	10	10	7	7	11	11	6	6	10	10	Kathiawar—
15	15	10	10	7	7	11	11	6	6	10	10	Rajkot.
15	15	10	10	7	7	11	11	6	6	10	10	Central Provinces—
15	15	10	10	7	7	11	11	6	6	10	10	Western—
15	15	10	10	7	7	11	11	6	6	10	10	Nimar.
15	15	10	10	7	7	11	11	6	6	10	10	Khandwa.
15	15	10	10	7	7	11	11	6	6	10	10	Hoshangabad.
15	15	10	10	7	7	11	11	6	6	10	10	Betul.
15	15	10	10	7	7	11	11	6	6	10	10	Chhindwara.
15	15	10	10	7	7	11	11	6	6	10	10	Nagpur.
15	15	10	10	7	7	11	11	6	6	10	10	Wardna.

• Not sold.

† Not produced.

‡ Not procurable.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF JANUARY 1898—concluded. (The figures

DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		RICE.				JAWAR OR CHOLU (Sorghum vulgare).		BAJRA OR CUMBU (Pennisetia spicata).	
					Best sort.		Common.					
	Half-month of report.	Pre-vious half-month.	Half-month of report.	Pre-vious half-month.	Half-month of report.	Pre-vious half-month.	Half-month of report.	Pre-vious half-month.	Half-month of report.	Pre-vious half-month.	Half-month of report.	Pre-vious half-month.
Central Provinces—contd.												
<i>Central—</i>												
Narsinghpur	9 2	9 10	...	...	7 2	7 2	8 —	8 —	21 3	21 5	...	...
Saugor	10 —	9 2	...	...	8 5	8 5	9 5	9 5	20 —	20 —	...	...
Damoh	8 14	8 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	8 14	8 14	19 3	20 —	...	...
Jubbulpore	10 8	10 4	...	...	8 —	8 —	14 —	13 8	20 —	19 —	...	...
Mandla	9 8	12 —	...	...	12 —	13 —	15 —	15 8	...	16 —	...	...
Seoni	11 —	11 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	12 2	12 13	20 —	18 11	...	...
Balaghat	8 —	8 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	15 —	14 —	...	...	...	...
Bhandara	9 —	9 —	...	...	8 12	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...
Chanda	7 5	8 13	...	...	...	...	12 13	14 15	20 12	16 4	...	...
<i>Eastern—</i>												
Bilaspur	10 11	10 11	...	...	12 13	12 13	16 —	16 —	...	...	...	...
Raipur	11 —	10 —	...	...	8 —	7 8	13 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
Sambalpur	8 8	8 8	...	...	10 8	11 —	14 —	14 —	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Buldana	7 8	7 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	23 —	20 4	16 —	16 —
Basim	6 12	7 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 8	9 —	19 —	16 —	...	...
Akola	8 —	7 10	...	...	5 4	5 5	6 12	6 6	22 —	21 13	...	...
Ellichpur	7 8	7 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	20 —	18 —	10 —	10 —
Amraoti	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	9 —	8 8	18 —	18 —	14 —	14 —
Wun	8 —	6 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	7 —	7 —	22 —	20 —	8 —	7 8
Nizam's Territories—												
Secunderabad	5 9½	5 9½	•	•	4 —	4 11½	6 3	5 7	9 12	9 3	9 13	9 13
Bolaram	5 4	5 4	•	•	3 15	4 11	7 4	7 4	11 11	10 6	13 8	15 —
Chadarghat	6 8	5 —	•	•	5 —	4 8	8 —	7 —	10 —	10 8	13 8	15 —
Madras—												
<i>Malabar coast—</i>												
Malabar . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 5	9 2	...	...	...	...
S. Canara . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 11	10 11	...	...	...	...
<i>South, Central—</i>												
Coimbatore . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 10	8 10	13 14	13 14	17 8	15 14
Nilgiris . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 3	7 3	...	...	...	...
Salem . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 6	9 6	14 3	13 8	14 13	16 6
<i>Central—</i>												
Bellary . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 10	7 10	16 8	14 6	...	...
Anantapur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 2	8 2	14 6	14 6	...	...
Cuddapah . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 5	8 5	14 3	14 3	13 2	13 2
Karnul . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 3	7 3	15 6	12 10	...	...
<i>East Coast, north—</i>												
Ganjam . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 —	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 5	9 6	...	...	17 13	17 5
Godavari . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	13 6	13 —	...	...
<i>East Coast, central—</i>												
Kutna . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 14	6 14	•	•	•	•
Nellore . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5
<i>East Coast, south—</i>												
Madras . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 6	8 8	11 8	13 —	...	...
Chingleput . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 14	8 5	...	...	...	...
N. Arcot . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 5	9 6	10 14	10 14	...	...
S. Arcot . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 14	10 8	...	...	13 14	15 6
Tanjore . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 10	9 10	...	...	14 8	16 11
Trichinopoly . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 11	8 —	11 10	11 10	14 10	14 10
<i>Southern—</i>												
Tinnevely . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 6	8 5	•	•	•	•
Madura . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 2	8 8	13 —	13 13	•	14 11
Mysore—												
Mysore	7 10	6 4	...	...	8 —	7 11	8 8	8 8	20 —	18 —	20 —	20 —
Bangalore	6 9	6 9	6 5	6 9	6 13	6 9	7 1	6 13	15 12	12 14	...	...
Kolar	4 4	4 4	4 8	4 8	6 8	7 —	7 8	8 —	...	...	18 —	18 —
Tumkur	6 8	6 8	6 8	6 8	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	16 —	17 —	...	...
Hassan . . . . .	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 8	8 8	10 —	10 —	18 —	18 —	...	...
Kadur	7 —	6 —	6 —	6 —	10 —	9 —	12 —	12 —	20 —	20 —	...	...
Shimoga	7 6	7 6	7 6	7 6	8 6	7 6	12 1	11 9	21 —	21 —	...	...
Chitaldrug	9 —	6 —	8 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	8 8	9 —	20 —	20 —	16 —	16 —
Coorg—												
Coorg	4 8	4 8	3 8	4 —	8 8	8 8	10 8	11 —	...	...	...	...
Aden												
Aden	4 10	4 10	...	...	4 9	5 1	4 15	5 10	9 5	9 5	8 —	8 —

• Not sold.

represent the number of sars (of 80 tolas, and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

MARUA OR RAGI (<i>Eleusine coracana</i>).		KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (<i>Setaria italica</i>).		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA (<i>Cicer arietinum</i>).		MAIZE (<i>Zea Mays</i>).		ARHAR, OR THUR, CADJAN PEA (<i>Cajanus indicus</i>).		SALT.		DISTRICTS.
Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	
...	10 10	9 10	9 2	9 10	9 12	9 12	Central Provinces—contd. Central— Narsinghpur. Saugor. Damoh. Jubbulpore. Mandla. Seoni. Balaghat. Bhandara. Chanda.
...	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	...	...	8 —	8 1	10 11	10 11
...	...	...	...	13 5	12 —	...	...	7 2	6 6	9 2	9 2
...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	...	...	7 —	7 8	10 4	10 4
...	...	...	...	11 —	10 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 8	9 8
...	...	...	...	11 —	9 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	9 8	9 8
...	...	...	...	11 —	10 —	...	...	8 —	5 8	8 —	8 —
...	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	...	...	7 8	0 4	9 —	9 —
...	...	...	...	9 5	8 6	...	...	10 —	7 1	9 —	9 —
...	9 2	9 2	7 8	7 2	9 2	9 2	Eastern— Bilaspur. Raipur. Sambalpur.
...	...	...	...	10 —	9 —	...	...	8 —	6 —	8 —	8 —
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 —	...	...	6 —	0 —	9 4	9 4
...	8 —	7 12	6 12	6 4	10 —	10 —	Berar— Buldina. Basim. Akota. Ellenpur. Amraoti. Wus.
...	...	...	...	10 —	9 12	...	...	9 8	7 —	9 —	9 —
...	...	...	...	9 8	8 12	...	...	10 8	6 —	12 —	12 6
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	16 —	9 —	10 —	10 —
...	...	...	...	8 —	9 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 8	10 8
...	8 —	7 —	20 —	10 —	9 8	9 8	Nizam's Territories— Secunderabad. Bolarum. Chadarghat.
10 8	10 8	•	•	6 15	6 8	•	•	5 14	5 14	8 7	8 7	
•	•	•	•	6 14	7 4	•	•	•	•	8 12	8 12	
...	9 12	8 —	•	•	•	•	9 —	9 8	Madras— Malabar Coast— Malabar. S. Canara.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 14	12 14
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 14	11 14
14 13	16 6	10 5	10 5	South, central— Coimbatore. Ningiris. Salem.
17 2	15 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 11	9 11
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 14	10 14
17 6	16 8	11 5	11 5	Central— Bellary. Anantapur. Cuddapah. Karnul.
15 8	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8
15 —	15 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 3	12 3
15 8	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 2
13 8	15 —	10 —	10 —	East Coast, north— Ganjam. Vizagapatam. Godavari.
14 6	15 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —
15 —	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 2	12 2
14 14	14 14	13 3	13 3	East Coast, central— Kistna. Nellore.
13 6	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 13	12 13
14 6	15 2	12 8	12 8	East Coast, south— Madras. Chingleput. N. Arcot. S. Arcot. Tanjore. Trichinopoly.
13 11	13 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5
15 6	15 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 2	12 2
15 2	14 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 3	13 3
15 14	17 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 14	12 14
14 6	14 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 10	11 10
•	•	13 13	13 8	Southern— Tinnevely. Madura.
15 8	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 2	12 14
...	Mysore— Mysore. Bangalore. Kolar. Tumkur. Hassan. Kadur. Sinnaga. Chitaidrug.
18 —	18 —	...	...	7 10	5 10	...	...	11 2	11 2	10 4	10 —
16 9	16 1	...	...	6 9	6 9	...	...	12 4	10 8	9 15	9 15
18 —	18 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —
20 —	20 —	30 —	30 —	7 —	7 —	...	...	10 8	11 —	10 8	10 8
22 —	22 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	9 8	9 8
25 —	25 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	11 —	10 —	9 —	9 —
22 1	22 1	...	...	7 14	7 6	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8
22 —	24 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	7 —	...	...	12 —	10 —	8 —	9 —
...	Coorg— Coorg.
19 —	21 —	...	...	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —
•	•	5 10	5 10	5 10	5 10	32 —	32 —	Aden.

• Not sold.

J. E. O'CONOR,
Director-General of Statistics.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.
(FAMINE.)

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity.

NOTE.—The figures are compiled from the Local Gazettes, and give the District details of the Provincial totals published weekly in the Crop and Weather Summary in the *Gazette of India*.
Non-labouring children and other dependants of relief workers are classed as on relief works when distinguished in the local returns from persons gratuitously relieved in poor-houses or at their homes.

No	Name of Province and District.	FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 29TH JANUARY, 1898.			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 5TH FEBRUARY, 1898.			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 12TH FEBRUARY, 1898.			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 19TH FEBRUARY, 1898.		
		Relief works.	Gra- tuitous relief.	TOTAL.	Relief works.	Gra- tuitous relief.	TOTAL.	Relief works.	Gra- tuitous relief.	TOTAL.	Relief works.	Gra- tuitous relief.	TOTAL.
1	<i>Madras.</i>												
	Nellore	6,482	258	6,740	4,664	150	4,814	3,096	120	3,216	5,259	134	5,393
	TOTAL MADRAS	6,482	258	6,740†	4,664	150	4,814	3,096	120	3,216†	5,259	134	5,393
1	<i>Bombay.</i>												
	Bijapur	890	...	890	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Sholapur	9,071	2,122	11,193	9,195	2,650	11,845	8,962	3,813	12,775	8,660	4,095	12,755
	TOTAL BOMBAY	9,961	2,122	12,083	9,195	2,650	11,845	8,962	3,813	12,775	8,660	4,095	12,755
1	<i>Central Provinces.</i>												
	Bhandara . . . . .	...	142	142	...	53	53	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Balaghat . . . . .	...	143	143	...	99	99	...	89	89	...	83	83
3	Raipur . . . . .	...	230	230	...	203	203	...	191	191	...	180	180
4	Bilaspur . . . . .	...	255	255	...	225	225	...	143	143	...	75	75
	TOTAL CENTRAL PROV. INCES . . . . .	...	770	770	...	580	580	...	423	423	...	338	338
	GRAND TOTAL FOR ALL PROVINCES	16,443	3,150	19,593	13,859	3,380	17,239	12,058	4,356	16,414	13,919	4,567	18,486

† Figures incomplete.

The dates at the head of the table are the dates of the *Gazette of India* in which the Provincial totals were published. The figures, however, actually show the numbers on relief on each preceding Saturday. All previous returns should be read subject to a similar correction.

Dated 24th February, 1898

J. B. FULLER,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

Total Gross and Net Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue).
[In thousands of Rupees]

	IN THE TEN MONTHS, APRIL TO JANUARY, OF									
	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.
IMPORTS (GROSS REVENUE)										
Arms, Ammunition, and Military Stores	2,02	1,95	2,36	2,71	2,66	2,89	2,76	2,76	3,11	3,13
Liquors:										
Spirit	40,62	40,36	44,80	42,57	44,38	42,94	45,74	48,63	48,63	49,62
Other liquors	545	5,52	5,85	5,80	5,55	5,61	5,22	5,88	5,39	4,96
Apparel, including haberdashery and millinery	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,85	6,08	5,96	4,68
Chemical products and preparations	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,18	2,24	1,82	2,21
Cotton manufactures:										
Twist and yarn	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,53	10,93	—	—
Piece goods, grey	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,91	51,92	43,01	36,26
" white	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,28	17,97	16,96	14,67
" coloured	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,24	19,47	17,39	11,41
Other goods	—	—	—	—	—	—	39	2,52	1,84	1,46
Drugs, medicines, and narcotics	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,91	2,83	2,85	3,23
Dyeing and tanning materials	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,59	3,31	3,05	3,49
Glass and glassware	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,63	3,00	3,10	2,34
Hardware and cutlery	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,10	5,92	6,37	6,09
Metals:										
Copper	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,06	7,38	4,23	5,49
Iron and steel	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,25	3,26	3,24	3,44
Silver	—	—	—	—	—	—	28,61	26,53	26,67	35,44
Tin	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,41	1,43	1,10	94
Other metals	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,27	1,95	1,81	2,35
Oils: Petroleum	9,71	13,12	12,82	14,19	14,74	17,41	23,83	35,50	34,97	40,52
Paints and colours	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,31	1,50	1,44	1,37
Paper	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,57	2,05	1,98	1,60
Provisions	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,75	8,61	7,64	8,37
Silk, raw and manufactured	—	—	—	—	—	—	10,40	12,30	10,06	8,19
Spices	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,31	2,97	2,93	3,60
Stationery	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,24	1,22	1,28	1,02
Sugar	—	—	—	—	—	—	10,78	12,61	13,08	18,01
Tea	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,91	2,01	2,44	93
Umbrellas	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,39	1,38	1,25	1,33
Wood and timber	—	—	—	—	—	—	91	1,30	1,09	95
Woollen goods	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,11	6,61	7,77	4,93
Imports by post	1	1	1	1	1	1	1,19	1,27	1,24	1,26
All other articles	3	3	3	3	3	24	19,98	20,22	19,56	20,07
TOTAL	57,84	60,99	65,87	65,31	67,37	69,10	2,22,61	3,33,56	3,03,26	3,04,28
EXPORTS (GROSS REVENUE)										
Rice and rice-flour	36,91	47,04	62,03	54,87	44,84	45,41	63,07	60,03	49,73	43,14
TOTAL GROSS REVENUE	94,75	1,08,03	1,27,90	1,20,18	1,12,21	1,14,51	2,85,68	3,93,59	3,52,99	3,47,42
TOTAL NET REVENUE	92,35	1,05,45	1,24,65	1,16,63	1,09,28	1,11,23	2,79,36	3,84,74	3,43,43	3,40,78
Provincial distribution of Net Customs Revenue										
Bengal	17,77	19,75	21,52	22,08	23,50	24,18	64,90	1,26,45	1,11,51	1,05,08
{ Import										
{ Export	13,32	11,10	15,34	15,62	13,74	13,11	14,68	16,03	10,18	8,89
Bombay	15,70	16,07	18,44	18,05	18,80	21,03	1,04,32	1,27,09	1,20,11	1,22,65
{ Import										
{ Export	1,35	1,73	1,43	1,23	1,91	1,65	3,07	2,36	2,25	2,41
Sind	5,30	5,29	6,25	5,97	5,60	5,32	11,84	17,81	19,39	19,44
{ Import										
{ Export	42	55	67	61	65	48	62	55	45	62
Madras	9,70	9,31	10,35	9,36	9,09	9,20	21,14	29,64	23,40	27,21
{ Import										
{ Export	4,28	5,44	3,81	2,97	3,45	4,08	5,81	3,95	7,38	8,47
Burma	8,13	8,85	7,69	7,92	8,53	7,21	15,37	24,95	20,64	24,22
{ Import										
{ Export	16,38	27,36	39,15	32,82	24,01	24,97	37,61	35,91	28,12	21,79

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

IMPORTS OF COTTON, WHEAT, LINSEED, AND INDIGO.

*Statement of the Quantity (in hundredweight) of Cotton, Wheat, Linseed, and Indigo imported by rail and river
1st January to 31st December 1897, compared with the*

Articles and whence exported.	Calcutta.			City of Bombay.			Karachi.			TOTAL.		
	1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.

Imports in December.												
COTTON												
<i>By Rail and River—</i>												
Bengal	3,687	2,968	3,515	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,687	2,968	3,515
N.-W. P. & Oudh . . .	122,192	60,418	43,850	168,512	97,498	72,624	...	...	...	290,704	157,916	116,482
Panjab	15,850	5,334	3,778	40,076	18,890	17,435	67,342	47,790	44,341	123,274	72,023	65,554
Cent. Provs.	2,014	4,846	1,103	67,874	47,894	34,735	...	...	...	60,908	52,740	35,838
Bombay	23	25	...	290,943	183,831	179,970	...	...	...	290,906	183,856	179,970
Sind . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	24,367	27,716	9,634	24,307	27,716	9,634
Madras . . . . .	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...
Berar	4,807	3,699	9,325	287,733	200,286	110,016	...	...	...	292,540	203,985	119,341
Assam	818	1,712	470	...	...	...	...	...	...	818	1,712	470
Raj. & C. I.	2,359	421	225	58,419	50,871	4,521	...	...	...	60,778	51,292	4,746
Nizam's Terr. . . . .	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...
Mysore . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	151,776	79,423	62,274	913,582	599,270	419,301	91,709	75,515	53,975	1,157,067	754,208	535,550
<i>By Sea—</i>												
Bengal	•	501	311	•	...	...	•	...	...	•	501	311
Bombay	•	12,303	4,275	•	993	502	•	...	...	•	13,296	4,777
Sind . . . . .	•	...	...	•	5,735	6,597	•	...	...	•	5,735	6,597
Madras	•	...	1,122	•	67	90	•	...	...	•	67	1,218
Burma	•	49	3,182	•	...	...	•	...	...	•	49	3,182
Non-Br. Ports in India .	•	...	...	•	11,393	9,477	•	1	...	•	11,394	9,477
Foreign countries . . .	•	14	1	•	3,401	4,203	•	...	...	•	3,475	4,204
TOTAL	•	12,867	8,891	•	21,649	20,935	•	1	...	•	34,517	29,806
TOTAL OF IMPORTS	151,776	92,290	71,165	913,582	620,919	440,236	91,709	75,516	53,975	1,157,067	788,725	565,356

Imports from January to December.												
COTTON												
<i>By Rail and River—</i>												
Bengal	69,277	69,853	108,547	...	...	12	...	...	...	69,277	69,853	108,559
N.-W. P. & Oudh . . .	413,581	396,434	350,914	531,894	471,587	324,056	...	...	...	945,455	838,022	674,970
Panjab	79,994	52,560	67,191	145,323	122,580	79,870	264,483	368,560	348,376	489,800	543,700	495,437
Cent. Provs.	7,317	12,422	13,679	180,521	244,350	224,547	...	...	...	193,838	250,772	238,220
Bombay	23	63	5	2,638,248	2,581,554	1,934,260	...	...	...	2,638,271	2,581,617	1,934,265
Sind . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	274,297	236,814	196,221	274,297	236,814	196,221
Madras . . . . .	...	...	...	40,857	81,871	19,657	...	...	...	40,857	81,871	19,657
Berar	22,152	60,667	60,421	1,122,711	1,154,844	877,956	...	...	...	1,144,863	1,215,511	938,397
Assam	14,955	18,093	18,514	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,955	18,093	18,514
Raj. & C. I.	31,078	14,127	38,521	761,883	649,899	812,390	...	...	...	792,991	664,026	850,911
Nizam's Terr. . . . .	...	...	...	28,279	35,381	28,089	...	...	...	28,279	35,381	28,089
Mysore . . . . .	...	...	...	57	4,040	234	...	...	...	57	4,040	234
TOTAL	638,357	594,219	658,122	5,455,773	5,346,106	4,301,071	538,780	605,375	544,597	6,632,910	6,545,700	5,503,790
<i>By Sea—</i>												
Bengal	•	14,140	20,903	•	...	2,165	•	...	...	•	14,140	23,068
Bombay	•	134,776	88,444	•	60,926	39,702	•	...	...	•	195,702	129,140
Sind . . . . .	•	...	...	•	207,435	121,033	•	...	...	•	207,435	121,033
Madras	•	20,707	2,920	•	7,280	7,024	•	...	...	•	27,987	9,944
Burma	•	10,969	10,491	•	2,559	561	•	...	...	•	13,528	11,052
Non-Br. Ports in India .	•	...	...	•	1,152,847	617,520	•	2	...	•	1,152,849	617,520
Foreign countries . . .	•	5,179	2,933	•	75,060	41,017	•	...	...	•	80,239	43,950
TOTAL	•	185,771	125,691	•	1,506,107	829,022	•	2	...	•	1,691,680	954,713
TOTAL OF IMPORTS	638,357	779,990	783,813	5,455,773	6,852,213	5,130,093	538,780	605,377	544,597	6,632,910	8,237,580	6,458,503

* Figures not available.

NOTE.—The totals of imports for 1895 are defective.

and by sea into Calcutta, the City of Bombay, and Karachi, during the month of December 1897, and from corresponding periods of the years 1895 and 1896.

Articles and whence exported.	Calcutta.			City of Bombay.			Karachi.			TOTAL.		
	1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.
Imports in December.												
WHEAT												
<i>By Rail and River—</i>												
Bengal	38,209	22,731	9,758	...	...	...	...	...	...	38,209	22,731	9,758
N.-W. P. & Oudh	112,779	13,397	180,025	...	...	30,063	...	...	...	112,779	13,397	210,088
Panjab	6,139	1	6,340	...	...	10,404	129,476	55,199	270,873	135,015	55,200	287,617
Cent. Provs.	2,202	14,521	...	16,244	987	11,799	...	...	...	18,506	15,508	11,700
Bombay . . . . .	...	...	...	108,005	6,577	9,427	...	...	...	108,005	6,577	9,427
Sind . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	187,708	2,902	111,996	187,708	2,902	111,996
Madras . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Berar	1,092	...	...	22	54	...	...	...	...	1,114	54	...
Assam . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raj. & C. I. . . . .	...	...	...	7,412	4,534	8,144	...	...	...	7,412	4,534	8,144
Nizam's Terr. . . . .	...	...	...	1,035	...	...	...	...	...	1,035	...	...
Mysore . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	160,481	50,650	196,123	133,318	12,152	69,837	317,184	58,101	382,869	610,983	120,903	643,829
<i>By Sea—</i>												
Bengal . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay . . . . .	...	475	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind . . . . .	...	...	...	...	54,133	128,164	...	750	...	...	1,245	...
Madras . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54,133	128,164
Burma . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-Br. Ports in India . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	110	...	...	...	...	...	...
Foreign countries . . . . .	...	312,050	...	...	22,718	...	...	3,080	...	...	...	110
TOTAL . . . . .	...	312,525	...	...	76,872	128,274	...	3,830	...	...	393,227	128,274
TOTAL OF IMPORTS	160,481	363,175	196,123	133,318	89,024	198,111	317,184	61,931	382,869	610,983	514,130	777,103

Imports from January to December.

WHEAT												
<i>By Rail and River—</i>												
Bengal	731,606	434,175	141,111	...	...	222	...	...	...	731,606	434,175	141,333
N.-W. P. & Oudh	1,695,020	850,999	1,328,299	568,471	8,735	111,948	...	...	...	2,203,491	850,734	1,490,247
Panjab	201,475	143,076	88,922	744,566	15,737	46,474	5,612,688	1,463,929	1,823,313	6,553,720	1,593,342	1,958,709
Cent. Provs.	33,645	143,409	26,854	730,644	638,362	39,880	...	...	...	704,289	781,831	66,734
Bombay . . . . .	...	...	...	1,156,767	1,222,801	210,787	...	...	...	1,156,767	1,222,801	210,787
Sind . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,487,180	885,704	902,163	2,487,180	885,704	902,163
Madras . . . . .	...	...	...	160	...	...	...	...	...	160	...	...
Berar	1,139	5,798	...	51,694	34,563	152	...	...	...	52,333	40,361	152
Assam	2,470	78	284	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,470	78	284
Raj. & C. I.	990	...	278	366,345	588,079	71,407	...	...	...	367,335	588,079	71,685
Nizam's Terr. . . . .	...	...	...	3,438	1,503	27	...	...	...	3,438	1,503	27
Mysore . . . . .	...	...	...	...	5,747	...	...	...	...	...	5,747	...
TOTAL	2,666,345	1,548,195	1,635,748	3,622,094	2,515,527	486,897	8,099,868	2,349,633	2,725,476	14,388,307	6,413,355	4,848,121
<i>By Sea—</i>												
Bengal . . . . .	...	804	75	...	4,659	9	...	822	...	...	6,285	84
Bombay . . . . .	...	20,050	...	...	415,502	5,973	...	2,026	...	...	437,038	6,033
Sind . . . . .	...	...	...	...	940,856	1,280,469	...	47	60	...	940,903	1,280,530
Madras . . . . .	...	1,563	...	...	...	86	...	...	61	...	1,503	86
Burma . . . . .	...	46	...	...	139,717	...	...	...	...	...	139,785	...
Non-Br. Ports in India . . . . .	...	2	...	...	38,712	14,453	...	21,256	...	...	59,970	14,453
Foreign countries . . . . .	...	312,050	82,354	...	77,919	54,882	...	24,805	1,216	...	414,774	138,352
TOTAL . . . . .	...	334,515	82,339	...	1,617,425	1,361,872	...	48,978	1,337	...	2,000,918	1,445,538
TOTAL OF IMPORTS	2,666,345	1,882,710	1,718,077	3,622,094	4,132,952	1,848,769	8,099,863	2,398,611	2,726,813	14,388,307	8,414,273	6,293,659

Statement of the Quantity (in hundredweight) of Cotton, Wheat, Linseed, and Indigo imported by rail and river 1st January to 31st December 1897, compared with the

Articles and whence exported.	Calcutta.			City of Bombay.			Karachi.			TOTAL.		
	1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.
Imports in December.												
LINSEED												
<i>By Rail and River—</i>												
Bengal	119,039	64,855	140,882	...	...	...	...	...	...	119,039	64,855	140,882
N.-W. P. & Oudh	20,772	7,686	24,391	400	16	2,264	...	...	...	21,172	7,702	26,055
Panjab	1,839	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	10	2,152	...	10
Cent. Provs.	454	...	...	3,507	3,050	13,400	245	...	...	3,961	3,050	13,400
Bombay . . . . .	...	...	...	20,777	10,834	46,147	...	...	...	20,777	10,834	46,147
Sind . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras . . . . .	...	...	...	...	317	70	...	...	...	...	317	70
Berar . . . . .	...	...	...	...	4,517	27,095	...	...	...	...	4,517	27,095
Assam . . . . .	...	460	531	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	460	531
Raj. & C. I. . . . .	...	...	...	4,448	1,679	5,454	...	...	...	...	4,448	5,454
Nizam's Terr. . . . .	...	...	...	3,311	9,424	18,663	...	...	...	3,311	9,424	18,663
Mysore . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	142,154	73,021	165,804	41,415	20,837	113,693	245	...	10	183,814	102,838	279,507
<i>By Sea—</i>												
Bengal . . . . .	...	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	...
Bombay . . . . .	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	16	...
Sind . . . . .	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	9	...	...	5	...
Madras . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-Br. Ports in India . . . . .	...	...	...	...	145	677	...	...	...	...	145	677
Foreign countries . . . . .	...	1	...	...	203	581	...	...	...	...	204	581
TOTAL . . . . .	...	35	...	...	422	1,258	...	9	...	...	466	1,258
TOTAL OF IMPORTS	142,154	73,056	165,804	41,415	30,259	114,951	245	9	10	183,814	103,324	280,765
Imports from January to December.												
LINSEED												
<i>By Rail and River—</i>												
Bengal	2,073,553	2,342,820	2,028,008	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,073,553	2,342,820	2,028,008
N.-W. P. & Oudh	802,959	559,281	701,098	39,804	25,749	48,540	...	...	...	844,473	586,259	750,238
Panjab	3,009	469	...	3,752	25	...	...	1,229	...	32,627	14,750	2,565
Cent. Provs.	60,609	87,408	1,439	360,865	361,495	136,151	23,800	14,250	2,567	421,474	448,903	137,590
Bombay . . . . .	...	194	...	1,187,720	1,507,176	178,020	...	...	...	1,187,720	1,507,370	178,020
Sind . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	215	28	...	215	28
Madras . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Berar . . . . .	...	...	...	61,988	101,467	173	...	...	...	61,988	101,467	173
Assam	2,088	63,755	4,229	487,828	718,016	84,714	...	...	...	489,916	781,771	88,943
Raj. & C. I.	9,641	34,422	37,352	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,641	34,422	37,352
Nizam's Terr.	3,318	...	7	225,665	196,684	107,053	...	...	...	228,983	196,684	107,066
Mysore . . . . .	...	...	...	376,212	571,625	60,965	...	...	...	376,212	571,625	60,965
TOTAL	2,955,237	3,088,349	2,772,733	2,744,257	3,482,401	615,773	27,516	15,700	2,593	5,727,010	6,586,450	3,391,099
<i>By Sea—</i>												
Bengal . . . . .	...	1,432	...	...	175	...	...	...	...	...	1,607	...
Bombay . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1,342	1,643	...	88	40	...	1,430	1,683
Sind . . . . .	...	...	...	...	9,757	9,050	...	...	...	...	9,757	2,056
Madras . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma . . . . .	...	208	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	208	...
Non-Br. Ports in India . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Foreign countries . . . . .	...	5	...	...	19,788	5,940	...	...	...	...	19,788	5,940
TOTAL . . . . .	...	1,645	...	...	35,563	23,095	...	88	40	...	37,296	23,135
TOTAL OF IMPORTS	2,955,237	3,089,994	2,772,733	2,744,257	3,517,964	638,868	27,516	15,788	2,633	5,727,010	6,623,746	3,414,234

* Figures not available.

NOTE.—The totals of imports for 1895 are defective.

and by sea into Calcutta, the City of Bombay, and Karachi, during the month of December 1897, and from corresponding periods of the years 1895 and 1896—contd.

Articles and whence exported.	Calcutta.			City of Bombay.			Karachi.			TOTAL.		
	1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.
Imports in December.												
INDIGO												
By Rail and River—												
Bengal	44,947	26,872	29,258	2	...	1	...	...	...	44,949	29,872	29,259
N.-W. P. & Oudh	15,440	12,372	17,254	1	...	4	...	...	...	15,441	12,372	17,258
Punjab	...	45	30	...	...	28	...	324	434	324	479	498
Cent. Provs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	434	...	...	...
Bombay	3	...	...	686	189	1,176	...	...	...	689	189	1,176
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	195	386	558	195	386	558
Madras	...	...	...	66	2	384	...	...	...	66	2	384
Berar	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...
Assam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raj. & C. I.	...	...	...	36	104	172	...	...	...	36	104	172
Nizam's Terr.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	60,390	42,289	46,548	795	295	1,765	519	820	998	61,704	43,404	49,305
By Sea—												
Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	...	110	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	111	...
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	...	...	...	...	355	476	...	...	...	...	355	476
Burma	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	17	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Foreign countries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	...	110	...	...	372	476	...	1	...	...	483	476
TOTAL OF IMPORTS	60,390	42,399	46,548	795	667	2,241	519	821	998	61,704	43,887	49,781

Imports from January to December.

INDIGO												
By Rail and River—												
Bengal	70,311	52,572	47,807	9	...	1	...	...	...	70,320	52,572	47,808
N.-W. P. & Oudh	48,347	55,987	34,773	25	16	19	...	...	...	48,372	50,003	34,792
Punjab	1,428	75	372	37	11	104	5,033	8,075	4,621	6,498	8,101	3,067
Cent. Provs.	9	30	...	5	2	8	...	...	...	14	33	8
Bombay	3	...	1	2,386	4,459	3,495	...	...	...	2,389	4,459	3,496
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,982	7,990	3,906	4,982	7,990	3,906
Madras	...	...	...	785	667	590	...	...	...	785	667	590
Berar	...	59	...	4	20	...	...	...	...	4	79	...
Assam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raj. & C. I.	17	...	...	354	526	548	...	...	...	371	526	548
Nizam's Terr.	...	2	...	19	194	106	...	...	...	19	196	106
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	120,115	108,725	82,953	3,624	5,895	4,931	10,015	16,065	8,527	133,754	130,685	96,411
By Sea—												
Bengal	...	11	...	...	31	...	...	...	...	...	42	...
Bombay	...	220	...	...	...	...	...	43	179	...	263	179
Sind	...	...	...	...	8,799	5,018	...	...	...	...	8,799	5,018
Madras	...	3	...	...	37	38	...	...	...	...	40	38
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Foreign countries	...	2	6	...	253	...	...	3	...	...	3	6
TOTAL	...	236	6	...	9,120	5,056	...	46	179	...	9,402	5,241
TOTAL OF IMPORTS	120,115	108,961	82,959	3,624	15,015	9,987	10,015	16,111	8,706	133,754	140,087	101,652

J. E. O'CONOR,
Director-General of Statistics.

J. B. FULLER,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

Calcutta, the 26th February, 1898.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FROM 1ST JANUARY TO
13TH FEBRUARY 1897, AND FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 13TH FEBRUARY 1898.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st January 1898*, audited figures have been used, as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week during the first-half of 1897.	WEEK ENDING 13TH FEBRUARY 1897.				WEEK ENDING 13TH FEBRUARY 1898.				Earnings from 1st January to 13th February 1897.	Earnings from 1st January to 13th February 1898.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings.		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings.							
			TOTAL.	Per mile open.		TOTAL.	Per mile open.						
State lines worked by companies.													
Standard gauge—													
East Indian	673	1,737	11,79,132	679	1,737	12,46,000	717	74,24,181	74,85,000	60,819	...	...
Bengal Central	140	125	17,935	143	125	17,000	141	1,00,089	1,23,000	12,311	...	...
Bengal-Nagpur	160	862	1,48,809	173	862	1,43,000	166	9,98,425	8,20,000	...	1,72,425	...	
Indian Midland (including Bhopal-Itarsi)	158	752	1,16,631	155	752	1,23,000	164	7,43,431	7,74,000	30,569	...	...
Bozwada Extn. (East Coast State)	149	21	3,349	159	21	1,700	81	21,982	14,700	...	7,282	...	
Madras-Ennur sec. (Bozwada-Mad.)	157	9	1,807	201	9	700	78	7,807	4,500	...	3,307	...	
Metro gauge—													
Kajputana-Malwa (including Godhra-Kutlam-Nagda)	218	1,815	3,94,028	217	1,815	3,69,000	203	25,25,770	24,86,000	...	39,770	...	
Palampur-Deesa	35	17	1,200	71	17	400	24	4,736	2,000	...	2,736	...	
South Indian	171	1,042	1,78,792	172	1,042	1,53,000	147	9,70,582	9,08,000	...	62,582	...	
Mayavaram-Mutpet	95	54	4,274	79	54	4,200	78	25,035	23,700	...	1,335	...	
Southern Mahratta (including Guntakal-Mysore Frontier section)	126	1,165	1,25,799	108	1,165	1,03,000	90	7,40,237	6,16,000	...	1,24,237	...	
Mysore section (Southern Mahratta)	117	296	24,350	96	296	31,500	106	1,70,579	1,90,000	25,421	...	...
Bengal and North-Western (including Tirhoot section)	156	819	1,19,105	137	827	1,32,000	160	6,96,053	8,05,000	1,08,942	...	...
Lucknow-Bareilly	81	231	15,147	65	231	15,900	69	1,00,018	1,29,000	28,982	...	...
Assam-Bengal.	59	360	18,065	52	286	25,000	87	1,33,509	1,45,000	11,491	...	...
Burma	224	880	2,04,280	298	937	2,10,000	224	14,97,504	12,40,000	...	2,57,504	...	
TOTAL	253	10,191	20,10,335	250	10,170	25,78,000	253	1,01,78,061	1,57,78,500	...	56,019	...	
State lines worked by the State.													
Standard gauge—													
North Western (a)	300	2,797	5,00,847	211	2,883	7,32,000	254	25,37,508	43,77,000	8,39,492	...	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (including the metre gauge link)	404	820	1,58,627	191	875	1,64,000	187	10,25,073	11,56,000	1,30,927	...	...
Eastern Bengal (including metre and 2' 6" gauges)	384	814	2,24,141	275	817	2,67,000	327	15,03,741	18,38,000	2,34,259	...	...
East Coast	102	535	48,483	91	535	54,900	103	2,68,030	3,02,000	33,170	...	...
Special gauges—													
Jorhat	71	28	1,731	52	28	1,400	50	9,996	10,900	904	...	...
Cherra-Companyganj	57	...	...	...	...	(b)	...	...	(b)	...	...	...
TOTAL	203	5,004	10,23,839	205	5,128	12,19,300	237	63,45,148	77,43,900	13,98,752	...	...
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.													
Standard gauge—													
Great Indian Peninsula (a)	405	1,492	6,63,186	445	1,491	7,06,000	474	41,84,278	40,79,000	...	1,05,278	...	
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	683	401	2,85,809	680	401	2,30,000	499	17,28,302	14,80,000	...	2,48,302	...	
Madras	205	840	2,30,896	275	840	2,04,000	243	12,65,491	12,48,000	...	17,491	...	
TOTAL	409	2,792	11,79,051	423	2,792	11,40,000	408	71,78,101	68,13,000	...	3,65,101	...	
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)													
263 17,987 48,14,125 268 16,100 49,37,300 273 2,97,01,310 3,03,35,400 6,34,090 ...													
Assisted companies.													
Standard gauge—													
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	162	160	19,634	123	160	26,400	165	1,30,530	2,47,000	1,16,470	...	...
Tarkessur	308	22	5,979	272	22	7,000	318	30,434	40,800	4,800	...	...
Southern Punjab (Delhi-Samastha)	...	...	...	...	402	15,900	40	...	1,17,000	1,17,000	...	...
Metro gauge—													
Rohilkhand and Kumaon (Co.'s sec.)	121	66	5,168	78	66	4,500	68	32,740	31,500	...	1,240	...	
Bengal Duars	118	36	3,202	89	30	2,400	67	26,114	20,300	...	5,814	...	
Dibru-Sadiya	196	78	15,224	195	78	16,000	205	88,156	97,600	9,444	...	...
Ahmedabad-Parantij	55	...	...	...	54	2,200	41	...	13,800	13,800	...	...
Special gauge—													
Dujiang-Himalayan	261	51	9,960	195	51	9,000	176	64,067	61,000	...	3,067	...	
TOTAL	175	413	59,167	143	869	83,400	96	3,70,941	6,24,000	2,53,059	...	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.													
Standard gauge—													
Bina-Guana	34	74	2,808	38	74	1,800	24	14,647	15,500	853	...	...
Bhopal-Ujjain	74	114	10,940	96	114	9,300	82	0,052	61,000	...	61	...	
Bagda-Ujjain	74	34	2,834	83	35	2,000	57	13,408	11,300	...	2,108	...	
The Nizam's Guaranteed State	204	333	74,000	222	334	80,700	242	4,37,101	4,40,000	8,899	...	...
The Gakwar's Feudal	100	13	1,046	80	13	400	31	6,413	2,300	...	4,113	...	
Rajpura-Bhatinda	142	108	18,072	167	108	8,900	82	88,834	89,000	766	...	...
Kolar Gold-fields	280	10	4,522	452	10	2,100	310	22,738	20,400	...	2,338	...	
Metro gauge—													
Yesvanpur-Mysore Frontier (including Mysore-Nanjangud)	82	66	5,833	88	66	5,200	79	32,546	27,500	...	5,046	...	
The Gakwar's Mennana	77	93	7,546	81	93	5,400	58	41,412	31,900	...	9,512	...	
Kolhapur	77	29	2,093	72	29	780	24	13,920	4,000	...	9,920	...	
Special gauges—													
The Gakwar's Dabhoi	71	70	4,867	68	79	2,700	34	20,699	14,400	...	6,299	...	
Ankleswar-Fardis (Kajpipia)	85	...	...	...	19	100	5	...	600	600	...	...
Couch Behar	67	22	1,713	78	22	1,100	50	12,182	6,900	...	5,282	...	
TOTAL	128	908	1,36,340	141	996	1,21,400	122	7,75,012	7,21,900	...	53,112	...	
Lines owned and worked by native states.													
Metro gauge—													
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Jamagadh-Porbandar	127	334	43,438	130	334	36,700	80	2,33,070	1,87,000	...	46,070	...	
Jetalsar-Rajkot	87	40	4,499	98	46	2,900	63	22,707	20,300	...	2,407	...	
Jamnagar	49	...	...	...	51	1,300	25	...	9,700	...	9,700	...
Jodhpur-Bikaner	74	364	25,744	71	364	21,400	59	1,67,302	1,30,000	...	37,302	...	
Cooperage-Chitor	40	60	2,207	38	60	2,400	40	13,176	12,900	...	276	...	
Special gauge—													
Murvi	83	94	6,613	70	94	5,800	62	46,613	37,800	...	8,813	...	
TOTAL	93	898	82,501	92	944	60,500	64	4,83,408	3,97,100	...	86,308	...	
GRAND TOTAL													
247 20,266 50,92,193 251 20,920 52,02,600 249 3,13,30,331 3,20,93,400 7,54,069 ...													

(a) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Shadipali railways.

(b) Information not received.

(c) Includes the Wardha Coal, the Udhwa-Mannad, the Khamsar, and the Amroli railways.

H. BONHAM-CARTER, Capt., R.E.,

Offg. Under Secretary.

CALCUTTA, the 24th February, 1898.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XLIII of 1897-98.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st April, 1897*, audited figures have been used, as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1896-97.	WEEK ENDING 13TH FEBRUARY, 1897.				WEEK ENDING 12TH FEBRUARY, 1898.				Earnings from 1st April 1897 to 12th February, 1897.	Earnings from 1st April 1897 to 12th February, 1898.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings.		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings.							
			Total.	Per mile open.		Total.	Per mile open.						
State lines worked by companies.													
<i>Standard gauge—</i>													
East Indian	606	1,737	11,79,128	679	1,737	12,46,000	717	4,66,35,316	5,07,45,000	41,59,684	...	...
Bengal Central	140	125	17,935	143	125	17,000	141	8,32,390	10,52,000	2,19,610	...	...
Bengal-Nagpur	137	862	1,48,009	173	862	1,43,000	100	52,15,351	50,27,000	...	1,88,351	...	
Indian Midland (including Bhopal-Itarsi)	139	752	1,16,632	155	752	1,23,000	104	47,18,954	52,59,000	5,40,046	...	...
Berwada extra. (East Coast State)	134	31	3,329	159	31	1,700	8	1,23,770	1,30,000	6,222	...	...
Mad.-Kampur sec. (Dewas-Mad.)	103	9	1,807	201	9	700	78	61,200	50,700	...	10,500	...	
<i>Metre gauge—</i>													
Rajputana-Malwa (including Godhra-Kutliam-Nagda)	212	1,815	3,94,028	217	1,815	3,09,000	203	1,73,28,613	1,67,99,000	...	5,29,613	...	
Palampur-Dacca	58	17	1,200	71	17	400	24	45,800	33,000	...	12,800	...	
South Indian	105	1,042	1,76,792	172	1,042	1,53,000	147	77,01,017	78,20,000	64,983	...	...
Mayavaram-Mutpet	91	54	4,774	79	54	4,200	70	2,20,897	2,27,000	6,103	...	...
Southern Marhatta (including Guntakal-Mysore Frontier Section)	116	1,165	1,25,799	108	1,165	1,05,000	90	60,91,347	60,70,000	...	21,347	...	
Mysore sec. (Southern Marhatta)	103	296	26,350	90	296	31,500	106	13,05,293	10,82,000	3,16,707	...	...
Bengal and North-Western (including Tirhut Section)	140	819	2,12,103	127	827	1,32,000	160	48,50,521	53,20,000	4,69,479	...	...
Lucknow-Bareilly	71	231	15,127	95	231	15,000	69	6,08,957	7,34,000	65,043	...	...
Assam-Bengal	61	300	18,005	52	286	25,000	87	5,51,000	8,47,000	2,95,300	...	...
Burma	175	880	2,04,280	298	937	2,10,000	224	60,07,100	70,19,000	3,12,834	...	...
TOTAL	232	10,191	20,10,335	230	10,170	25,78,000	253	10,31,38,321	10,88,72,700	57,34,378	...	...
State lines worked by the State.													
<i>Standard gauge—</i>													
North Western (a)	211	2,707	5,90,847	211	2,803	7,32,000	254	2,48,75,890	2,98,80,000	50,04,710	...	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (including the metre gauge line)	193	830	1,58,637	191	875	1,64,000	187	71,30,940	76,02,000	4,65,051	...	...
Eastern Bengal (including metre and 2' 6" gauges)	354	814	2,24,141	275	817	2,67,000	327	1,33,61,937	1,34,73,000	1,11,063	...	...
East Coast	94	535	1,48,403	91	535	54,000	103	20,78,937	23,02,000	4,23,063	...	...
<i>Special gauge—</i>													
Jorhat	73	28	1,731	62	28	1,400	50	38,073	81,400	...	6,675	...	
Cherra-Companyganj	01	...	...	...	...	(c)	...	(0) 5,420	(d) 4,200	...	1,220	...
TOTAL	219	5,004	10,23,839	205	5,138	12,19,300	237	4,75,40,014	5,35,42,700	59,90,086	...	...
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.													
<i>Standard gauge—</i>													
Great Indian Peninsula (e)	407	1,491	6,63,186	445	1,491	7,06,000	474	2,74,60,168	2,40,91,000	...	33,69,168	...	
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	630	401	2,85,809	620	401	2,30,000	499	1,34,47,733	1,20,04,000	...	14,83,733	...	
Madras	253	840	2,30,000	275	840	2,04,000	243	95,03,310	99,24,000	4,20,684	...	...
TOTAL	397	2,792	11,79,951	423	2,792	11,40,000	408	5,02,11,217	4,60,19,000	...	41,92,217	...	
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	255	17,007	48,14,125	208	10,100	49,37,300	278	20,08,96,153	20,84,94,400	75,98,247	...	...
Assisted companies.													
<i>Standard gauge—</i>													
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	258	160	19,634	223	160	26,400	165	11,14,528	14,89,000	3,74,472	...	...
Larkspur	274	22	5,979	272	22	7,000	318	3,65,270	2,00,000	...	730	...	
Southern Punjab (Delhi-Samastpur)	...	...	...	...	403	13,900	40	...	(f) 2,07,000	2,07,000	...	...
<i>Metre gauge—</i>													
Kohilkund and Kumaon (Co.'s sec.)	131	66	5,168	78	66	4,900	68	3,82,381	3,56,000	...	26,381	...	
Bengal Doars	140	36	3,202	89	36	2,400	67	2,49,377	2,53,000	5,623	...	...
Dibru-Sadiya	168	78	15,224	195	78	10,000	205	5,79,194	6,97,000	1,20,800	...	...
Ahmedabad-Parbhettj	...	...	...	...	54	2,200	41	...	(g) 82,900	82,900	...	...
<i>Special gauge—</i>													
Deerasing-Mimalayan	205	51	9,060	195	51	9,000	176	6,79,350	6,58,000	...	21,350	...	
TOTAL	170	413	59,107	143	869	83,400	96	32,07,100	40,10,900	7,43,800	...	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.													
<i>Standard gauge—</i>													
Bina-Goon	28	74	2,808	38	74	1,800	24	89,239	86,800	...	2,439	...	
Bhopal-Ujjain	80	114	10,940	90	114	9,300	82	4,15,737	3,14,000	...	1,01,737	...	
Nagda-Ujjain	53	34	2,834	53	35	2,000	37	(h) 34,109	80,400	34,231	...	...
The Nizam's guaranteed state	191	333	74,000	222	334	20,700	244	26,31,315	31,01,000	2,09,685	...	...
The Gackwar's Poted	159	13	1,040	80	13	400	31	1,03,830	54,200	...	49,630	...	
Rajputa-Bhatinda	159	106	18,072	167	106	8,900	82	8,04,114	5,91,000	...	2,13,114	...	
Kolar Gold-fields	230	10	4,522	452	10	3,100	310	1,42,310	1,77,000	34,690	...	...
<i>Metre gauge—</i>													
Yesvantpur-Mysore Fro. (including Mysore-Nanjangud)	77	66	5,833	88	66	5,800	79	2,31,783	2,62,000	30,217	...	...
The Gackwar's Mohana	85	93	7,540	93	93	5,400	58	3,74,000	2,91,000	...	81,081	...	
Kolhapur	70	20	2,093	72	20	700	24	1,03,181	74,800	...	30,381	...	
<i>Special gauge—</i>													
The Gackwar's Dehhoi	63	78	4,867	68	79	2,700	34	2,04,050	1,74,000	...	30,050	...	
Ankleswar-Pardi (Kajipila)	...	...	...	...	10	100	5	...	14 5,500	5 500	...	...
Goach Behar	63	22	1,713	78	22	1,100	50	62,760	48,800	...	13,960	...	
TOTAL	125	968	1,36,340	141	990	1,21,400	122	54,10,389	52,08,500	...	1,48,089	...	
Lines owned and worked by native states.													
<i>Metre gauge—</i>													
Shivnagar-Gondal-Junagarh-Porbandar	108	334	43,438	130	334	26,700	80	15,66,118	14,64,000	...	1,02,118	...	
Jaisalmer-Rajkot	81	40	4,499	93	40	2,900	63	1,05,854	1,74,000	8,446	...	...
Jannagar	...	...	...	...	51	1,300	25	...	(f) 94,200	94,200	...	...
Jodhpore-Bikaner	67	364	25,744	71	364	21,400	59	10,72,688	10,00,000	...	64,688	...	
Coimbatore-Chitor	42	60	2,807	38	60	2,400	40	1,13,477	1,00,000	...	7,477	...	
<i>Special gauge—</i>													
Muzri	78	24	6,613	70	24	5,800	62	3,37,041	3,71,000	33,951	...	...
TOTAL	82	898	82,501	92	949	60,500	64	32,55,780	32,17,200	...	38,580	...	
GRAND TOTAL	239	20,266	50,92,193	251	20,920	52,02,600	249	21,28,35,623	22,09,91,000	81,55,372	...	...

... includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Shadipalli railways.

(f) Total earnings from the 10th November, 1897, to the 12th February, 1898.

(g) Total earnings from the 1st May, 1897, to the 12th February, 1898.

(h) Total earnings from the 1st July, 1897, to the 12th February, 1898.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, February 12th, 1898.

The large shallow barometric depression which covered Northern India at the close of the preceding week had disappeared at the commencement of the week under review. A high pressure area was formed over Northern India and fairly quiet fine weather prevailed over that region up to the 8th. Then the barometer began to fall briskly over North Bombay and a depression was developed there which occasioned steep gradients for easterly winds over North-Western India. The depression advanced very slowly north-north-eastward and moderate to heavy rain was received over nearly all parts of the country except the south of the Peninsula and North-East India. On the last day of the week the depression had disappeared and a high pressure area had been re-established over North-Western and Central India, and the rainfall had to a great extent ceased. Over the Peninsula the pressure was fairly steady during the week and the weather fine until Thursday, February 10th when some moderate showers were received. Over Bengal, Assam and Burma the weather was somewhat disturbed and showery during the first two days of the week, but afterwards cleared and remained fine till the close. The mean temperature of the whole country was above the normal average during the first four days of the week, about normal on the 10th and below the normal on the 11th and 12th.

Daily Summary.—Sunday, February 6th.—Pressure had been steady over Burma and the southern half of the Peninsula and had risen elsewhere. The rise amounted to over two tenths of an inch in the Punjab. Pressure was highest in the North Punjab and lowest in the south-west of the Peninsula. The winds were variable in direction and moderate or light in force. The temperature distribution was somewhat irregular. The heat was less than usual on both sides of the Peninsula and over North Bengal, Assam and Upper Burma and was excessive elsewhere. The variations from the normal were large in several parts of the country. Light showers of soft hail had been received over the North-West Himalayas and rain over the Assam Valley, North Bengal and parts of Bihar and of the North-Western Provinces.

Monday, February 7th.—Pressure had decreased briskly in Burma and had changed slightly elsewhere. The barometer remained highest over the Punjab and lowest over Malabar. Northerly winds prevailed over the head of the Bay and over Burma, while elsewhere the directions remained variable. The force was still light or moderate. The mean temperature was lower than usual along the foot of the Himalayas and on both sides of the Peninsula and was higher than usual elsewhere. The variations from the normal continued large. A few light scattered showers were reported from parts of Northern India and from Burma.

Tuesday, February 8th —The barometer had risen over Burma, Bengal and the Circars and fallen elsewhere. The changes were slight except over Bombay where the fall had been brisk. A low pressure area was developing over North Bombay, but otherwise the pressure distribution was unaltered. The winds had shifted to north over the Indus Valley, but elsewhere the directions remained variable. The force was inclined to rise in the neighbourhood of the area of low pressure. The mean temperature was about normal over the Assam Valley, the Gangetic Plain and the Madras and Bombay coast districts and was unusually high elsewhere. A few scattered light showers had fallen in different parts of the country.

Wednesday, February 9th.—The barometer had fallen slightly to rapidly over North-West India and had risen elsewhere. The depression which was reported from North Bombay on the 8th had developed, and at the centre which lay between Bhuj and Deesa pressure was 0.30" below the normal. Pressure was highest in Assam and relatively high in the North Punjab, and gradients were very steep between these regions and the depression over Bombay. Except in Burma, Bengal and the south of the Peninsula the winds were

influenced by the depression and exhibited an indraught towards the centre. The force was freshening in the north-west and was strong at Bombay. The mean temperature was slightly lower than usual in Assam and in part of Bombay, but was more or less excessive elsewhere. Showers had been received over a large part of North-Western and Central India.

Thursday, February 10th.—The barometer was rising slightly over North Bombay and the south of the Peninsula, but was falling elsewhere. The fall had been rapid over the Punjab and the depression noticed in the north-west on the 9th was drifting northward or north-north-eastward. Steep barometric gradients and strong cyclonic winds were reported over a considerable part of the country. The north-western and central parts of India as well as a considerable part of the Peninsula had received rain, but in Burma and Bengal the weather had been fine. The largest amounts (between 1" and 3") were reported from the north-west and centre.

Friday, February 11th.—The barometer had generally fallen over Bengal and the Bay area, but had risen elsewhere. The depression in the north-west had continued to drift slowly northward and was entering the Punjab, while a large high pressure area had been developed over Bombay and the Central Provinces. The winds were still cyclonic in the north-west, but had returned to about their normal directions elsewhere. The mean temperature was very low over the central parts of the country but was above the normal in the north-west, the south and the north-east. Rain had fallen except over Burma, Assam, Bengal, Sind and the south of the Peninsula. The amounts were heavier than on the preceding day.

Saturday, February 12th.—The barometer had continued to fall over Burma, Bengal, and the Bay area and to rise elsewhere. The rise had exceeded 0.20", over the Punjab, and the depression in the north-west had filled up. An area of high and uniform pressure covered North-West and Central India, while readings were lowest in Burma. The winds were light and generally between north-west and north-east. The mean temperature was high in the extreme north-west, the extreme south, and the extreme north-east, and was very low in the central districts. Showers had been received over parts of Northern India and of Madras. The amounts were smaller, and the fall much less extensive than on the two preceding days.

Temperature.—The mean temperature has exhibited large variations from the normal during the week under review. During the first four days of the week the heat, except in Bombay, was generally greater than usual. This was particularly the case in the Punjab on the 6th, when there was an average excess of 6°.2. On the 10th, the extensive and heavy rainfall noticed in the earlier sections set in, and with this fall of rain there occurred a rapid fall of temperature, and the mean temperature fell very generally to below the normal. This fall was greatest over the Central Provinces and the Bombay Deccan, where the heat during the 11th and 12th was largely below the normal.

The following table gives the temperature data for the week :—

PROVINCE.	FEBRUARY 1898.							Mean variation of week.
	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	10th.	11th.	12th.	
Burma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bengal and Assam	+3.6	+5.0	+5.0	+3.4	+3.4	+3.6	+3.5	+3.9
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	+2.6	+1.4	+1.4	+1.6	+1.8	+3.7	—0.3	+1.7
Punjab	+3.1	—0.9	+0.8	+4.8	—2.1	—1.6	—2.4	+0.2
Bombay	+6.2	+3.9	+3.7	+4.3	+3.7	+0.2	—0.5	+3.1
Central Provinces and Berar	—1.5	—1.3	+0.2	—0.6	0	—5.2	—5.7	—2.0
Central India and Gujarat	+1.3	+1.5	+3.0	+4.9	+3.0	—7.0	—7.6	—0.1
Sind and Rajputana	+2.2	+2.4	+2.8	+5.0	—0.8	—5.6	—3.4	+0.4
Madras	+2.8	+4.3	+5.1	+5.4	—4.1	—2.6	—3.0	+1.1
	+0.3	+1.3	+1.3	+2.2	+3.1	+2.3	—0.2	+1.5
Mean for whole of India	+2.3	+2.0	+2.6	+3.4	+0.9	—1.4	—2.2	+1.1

The above shows that the mean temperature of the whole country was excessive from the 6th to the 9th, normal on the 10th, and below the normal on the 11th and 12th. In Burma, the weather was hotter than usual during the whole week, but in all the other provinces the variations from the normal were more or less irregular from day to day.

Rain.—A great change in the rainfall conditions has been brought about by the disturbed weather of the week under review. The deepish barometric depression which developed over North Bombay on the 9th and which travelled slowly north-north-eastward during the 10th and 11th, occasioned cyclonic winds and a falling barometer over a very large part of the Indian area, and these conditions resulted in widespread and in places heavy rainfall. The influence of the storm was hardly felt over the south of the Peninsula and the north-eastern parts of the Indian region, and these areas received either no rain or lighter falls than other parts of the country; but with these two exceptions all districts came within the influence of the storm and experienced rainy disturbed weather for three days. In addition to the above the weather was disturbed and showery over Bengal, Assam and the adjacent parts of the North-Western Provinces and Bihar on the 6th. The rainfall table at the close of the Summary shows that only in eight divisions, *vis.*, Tenasserim, Deltaic and Central Burma, Arakan, the Surma division of Assam, Coorg, Baluchistan, and the Jeypur division of the East Coast north, was there absolutely no rain during the week, but in the case of Upper Burma, East Bengal, Orissa and Mysore, the average actual rainfall of the week was less than one-tenth of an inch and was hence unimportant. There were thus twelve divisions in which there was either absolutely or practically no rain, but over the whole of the remaining forty-six rainfall divisions moderate to heavy rain was received. The average actual fall exceeded 3" in the case of west, west submontane, and hills divisions of the North-Western Provinces and the submontane division of the Punjab; 2" in the case of the Central division of the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab Hills and the Central division of the Central Provinces; and 1" in the case of the Bengal hills, South Bihar, the east of the North-Western Provinces, South and North Oudh, the East Submontane division of the North-Western Provinces, the South-East Punjab, the South Punjab, the Central Punjab, the West and East divisions of the Central Provinces, Gujarat, the Eastern division of Central India, the north of the East Coast, and the southern division of the Hyderabad State. The third column of the table shows that in no less than forty-five of the rainfall divisions the average normal rainfall was exceeded. The area of excessive rain included Upper Burma, the Assam Hills, the Central, North and hills divisions of Bengal, Chota Nagpur, South and North Bihar, all the North-Western Provinces and Oudh divisions, all the Punjab divisions, all the Bombay and Malabar divisions (except Coorg) all the Central Provinces divisions; all the North Bombay divisions, except Baluchistan; all the Central India and Rajputana divisions and all the Madras divisions, except the Jeypur division of the north of the East Coast. The only districts there in which the rainfall of the week was not excessive were some of the Burma, Assam, and Lower Bengal divisions, Orissa, and the neighbouring Jeypore division, Baluchistan, and Coorg. Not only however was the area of excessive rain large, but the amount of excess was also very large, exceeding 3 inches in the west and west submontane divisions of the North-Western Provinces, and 2 inches in the Central and hill divisions of the North-Western Provinces, the submontane division of the Punjab, and the Central division of the Central Provinces.

This heavy general rainfall has brought about a marked change in the conditions of the seasonal rainfall. Last week there were only 10 divisions within which the total rainfall from the 2nd of January to date exceeded the normal average, while this week there are only 17 divisions in which the rainfall for the whole season is below the normal. In many cases the excess is very large, thus, the Central division of the North-Western Provinces reports an actual total of 2'24" instead of the normal 0'67"; the west division of the North-Western Provinces 3'64" instead of 0'74"; the Konkan 0'70" instead of 0'12"; the Deccan 0'44" instead of 0'07"; Gujarat 1'16" instead of 0'08"; and Hyderabad (South) 1'03" instead of 0'22".

The total amounts for the week under review have been heavy in many cases, as will be seen from the following record of the maximum fall in the different districts :—

Bengal	. Chanchal (Malda)	. . . . .	2'20"
Bihar	. Sasaram (Arrah)	. . . . .	2'04"
N.-W. Provinces,	Sambhal (Moradabad)	. . . . .	6'39"
"	Bulandshahr	. . . . .	6'31"
"	Champawat (Almora)	. . . . .	10'89"
"	Chata (Muttra)	. . . . .	5'58"
Punjab	. Karnal	. . . . .	4'19"
"	. Umballa	. . . . .	8'95"
"	. Garhshankar (Hoshiarpur)	. . . . .	4'93"
Konkan	. Kalyan (Thana)	. . . . .	2'78"
Berar	. Wun	. . . . .	2'48"
Central Provinces	Brahmapuri (Chanda)	. . . . .	5'83"
Gujarat	. Bardoli (Surat)	. . . . .	2'61"
Central India	. Gwalior	. . . . .	3'56"
Rajputana	. Bhurtpur	. . . . .	2'79"
Madras	. Tuni (Godaveri)	. . . . .	3'45"
"	. Tenali (Kistna)	. . . . .	2'84"
"	. Tiruvhannamalai (Cuddalore)	. . . . .	4'72"

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING 12TH FEBRUARY 1898.			RAINFALL DATA FROM 2ND JANUARY TO 12TH FEBRUARY 1898.		
		Average actual rainfall of Division.	Average normal rainfall of Division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, and January to 12th February.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a per- centage.
		Inches.	Inch.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
BURMA	1. Tenasserim	0	0'04	-0'04	0	0'07	- 100
	2. Lower Burma Deltaic	0	0'07	-0'07	0'19	0'28	- 32
	3. Central do.	0	0'05	-0'05	0'15	0'15	0
	4. Upper do.	0'02	0'01	+0'01	0'17	0'18	- 6
	5. Arakan	0	0	0	0	0'12	- 100
	6. Eastern Bengal	0'04	0'24	-0'20	0'82	0'97	- 15
BENGAL AND ASSAM	7. Assam Surma	0	0'25	-0'25	1'66	1'18	+ 41
	8. Do. Hills	0'32	0'21	+0'11	1'70	1'23	+ 38
	9. Do. Brahmaputra	0'22	0'29	-0'07	1'06	1'41	+ 18
	10. Deltaic Bengal	0'33	0'41	-0'08	1'10	1'03	+ 6
	11. Central do.	0'38	0'23	+0'15	1'04	0'76	+ 37
	12. North do.	0'66	0'06	+0'60	1'62	0'64	+ 153
	13. Bengal Hills	1'03	0'15	+0'88	1'85	1'15	+ 61
	14. Orissa	0'05	0'22	-0'17	0'05	0'70	- 93
	15. Chota Nagpur	0'65	0'36	+0'29	0'67	1'10	- 39
	16. South Bihar	1'10	0'18	+0'92	1'98	0'87	+ 128
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND ODDH.	17. North do.	0'32	0'13	+0'19	0'72	0'82	- 12
	18. North-Western Provin- ces East	1'81	0'22	+1'59	1'87	0'87	+ 115
	19. South Oudh	1'98	0'08	+1'90	2'18	0'86	+ 153
	20. North do.	1'77	0'07	+1'70	2'04	0'96	+ 175
	21. North-Western Provin- ces Central	2'18	0'07	+2'11	2'24	0'67	+ 234
	22. North-Western Provin- ces West	3'59	0'11	+3'48	3'64	0'74	+ 392
	23. North-Western Provin- ces East Submon- tane	1'21	0'17	+1'04	1'67	0'77	+ 117
	24. North-Western Provin- ces West Submon- tane	3'98	0'34	+3'64	4'19	1'83	+ 129
	25. North-Western Provin- ces Hills	3'51	0'76	+2'75	3'89	3'31	+ 16
	26. South-East Punjab	1'81	0'11	+1'70	1'81	0'89	+ 103
PUNJAB	27. South do.	1'20	0'11	+1'09	1'48	0'85	+ 74
	28. Central do.	1'12	0'31	+0'81	1'40	1'66	- 16
	29. Punjab Submontane	3'09	0'40	+2'69	3'41	2'04	+ 24
	30. Do. Hills	2'28	0'75	+1'53	3'22	4'15	- 22
	31. North Punjab	0'58	0'43	+0'15	1'24	2'38	- 48
	32. West do.	0'75	0'09	+0'66	0'90	0'64	+ 41
BOMBAY AND MALA- BAR COAST DIS- TRICTS (MADRAS).	33. Malabar	0'36	0'04	+0'32	0'80	0'39	+ 105
	34. Madras South-Cen- tral	0'55	0'08	+0'47	0'69	0'31	+ 123
	35. Coorg	0	0'02	-0'02	0	0'33	- 100
	36. Mysore	0'03	0'01	+0'02	0'06	0'09	- 33
	37. Konkan	0'70	0	+0'70	0'70	0'12	+ 483
	38. Bombay Deccan	0'44	0	+0'44	0'44	0'07	+ 529
CENTRAL PROV- INCES AND BERAR.	39. Hyderabad North	...	...	...	...	...	...
	40. Khandesh	0'34	0	+0'34	0'34	0'11	+ 209
	41. Berar	0'55	0'01	+0'54	0'55	0'32	+ 72
	42. Central Provinces West	1'06	0'05	+1'01	1'06	0'50	+ 112
	43. Central Provinces Cen- tral	2'65	0'06	+2'59	2'65	0'67	+ 296
	44. Central Provinces East	1'62	0'08	+1'54	1'62	0'65	+ 149
BOMBAY (NORTH)	45. Gujarat	1'16	0	+1'16	1'16	0'68	+ 1,350
	46. Kathiawar	0'24	0	+0'24	0'24	0'05	+ 380
	47. Sind	0'30	0'07	+0'23	0'30	0'53	- 43
	48. Baluchistan Hills	0	0'51	-0'51	0'12	2'85	- 96
RAJPUTANA AND CENTRAL INDIA.	49. Central India East	1'67	0'04	+1'63	1'67	0'53	+ 215
	50. Rajputana East, Cen- tral India West	0'83	0	+0'83	0'83	0'25	+ 232
	51. West Rajputana	0'62	0'02	+0'60	0'62	0'34	+ 82
	52. East Coast North	1'39	0'05	+1'34	1'39	0'25	+ 456
MADRAS	52-A. Do. do.	0	0'01	-0'01	0	0'08	- 100
	53. Hyderabad South	1'03	0'02	+1'01	1'03	0'22	+ 368
	54. Madras Central	0'10	0	+0'10	0'10	0'06	+ 66
	55. East Coast Central	0'74	0'03	+0'71	0'74	0'44	+ 68
	56. Do. South	0'33	0'15	+0'18	0'64	0'78	- 18
	57. Madras South	0'51	0'20	+0'31	1'74	0'90	+ 93

W. L. DALLAS,
Asst. Meteorological Reporter
to the Government of India.

SIMLA, the 17th February 1898.

J. B. FULLER,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 19th February.*—Good showers fell during the week in the Nilgiris, Tinnevely, and in parts of Tanjore and Madura; and there were light local showers in parts of other districts. The water supply is generally insufficient for irrigation, except in Malabar and in parts of the Circars and the Deccan. Agricultural operations continue. The harvest continues and the outturn of crops is generally middling. Pasture and fodder are growing scanty in parts. The condition of cattle is normal. Prices are steady or are slightly easier. There is some improvement in prospects in the Markapur taluk of Kurnool district, and in Tanjore and Tinnevely. The numbers on relief in Nellore were—test workers—1,870 men, 3,081 women, 1,639 children, total 6,590. Gratuitously relieved—(a) in kitchens—(dependants)—2 men, 3 women, 149 children, total 154. Others—5 men, 12 women, 3 children, total 20. (b) Otherwise relieved—2 women—total on gratuitous relief 176. Grand total on relief 6,766.

Bombay.—*For week ending 21st February.*—There was slight rain in parts of Sind and in one taluka of Bijapur. The standing crops have been injured by locusts in parts of Thar and Parkar and by blight or insects in parts of Poona. Cotton and *tur* (*Cajanus indicus*) in parts of Surat and cotton in parts of Baroda territory have been damaged by the recent rain. *Jowari* in Ahmednagar and wheat in Dharwar are poor. Harvesting of late crops is in progress, in fourteen and land is being prepared for next season in six districts. Fodder is sufficient. Agricultural stock is generally healthy. Prices have risen in three and fallen in six districts; elsewhere they are stationary. The price of *jowari* in Sholapur was 15½ seers per rupee. The average number on relief works, including dependants, was—Sholapur—8,349, of whom 7,789 are relief workers and 560 dependants. Of relief workers—2,631 are men, 3,752 women, and 1,405 children. Of dependants—19 are men, 48 women, and 493 children. On gratuitous relief—Sholapur—4,004, of whom 2,192 are men, 1,338 women, and 474 children.

Bengal.—*For week ending 21st February.*—There were slight showers during the week in parts of Darjeeling, Patna, Saran, Champaran, Monghyr, Purnea and Khondmals. Reports of the spring crops continue favourable, but in Chittagong rain is required. Oilseeds and potatoes are being gathered, and the pressing of sugarcane is in progress. *Boro* or spring rice is doing well. Ploughing for the autumn crops is going on in several parts of Bengal Proper. The poppy crop in Bihar and Hazaribagh is promising and lancing has begun. There is no want of fodder except in the flooded tracts of Chittagong and at Kurigram in Rangpur. Prices remain steady.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 23rd February.*—Rain has fallen in the western submontane and hill districts. The spring and poppy crops have benefited by the rainfall of the past fortnight, and save where injury has been caused by hail, they are in flourishing condition. Harvesting of the earlier spring crops has commenced in places, and land is being prepared for intermediate crops. Prices are gradually falling, and there is no want of supplies.

Punjab.—*For week ending 21st February.*—Rain has fallen all over the province averaging from ½th of an inch in Multan to 3 inches in Sialkot and Rawalpindi; a slight fall is also reported from Delhi. Sugarcane is being pressed. The standing spring crops are greatly benefitted by the recent rain,

and prospects are generally reported excellent. The stocks of food grain are sufficient. Locusts appeared in parts of Shahpur, but did no damage. Hail fell in parts of Lahore, Rawalpindi, and Shahpur; the crops in Shahpur were slightly damaged. Crops on low lying land have also been injured to some extent by water in parts of Umballa and Sialkot. Cattle are generally in good condition except in parts of Dera Ismail Khan; they are now improving in Sialkot. Fodder is scarce in parts of Amritsar and Dera Ismail Khan and sufficient elsewhere. Prices are rising in Amritsar, Rawalpindi, and Dera Ismail Khan; falling in Delhi, Umballa, Lahore, Shahpur, and Peshawar; and are unchanged elsewhere. Wheat is selling from 11 to 16, gram $12\frac{1}{2}$ to $13\frac{1}{2}$, barley 19, bulrush-millet 18 to 23, maize $17\frac{1}{2}$ to $22\frac{1}{2}$, great millet 20 and rice 10 to 11, seers per rupee.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 21st February.*—The weather is generally clear and cold, with light clouds occasionally, and slight rain in Raipur and Wardha. The condition of the winter crops is generally fair to good. The prospects of late sown crops are much improved by the recent rain, which has also facilitated ploughings for summer sowings. The recent hail has caused but slight damage. The harvesting of winter crops has commenced in places. The outturn is estimated at 12 annas in Hoshangabad and Nimar and 10 annas in Bhandara. Prices of juar and rice are generally falling or stationary, with slight rises in Seoni, Narsinghpur and Sambalpur; that of wheat has fallen considerably in Chanda and shows a general downward tendency. Relief is confined to 160 sick in poor houses and 112 children in orphanages.

Burma.—*For week ending 19th February.*—In Lower Burma threshing and winnowing are nearly completed. In Upper Burma the cultivation of dry weather crops and of crops on islands continues. Prospects are favourable. In Mandalay, ploughing for early wet weather paddy has commenced. The price of paddy has risen considerably in Pegu and Mandalay, and slightly in Rangoon, Prome, Amherst and Thayetmyo; elsewhere it is stationary.

Assam.—*For week ending 22nd February.*—Slight rain has fallen in most districts facilitating ploughing for crops. Preparation of land for summer paddy in Assam Valley continues. Gathering of pulses and mustard; pressing of sugarcane; and pruning and hoeing of tea continue. Prices of common rice — Sibsagar 12, Dhubri $11\frac{1}{2}$, Gauhati 11, Tezpur $10\frac{1}{2}$, Silcha and Dibrugarh 10, and Nowgong 9, seers per rupee. Fodder is scarce in Cachar, the Naga Hills and Khasi and Jaintia Hills.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 23rd February.*—**MYSORE:** The standing crops are in good condition. Prices have fallen slightly in Bangalore, Mysore, Hassan and Kadur. Paddy has been harvested in Bangalore, Kolar and Snimoga.

COORG: Threshing of rice and ragi (*Eleusine coracana*) continues. Coffee picking is nearly completed. Prices of food grains are stationary. Water and fodder for cattle are sufficient.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 21st February.*—**BERAR.** The weather is cool and clear. Cotton picking and threshing of *jowari* are in progress. The winter crops are in fair condition. Wheat, gram and linseed are in pod and are being cut in places. Breaking up of land for the next monsoon crop continues. Fodder and water supply are sufficient. Prices are stationary in one district; fluctuating in another; and have fallen elsewhere. Prices — *jowari* Akola and Amraoti 22, Basim 20, Buldana, Ellichpore and Wun 23 seers per rupee.

HYDERABAD: Rainfall during the week 26 cents. The rainfall of the last week has done slight injury to the standing spring crop ready for harvest. It has done good to the standing winter rice crop. The spring harvest is going on in parts. Prices of grain are almost stationary. Prices—wheat $5\frac{1}{2}$, coarse rice $6\frac{1}{2}$, and *jowari* $11\frac{1}{2}$ seers per current sicca rupee.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 23rd February.*—Rainfall—Bikanir average 92 cents; Ulwar 35 cents; very good showers in four parganas of Jaisalmere and slight showers in Jodhpore. The standing crops and prospects are good. Crops are being harvested in parts of Kherwara; and gram in Jhallawar. The condition of agricultural stock is fair to good. Pasturage or fodder is sufficient. Prices are rising in one State; falling in eight; fluctuating in one and are steady elsewhere.

Central India.—*For week ending 21st February.*—There was no rain during the week. The condition of the standing crop and probable outturn is good in all agencies, though some damage has been caused by hail in parts of the Bundelkhand Agency. Agricultural stock and pasturage are good in all agencies. Prices have fallen considerably in Bundelkhand; are falling in Indore territory; and are steady in other agencies. The opium crops have been slightly damaged by hail in Malwa, and are fairly good in Gwalior and Bhopal.

Kashmir.—*For week ending 22nd February.*—The weather is rainy. Prices continue below normal.

Jammu Province.—*For week ending 22nd February.*—Heavy rain during the week accompanied by hailstorms. Slight fall in prices. Condition of standing crops fair.

Nepal.—*For week ending 21st February.*—Slight rain during the week. The weather is seasonable. Prospects are good. Price— $8\frac{3}{4}$ seers per rupee.

The total numbers in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks were as follows :—

NAME OF PROVINCE.	PRECEDING WEEK.			PRESENT WEEK.			Increase or decrease.
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	TOTAL.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	TOTAL.	
Madras . . .	5,259	134	5,393†	6,590	176	6,766	+ 1,373
Bombay . . .	8,648	4,095	12,743	8,349	4,004	12,353	—390
Central Provinces	...	338	338	...	272	272	— 66
TOTAL . . .	13,907	4,567	18,474	14,939	4,453	19,391	+ 917

† Figures incomplete.

J. B. FULLER,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.



SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India.

No. 10. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 5, 1898.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in PART VI of the GAZETTE.

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No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

**WAGES OF SKILLED AND UNSKILLED LABOUR FOR THE HALF-YEAR
ENDING 31st DECEMBER 1897 AND THE CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF 1896.**

Districts.	AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH.					
	Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.		Syce or Horse-keeper.		Common, Mason Carpenter, or Blacksmith.	
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Burma—						
<i>Tenasserim—</i>						
Mergui	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
Tavoy	12 0 0	10 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	35 0 0	25 0 0
Moulmein and Amherst . . . . .	...	17 0 0	12-0 to 15-0	12-0 to 15-0	12-0 to 30-0	12-0 to 45-0
<i>Pegu (deltaic)—</i>						
Pegu	12 8 0	12 8 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0
Rangoon	15 0 0	15 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	45 0 0	45 0 0
Thongwa	30 0 0	30 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	...	30 0 0
Bassein	15 0 0	25 0 0	12 0 0	13 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
<i>Pegu (inland)—</i>						
Tharawadi	15-0 to 20-0	15-0 to 20-0	12-0 to 15-0	12-0 to 15-0	30-0 to 45-0	30-0 to 45-0
Henzada	15 0 0	15 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	22 0 0	22 0 0
Prome	16 0 0	16 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
Toungoo	14 0 0	14 0 0	14 0 0	14 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
Thayetmyo	15 0 0	15 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
<i>Upper Burma—</i>						
Mandalay	12 0 0	10 0 0	14 0 0	14 0 0	22 0 0	22 0 0
Bamo	15 0 0	15 0 0	20-0 to 30-0	20-0 to 30-0	30-0 to 45-0	30-0 to 45-0
Pakokku	15 0 0	15 0 0	14 0 0	14 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Meiktila	12 0 0	12 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0
<i>Arakan—</i>						
Sandoway	15 0 0	15 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
Kyaukpyu	8-0 to 9-0	8-0 to 10-0	10-0 to 12-0	10-0 to 12-0	30 0 0	30 0 0
Akyab	15-0 " 20-0	15-0 " 20-0	10-0 " 12-0	10-0 " 12-0	15-0 to 20-0	15-0 to 20-0
Assam—						
<i>Surma—</i>						
Sylhet	7 0 0	8 0 0	7-0 to 8-0	7-0 to 9-0	13-0 to 30-0	13-0 to 30-0
Cachar	5-0 to 7-0	7 8 0	7-0 " 8-0	7 8 0	14-0 " 20-0	10-0 " 15-0
<i>Hill tracts—</i>						
Khasi and Jaintia Hills	8-0 to 18-0	11-0 to 20-0	9-0 to 15-0	7-0 to 10-0	10-0 to 60-0	12-0 to 60-0
Garo Hills	8 0 0	7 0 0	9-0 " 12-0	9-0 " 12-0	18-0 " 30-0	18-0 " 30-0
Manipur	8 0 0	7-0 to 10-0	8 0 0	8-0 " 10-0	15 0 0	15-0 " 25-0
<i>Brahmaputra—</i>						
Goalpara	7-0 to 9-0	7-8 to 9-8	8-0 to 10-0	8-0 to 10-0	15-0 to 40-0	15-0 to 30-0
Kamrup	10-0 " 12-0	12 0 0	9-0 " 12-0	15 0 0	20-0 " 50-0	35 0 0
Darrang	6-0 " 12-0	5-0 to 7-8	8-0 " 10-0	8-0 to 10-0	15-0 " 30-0	10-0 to 30-0
Nowgong	9-0 " 12-0	9-0 " 14-0	10-0 " 12-0	10-0 " 12-0	11-0 " 30-0	11-0 " 30-0
Sibsagar	8-0 " 10-0	6-0 " 15-0	10 0 0	8-0 " 12-0	15-0 " 35-0	15-0 " 40-0
Lakhimpur	8-0 " 11-0	8-0 " 11-0	10-0 to 15-0	10-0 " 14-0	12-0 " 60-0	12-0 " 60-0
Bengal—						
<i>Eastern hill tracts—</i>						
Naga Hills	10-0 to 15-0	11-4 to 15-0	15-0 to 18-0	12-0 to 15-0	30-0 to 50-0	21-0 to 50-0

WAGES OF SKILLED AND UNSKILLED LABOUR FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDING 31st
DECEMBER 1897 AND THE CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF 1896—continued.

DISTRICTS.	AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH.					
	Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.		Syce or Horse-keeper.		Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith.	
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Bengal—continued.						
<i>Eastern—</i>						
Backerganj	10-0 to 15-0	10-0 to 15-0	8-0 to 10-0	8-0 to 10-0	8-0 to 15-0	8-0 to 15-0
Noakhali	7-0 " 10-0	7-0 " 10-0	6-0 " 8-0	6-0 " 8-0	8-0 " 20-0	8-0 " 20-0
Chittagong	12-0 " 15-0	12-0 " 13-0	13-0 " 15-0	8 0 0	13-0 " 18-0	10-0 " 15-0
Tippera	7-0 " 10-0	10 0 0	6-0 " 8-0	8 0 0	7-0 " 15-0	15 0 0
Dacca	5-0 " 7-0	5-0 to 7-0	5-0 " 7-0	5-0 to 7-0	7-0 " 15-0	7-0 to 15-0
Maimensingh	7 0 0	7 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	10-0 " 15-0	11-0 " 15-0
<i>Deltaic—</i>						
Khulna	10-0 to 12-0	7-8 to 9-8	8-0 to 10-0	7-0 to 9-0	15-0 to 30-0	10-0 to 30-0
24 Parganas	9 6 0	7 8 0	6-0 " 7-8	6-0 " 8-0	15-0 " 30-0	12-0 " 18-0
Mdnapur	7 8 0	8 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	11-4 " 15-0	12-0 " 18-0
Howrah	8 0 0	10 0 0	7 0 0	7-0 to 8-0	15 0 0	15-0 " 20-0
Calcutta . . . . .	...	...	8 0 0	8 0 0	15-0 to 16-0	18-0 " 20-0
Hooghly	7 15 6	7 15 6	7 0 0	7 0 0	12-0 " 20-0	12-8 " 25-0
Nadia (Krishnagarh)	5 10 0	5-0 to 6-0	6 0 0	6 0 0	7-8 " 15-0	10-0 " 12-0
Jessore	7 8 0	6-0 " 7-8	6 0 0	6-0 to 8-0	10-0 " 20-0	10-0 " 15-0
Faridpur	7-8 to 12-0	8-0 " 12-0	7-0 to 12-0	7-0 " 10-0	8-0 " 20-0	8-0 " 20-0
<i>Central—</i>						
Bankura	6-0 to 8-0	6-0 to 7-0	4-0 to 6-0	5 0 0	10-0 to 15-0	8-0 to 9-0
Bardwan	6 14 0	7 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	12-0 " 15-0	12-0 " 20-0
Birbhum	6-0 to 7-8	6-0 to 7-8	4-0 to 6-0	4-0 to 6-0	7-8 " 12-0	7-0 " 12-0
Murshidabad	6 0 0	6 0 0	4-0 " 6-0	5-0 & 0-0	7-0 " 12-0	7-8 " 12-0
Santhal Parganas	4-0 to 4-12	3-12 to 4-8	5-0 " 6-0	4-0 to 6-0	7-8 " 22-8	7-8 " 18-12
Pabna	5-0 " 7-0	5-0 " 7-8	7-0 " 8-0	6-0 " 8-0	7-0 " 20-0	7-0 " 20-0
Bogra	7 8 0	7 8 0	5-0 " 6-0	5-0 " 7-0	10-0 " 20-0	10-0 " 20-0
Rajshahi	4-0 to 5-0	5-0 to 7-0	5-0 " 6-0	4-0 " 6-0	8-0 " 15-0	7-8 " 16-0
Malda	7 0 0	7 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	12-0 " 15-0	12-0 " 15-0
<i>Northern—</i>						
Rangpur	7 8 0	7 8 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	15-0 to 20-0	15-0 to 30-0
Dinajpur	7 8 0	6 0 0	6-0 to 8-0	6 0 0	10-0 " 20-0	10-0 " 16-0
Jalpaiguri	7 8 0	7 8 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	15-0 " 20-0	15-0 " 20-0
<i>Hills—</i>						
Darjeeling	7-8 to 16-0	3-0 to 5-0	7-0 to 12-0	7-0 to 10-0	10-0 to 30-0	10-0 to 25-0
<i>Orissa—</i>						
Puri	5 0 0	6 0 0	5 8 0	6 0 0	8-0 to 10-0	9-0 to 11-0
Cuttack	5 10 0	5 10 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	7-8 " 11-4	7-8 " 11-4
Balasore	5-0 to 6-0	5-0 to 6-9	4-0 to 6-0	4-0 to 6-0	11-0 " 15-0	9-6 " 15-0
<i>Chota-Nagpur—</i>						
Singbhum	4 0 0	4 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	15 0 0	7 8 0
Mánbhum	4 11 0	4 11 0	6 0 0	5 8 0	11-4 to 18-8	10-8 to 11-4
Lohárdaga	3 12 0	3 0 0	4-0 to 6-0	5 0 0	7-8 " 11-4	8 0 0
Palámau	4 11 0	6 1 6	4-0 " 5-0	4-0 to 5-0	7-8 " 9-6	7-8 to 9-6
Hazáribágh	4 12 0	4-0 to 5-0	4-0 " 6-0	3-8 " 6-0	7-8 " 8-8	7-0 " 8-8
<i>Bihár, South—</i>						
Monghyr	3-0 to 4-0	4 0 0	4-0 to 5-0	4 0 0	6-8 to 10-0	8-0 to 10-0
Gaya	3-12 " 5-10	5-10 to 6-0	4-0 " 6-0	3-8 to 4-8	7-8 " 15-0	6-0 " 10-0
Patna	4-0 " 5-0	4-0 " 5-0	4-8 " 5-0	4-8 " 5-0	6-0 " 7-0	7-0 " 8-0
Shahabad	3-12 " 5-0	3 12 0	4-0 " 6-0	5 0 0	6-0 " 15-0	5-8 " 10-0
<i>Bihár, North—</i>						
Purnea	5-10 to 7-8	5-10 to 7-8	4-0 to 6-0	4-0 to 6-0	8-0 to 15-0	12-0 to 15-0
Bhágápur	5 0 0	6 8 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0
Darbhanga	3 12 0	3 12 0	3-0 to 4-0	3-0 to 4-0	6-9 to 8-7	3-12 to 9-6
Muzaffarpur	4-0 to 5-0	3 0 0	5 0 0	4 0 0	7-8 " 8-8	7-0 " 8-0
Sáran	3-12 " 5-10	3-12 to 5-10	4-0 to 8-0	4-0 to 8-0	7-8 " 10-0	7-8 " 10-0
Champáran	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	5 10 0	6 0 0

**WAGES OF SKILLED AND UNSKILLED LABOUR FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDING 31st
DECEMBER 1897 AND THE CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF 1896—continued.**

DISTRICTS.	AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH.					
	Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.		Syce or Horse-keeper.		Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith.	
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
N.-W. Provinces—						
<i>Eastern—</i>						
Mirzapur	4 0 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0
Benares	3 8 0	3 12 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	5 10 0	5 10 0
Ghazipur	3 0 0	3 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	7 8 0	7 8 0
Jaunpur	3 8 0	3 8 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	7 8 0	7 8 0
Allahabad	3 3 11	3 3 0	3 13 5	3 13 4	7 7 11	7 1 2
<i>Central—</i>						
Banda	2-0 to 3-0	3 0 0	4-0 to 5-0	4 0 0	7-0 to 7-8	7 0 0
Fatehpur	3 4 6	2 15 8	4 0 0	4 0 0	5-10 & 7-10	5-10 to 7-6
Hamirpur	3 0 0	3 4 0	4 0 0	4 3 0	6 3 0	6 14 0
Jalaun	3 2 9	3 5 8	4 8 0	4 8 0	7 0 3	7 0 0
Cawnpore	3-4-6 & 3-12-0	4-0 & 5-0	5-0 & 6-0	5-0 & 6-0	7-8 & 9-0	7-8 & 9-6
Jhansi	3 8 0	3 8 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	8 2 0	8 3 0
Etawah	4 4 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	9 8 0	10 0 0
Farukhabad	5 0 0	4-0 to 4-6	5 0 0	4-8 to 5-0	10 0 0	8-0 to 8-4
Mainpuri	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0
Etah	5-8 & 6-0	5 0 0	4-8 & 5-0	5 0 0	8-11-6 & 10-5-0	9-0 & 10-5
<i>Western—</i>						
Meerut	4 5 4	4 8 0	4 12 0	4 9 4	10 0 0	10 8 0
Agra	4-0 to 5-0	4-0 to 5-0	5-0 & 6-0	5-0 to 6-0	8-0 to 10-0	8-0 to 10-0
Muttra	5 10 0	5 10 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	9 4 0	9 4 0
Aligarh	4-0 & 5-0	4-0 & 5-0	5 0 0	5 0 0	10-0 & 15-0	10-0 to 15-0
Bulandshahr	4-0 „ 5-0	4-0 „ 5-0	5-0 & 5-0	4-0 & 5-0	8-0 „ 10-0	8-0 & 10-0
<i>Submontane, East—</i>						
Ballia	3 12 0	3 12 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	7 8 0	7 8 0
Azamgarh	2 13 0	3 0 0	3 12 0	3 15 0	9 9 0	7 0 0
Gorakhpur	2 13 0	3 2 11	3-8 & 4-0	3-0 & 3-12	6-0 & 7-8	7-3-1 to 7-10-5
Basti	3 12 0	3 12 0	4-0 to 5-0	4-0 to 5-0	8-0 to 12-0	8-0 „ 12-0
<i>Submontane, West—</i>						
Shahjahanpur	2-0 to 3-0	2-0 to 3-0	3-8 to 6-0	3-8 to 6-0	7-0 to 10-0	7-0 to 10-0
Budaun	3 0 0	3 4 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	7 8 0	7 8 0
Pilibit	2 14 0	3 8 6	3 12 0	3 12 0	8 1 0	8 2 0
Bareilly	3 2 5	3 3 3	4 8 7	4 12 3	7 14 0	7 10 4
Moradabad	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 4 0	5 4 0	10 0 0	10 0 0
Bijnor	3 0 2	2-2 to 5-0	5 0 0	5 0 0	7-8 & 9-6	7-8 to 9-6
Muzaffarnagar	4-0 & 4-8	4-0 & 4-8	4-0 & 5-0	4-0 & 5-0	11-0 „ 12-0	11-0 & 12-0
Saharanpur	5-0 „ 6-0	5-0 „ 6-0	5-0 „ 6-0	5-0 „ 6-0	10-0 „ 12-0	10-0 „ 12-0
Dehra-Dun	6-0 to 7-0	6-0 to 7-0	5-0 to 7-0	5-0 to 7-0	12-0 to 15-0	12-0 to 15-0
<i>Hills—</i>						
Naini Tal	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	8 0 0	10 0 0
Almora	4-0 to 8-0	4-0 to 8-0	5-0 to 6-0	5-0 to 6-0	10-0 to 12-0	10-0 to 12-0
Garhwāl	5 10 0	4-11 & 5-10	5-0 „ 6-0	5-0 „ 6-0	10-0 „ 15-0	7-8 „ 15-0
Oudh—						
<i>Southern—</i>						
Partabgarh	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	6 0 0	6 0 0
Sultanpur	3 4 0	3 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	7 8 0	7 8 0
Rae-Bareilly	4 3 9	4 3 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	7 12 2	7 13 6
Unao	2-13 & 3-12	3-0 & 4-0	3-12-0 & 4-3-6	4-0 & 4-8	7 8 0	7-8 & 8-8
Lucknow	3 8 0	3 8 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	7 8 0	7 8 0
Hardoi	2 13 0	3 7 0	4 4 0	4 0 0	7 8 0	7 12 0
<i>Northern—</i>						
Fyzabad	1-14 to 3-12	1-14 to 4-0	4 0 0	4 0 0	7 8 0	5-10 to 7-8
Barabanki	3 4 0	3 12 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	7 8 0	7 8 0
Gonda	2 6 0	2 6 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	7 6 0	7 6 0
Bahraich	3 0 0	3 0 0	4-0 to 5-0	4-0 to 5-0	8-10 to 10-0	8-0 to 10-0
Sitapur	2-13-0 & 3-4-6	3 0 0	4 0 0	3 8 0	8 0 0	6 6 0
Kheri	2 10 6	2 12 4	4 0 0	4 0 0	8 4 0	8 0 0
Rajputana—						
<i>Eastern—</i>						
Partabgarh	7 8 0	7 8 0	5 6 0	5 10 0	15-0 to 18-12	15-0 to 16-14
Banswara	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	11-4 „ 18-12	11-4 „ 18-12
Meywar (Udaipur)	4-0 to 6-0	4-0 to 6-0	5-8 to 6-0	5-8 to 6-0	22-0 „ 35-0	22-0 „ 35-0
Hilly Tracts of Meywar	5 4 0	5 4 0	4 9 0	4 9 0	9-6 „ 15-0	9-6 „ 15-0

WAGES OF SKILLED AND UNSKILLED LABOUR FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDING 31st
DECEMBER 1897 AND THE CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF 1896—continued.

DISTRICTS.	AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH.					
	Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.		Syce or Horse-keeper.		Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith.	
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.
<i>Rajputana—contd.</i>	<i>R a. p.</i>	<i>R a. p.</i>	<i>R a. p.</i>	<i>R a. p.</i>	<i>R a. p.</i>	<i>R a. p.</i>
<i>Eastern—contd.</i>						
Sirohi	5-0 & 6-0	5 6 0	5-0 & 6-0	5 6 0	10 0 0	15 0 0
Erinpura	12 0 0	...	6 0 0	6 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0
Ajmere	4-11 to 7-8	4-11 to 7-8	5-0 to 8-0	5-0 to 8-0	7-8 to 15-0	7-8 to 15-0
Abu	7 0 0	7 8 0	6 5 0	6 5 0	18 0 0	18-12 " 22-8
Kishengarh	4-0 to 5-0	4-0 to 5-0	5-0 to 7-0	5-0 to 7-0	4-8 to 15-12	9-0 " 28-0
Bundi	5 10 0	5 10 0	5 10 0	5 10 0	7-8 " 15-0	7-8 " 15-0
Kotah	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	7-8 " 8-0	7-8 " 8-0
Jhallawar	4-0 to 5-0	4-0 to 5-0	4-0 to 7-0	4-0 to 7-0	5-0 " 30-0	5-0 " 30-0
Tonk	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	7-8 " 15-0	7 8 0
Jaipur	2-0 to 3-0	2-13 to 3-12	3-8 to 6-0	3-8 to 6-0	7-8 " 10-5	7-8 to 11-4
Kerauli	2 8 0	4 0 0	...	...	6- " 8-0	6-0 " 8-0
Dholpur	1-14 to 2-11	1-14 to 4-11	...	...	5-10 " 20-0	5-10 " 20-0
Bhartpur	1-8 " 3-0	2-8 " 4-0	...	...	4-0 " 17-0	4-0 " 17-0
Alwar	2-13 " 4-11	2-13 " 4-11	...	...	8-7 " 11-4	8-7 " 11-4
Deoli Cantonment . . . . .	...	...	...	...	9 6 0	9 6 0
Nasirabad Cantonment	7 8 0	7 8 0	7-0 to 9-0	7-0 to 9-0	10-0 to 15-0	10-0 to 15-0
Bálmer	11 0 0	5 10 0	...	...	15 0 0	9 6 0
Anádra	7 0 0	7 8 0	6 0 0	...	...	...
Shahpura	3 12 0	4 11 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	7-8 to 15-0	7-8 to 9-6
<i>Western—</i>						
Jodhpur	5 10 0	4 11 0	6 9 0	5 10 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Jaisalmer	11 0 0	8-2 to 14-1	6 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Bikaner	4 11 0	4 11 0	4 3 6	4 3 6	9-6-0 to 12-6-9	9-0 to 12-6
<i>Central India—</i>						
Indore	6 0 0	5 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Nimach Cantonment	5 10 0	6 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	12-0 to 13-0	13 0 0
Gwalior	5 2 0	5 2 0	7 8 0	4-0 to 6-0	14 0 0	9-6 to 15-0
<i>Panjab—</i>						
<i>Southern—</i>						
Hissar	5 0 0	6 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0
Ferozpur	5 10 0	7 8 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	10 14 0
<i>Central—</i>						
Lahore	5 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	7 0 0	16 14 0	18 12 0
Gujránwála	5 8 0	5 8 0	5 8 0	5 8 0	13 8 0	13 8 0
Gujrát	6 0 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	11 8 0	15 " 0
Jhelam	5 10 0	5 10 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	15 0 0	18 12 0
<i>South-eastern—</i>						
Gurgáo	4 0 0	6 8 0	5 0 0	5 8 0	8 0 0	12 8 0
Delhi	5 10 0	7 8 0	5 10 0	5 10 0	12 12 0	13 2 0
Rohtak	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	12 0 0	9 5 4
Karnál	7 8 0	7 8 0	6 0 0	7 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
<i>Submontane—</i>						
Ambala	7 8 0	7 8 0	6 0 0	6 8 0	12 0 0	13 8 0
Ludhiána	7 8 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	13 8 0	12 0 0
Jalandhar	5 0 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	10 0 0	10 " 0
Hoshiárpur	5 0 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0
Gurdáspur	7 8 0	7 8 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Amritsar	8 0 0	8 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	15 " 0	15 0 0
Siálkot	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
<i>Hills—</i>						
Simla	7 8 0	7 8 0	6 1 6	6 2 0	20 0 0	20 0 0
Kangra	8 7 0	8 0 0	5 10 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	15 8 0
<i>Northern—</i>						
Ráwalpindi	6 9 0	6 9 0	6 2 0	6 9 0	21 14 0	23 2 0
Hazára	7 0 0	7 0 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	22 8 0	22 8 0
Pesháwar	5 8 0	4 8 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	21 0 0	22 0 0
Kohát	7 0 0	12 0 0	6 8 0	10 0 0	22 0 0	22 0 0
Bannu	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	15 13 0	15 13 4

WAGES OF SKILLED AND UNSKILLED LABOUR FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDING 31st
DECEMBER 1897 AND THE CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF 1896—continued.

DISTRICTS.	AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH.					
	Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.		Syce or Horse-keeper.		Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith.	
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Panjab—contd.						
<i>Western—</i>						
Sháhpur	3 8 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	13 8 0	13 8 0
Jhang	8 0 0	7 0 0	8 0 0	7 0 0	23 0 0	20 0 0
Multan	9 0 0	9 0 0	8 0 0	7 0 0	18 0 0	23 10 8
Montgomery	10 0 0	7 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	17 8 0	17 8 0
Dera Ismael Khan	5 0 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	21 4 0	21 4 0
Muzaffargarh	8 0 0	7 8 0	8 0 0	7 9 0	19 8 0	22 8 0
Dera Ghazi Khan	4 0 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Sind and Baluchistan—						
Karáchi	10-0 to 20-0	12-0 to 15-0	10-0 to 15-0	10-0 to 12-0	25-0 to 55-0	30-0 to 45-0
Hyderabad	10 0 0	12 0 0	10 0 0	12 0 0	30 0 0	25-0 „ 35-0
Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)	12 0 0	12 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
Shikárpur	12 0 0	12 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	25-0 to 30-0	25-0 to 35-0
Upper Sind Frontier	9 0 0	9 0 0	9 0 0	0 0 0	22-8 „ 30-0	22-8 „ 30-0
Quetta	15 0 0	15 0 0	10-0 to 15-0	10-0 to 15-0	30-0 „ 40-0	30-0 „ 40-0
Bombay—						
<i>Konkan—</i>						
Karwar	8 7 0	7 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	18-12 to 22-8	18-12 to 22-8
Raenágar	7 10 8	7 8 0	13 11 10	11 4 0	9-9-4 „ 15-5-0	11-4 „ 15-0
Alibág	6 0 0	7 8 0	7 0 0	12 0 0	22 8 0	22-8 „ 30-0
Bombay	11 0 0	11 0 0	9 8 0	9 8 0	27-8 to 42-0	27-8 „ 42-0
Tanna	7 8 0	7 8 0	10-0 to 12-0	10 0 0	18-0 „ 22-8	22-8 „ 30-0
<i>Deccan—</i>						
Dharwar	8 0 0	8 0 0	7 0 0	7 8 0	15-0 to 20-0	15-0 to 20-0
Belgaum	6 11 0	6 0 0	8 5 0	7 12 0	13 15 0	14 0 0
Satara	7 13 0	7 8 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	13-10-8 to 17-8-0	15 0 0
Sholapur	5 0 0	6 0 0	10 0 0	8 0 0	20-0 „ 22-8	22 0 0
Bijapur	3 12 0	7 8 0	9 0 0	10 0 0	15 0 0	22-8 to 30-0
Poona	7 8 0	7-0 to 8-0	7-8 to 9-0	7-0 to 10-0	15-0 to 22-8	15-0 „ 30-0
Khandesh—						
Ahmadnagar	4-0 to 5-0	6 0 0	7-0 to 8-0	8 0 0	12-0 to 30-0	15-0 to 30-0
Násik	9 0 0	8 0 0	9 0 0	8 0 0	15-0 „ 30-0	15-0 „ 26-4
Dhulia	7 8 0	7 8 0	9 0 0	8 0 0	18-12 „ 22-8	22-8 „ 26-4
Gujarat—						
Surat	6-0 to 9-0	10-0 to 12-0	7-0 to 10-0	7-0 to 10-0	19-0 to 25-0	22-0 to 30-0
Broach	7 0 0	8 0 0	7 8 0	8 0 0	16-0 „ 30-0	17-0 „ 30-0
Kaira	3 12 0	4 13 6	8 0 0	9 0 0	9-0 „ 18-12	9-11 „ 19-6
Baroda Cantonment	7 8 0	7 8 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	18-12 „ 22-8	18-12 „ 22-8
Ahmadabad	7 0 0	7 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	22 8 0	22 8 0
Godhra	5 0 0	5 10 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	15-0 to 19-0	15-0 to 25-0
Disa Cantonment	5 13 0	5 13 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	19 6 0	19 6 0
Kathiawár—						
Rájkot	10 0 0	10 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	15-0 to 22-8	15-0 to 22-8
Central Provinces—						
<i>Western—</i>						
Nimá	5 0 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Khandwa	6 0 0	6 0 0	...	...	15 0 0	15 0 0
Hoshangabad	5 0 0	6 0 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	12-0 to 15-0
Betul	4 0 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	12-0 to 15-0	15-0 „ 18-12
Chhindwára	5 0 0	3 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Nagpur	4 0 0	5 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Wardha	6 0 0	5 10 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	15-0 to 20-0	15-0 to 18-12

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DISTRICTS.	AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH.					
	Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.		Syce or Horse-keeper.		Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith.	
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Central Provinces—contd.						
<i>Central—</i>						
Narsinghpur	4 8 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	11 8 0	12 0 0
Saugor	4 0 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0
Damoh	5 0 0	5 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0
Jubbulpore	3 8 0	3 8 0	5 8 0	5 8 0	10 0 0	10 0 0
Mandla	2 8 0	2 8 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0
Seoni	3 0 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	10 0 0	10-0 to 15-0
Bálághát	3 0 0	3 8 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	10-0 to 12-0	15 0 0
Bhandára	4 0 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	12-0 " 15-0	12-0 to 15-0
Chánda	3 12 0	5 0 0	7 0 0	5 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
					9-6 to 11-8	9-0 to 13-8
<i>Eastern—</i>						
Biláspur	3 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	8 0 0	10 0 0
Raipur	5 0 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	4 0 0	12-0 to 15-0	15 0 0
Sambalpur	3 0 0	3 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Berar—						
Buldána	6 0 0	5 8 0	7 8 0	7 0 0	22 8 0	22 0 0
Básim	5 10 0	7 8 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	17 0 0	16 0 0
Akola	5 10 0	7 8 0	5 10 0	5 10 0	20 0 0	22 8 0
Ellichpur	5 8 0	6 9 0	7 0 0	7 8 0	16 2 0	20 0 0
Amráoti	6 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	6 0 0	21 0 0	18 11 0
Wun	5 0 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Nizam's Territories—						
Secunderabad	9-0 to 10-0	9-0 to 10-0	8-0 to 9-0	8-0 to 9-0	22-0 to 25-0	22-0 to 25-0
Boláram . . . . .	...	...	6-0 " 8-0	6-0 " 8-0	11-4 " 22-8	11-4 " 22-8
Chadarghát	7 2 0	7 2 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Madras—						
<i>Malabar Coast—</i>						
Malabar	8 1 8	8 1 8	7 12 0	7 12 0	15-4-8 to 16-12-8	15-4-8 to 16-12-8
S. Canara	8 7 0	8 7 0	6 14 0	6 12 0	10-14 " 18-12	16-14 " 18-12
<i>South, Central—</i>						
Coimbatore	4 1 11	4 10 10	6 5 4	6 5 4	16-4 to 18-12	16-4 to 18-12
Nilgiris	7 8 0	7 8 0	8 12 0	8 12 0	23 12 0	23 12 0
Salem	3 13 4	3 13 4	5 2 8	5 5 4	11-10-8 to 12-10-8	12-0 to 12-10-8
<i>Central—</i>						
Bellary	6 4 0	6 4 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	18-12 to 20-10	18-12 to 20-10
Anantapur	5 0 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Cuddapah	7 8 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Karnul	5 10 0	5 10 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	15-0 to 18-12	15-0 to 18-12
<i>East Coast, north—</i>						
Ganjam	5 1 6	5 1 6	5 12 0	5 8 0	9-11-6 to 11-11-0	9-11-6 to 11-11-6
Vizagapatam	4 10 9	4 10 9	5 8 0	5 8 0	11-5-6 " 13-9-0	11-5-6 " 13-9-0
Godávari	5 13 4	5 13 4	6 2 8	6 2 8	16-5-4 " 16-10-8	16-5-4 " 16-10-8
<i>East Coast, central—</i>						
Kistna	7 2 8	7 2 8	7 5 4	7 5 4	17-4-0 to 19-9-4	17-4-0 to 19-9-4
Nellore	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 12 0	6 12 0	15-0 " 17-8	15-0 " 17-8
<i>East Coast, south—</i>						
Madras	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 8 0	6 8 0	13-0 to 16-0	13-0 to 16-0
Chingleput	4 15 0	4 15 0	5 4 0	5 4 0	13-3 " 16-6	13-8 " 16-6
N. Arcot	5 14 5	6 3 2	6 6 5	6 6 5	15-3-2 " 16-11-2	15-3-2 " 16-11-2
S. Arcot	5 11 0	5 11 0	6 2 6	6 2 6	13-9-6 " 14-8-6	13-9-6 " 14-8-6
Tanjore	6 0 2	6 0 7	6 8 0	6 9 7	15-12 " 15-15	15-12 " 16-11
Trichinopoly	5 15 1	5 15 6	7 0 0	7 0 0	12-3 " 14-1	13-2 " 15-0

WAGES OF SKILLED AND UNSKILLED LABOUR FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDING 31st
DECEMBER 1897 AND THE CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF 1896—concluded.

DISTRICTS.	AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH.					
	Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.		Syce or Horse-keeper.		Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith.	
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Madras—contd.						
<i>Southern—</i>						
Tinnevely	5 4 0	5 4 0	6 10 8	6 10 8	12-6-8 to 14-13-4	12-6-8 to 14-13-4
Madura	5 11 0	5 11 0	5 14 0	5 14 0	13-2 „ 13-7	13-2 „ 13-7
Mysore—						
Mysore	7 0 0	7 0 0	6 0 0	7 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Bangalore	5-0 to 10-0	28-0 to 30-0	7-0 to 12-0	7-0 to 12-0	15-0 to 30-0	15-0 to 30-0
Kolar	5 0 0	5 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	26 4 0	26 4 0
Tumkur	7 8 0	7 8 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	15-0 to 25-0	15-0 to 25-0
Hassan	6 4 0	3-12 to 7-8	8 0 0	8 0 0	22-8 „ 30-0	23-4 „ 31-0
Kadur	8 0 0	7-0 „ 8-0	8 0 0	8-0 to 9-0	30 0 0	22-8 „ 30-0
Shimoga	5-0 to 8-0	2-8 „ 5-0	5-0 to 8-0	3-0 „ 8-0	10-0 to 25-0	10-0 „ 20-0
Chitaldrug	9 12 0	9 11 0	15 0 0	9 11 0	20-4 „ 30-0	26-4 „ 30-0
Coorg—						
Coorg	7-8 to 10-0	7-8 to 10-0	9-0 to 10-0	9-0 to 10-0	22 8 0	22 8 0
Aden . . . . .	...	...	10-0 „ 15-0	10-0 „ 15-0	30-0 to 37-8	30-0 to 37-8

J. E. O'CONOR,
Director-General of Statistics.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
CIVIL WORKS.
Telegraph.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT
FOR 1896-97.

No. 58 T., dated Calcutta, the 28th February 1898.

READ—

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 1 Telegraph, dated the 20th January 1898, and enclosures, being the Administration Report of the Indo-European Telegraph Department for the year 1896-97, and the India Office note reviewing it.

ORDER.—Ordered that copies of the Report and note be forwarded to the Home Department of the Government of India, to the Government of Bombay, and the Director General of Telegraphs for information.

Ordered also that the Report and note be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

O. C. LEES,
Under Secy. to the Government of India.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT
OF THE
INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT
FOR
1896-97.

CAPITAL AND REVENUE ACCOUNT.

Capital.—The Capital account of the Department was increased by R60,568, making the capital expenditure to end of the year R1,15,49,774. The increase was chiefly due to outlay on construction of quarters for the Director and signalling staff at Teheran; by providing these quarters the revenue expenditure in succeeding years will be decreased, as the signalling clerks will no longer draw rent allowance.

The following statement shows how the above increase is made up :—

	Increase.	Decrease.	Total.
	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>
Works	54,729	...	54,729
Suspense . . . . .	...	...	...
Stores	538	...	538
Other heads	5,301	...	5,301
	60,568	...	60,568

A summary of the year's transactions on Capital account is given in Appendix A.

2. *Revenue*.—Appendix B is a summary of the earnings and expenditure.* The earnings amounted to ₹14,84,507, or a decrease of ₹1,85,574 as compared with 1895-96, when the sum realised was ₹16,70,081. The expenditure during the year was ₹7,71,477 against ₹8,17,450 in the past year, or a decrease of ₹45,973. The net result is a profit of ₹7,13,030 on the year's working against that of ₹8,52,631 in 1895-96, a falling off of ₹1,39,601, due to causes as explained below.

3. The following statement shows the chief differences between the earnings and expenditure of the current and previous years. For details, see Appendix B:—

Earnings.

Head of Account.	1895-96.	1896-97.	Increase.	Decrease.
	<i>₹</i>	<i>₹</i>	<i>₹</i>	<i>₹</i>
† Traffic Earnings . . .	19,40,495	19,20,488	...	20,007
Common Purse . . .	—1,55,171	—,79,555	...	1,24,384
Australasian Message Fund . .	—1,51,741	—1,71,753	...	20,012
Profit and Loss . . .	—716	35	751	...
Total Message Revenue . .	16,32,866	14,69,215	751	1,64,403
Miscellaneous Revenue . .	37,214	15,292	...	21,922
TOTAL	16,70,081	14,84,507	751	1,86,325
Net Decrease . . .	...	...	...	1,85,574

4. For the first time since 1889-90 there has been a falling off in the earnings of the year under review as compared with the preceding year. This is due to the fact that although we drew out of the Joint Purse about 1,062% more than last year on account of Trans-Indian traffic (including Australasian), the Indian traffic fell off considerably, and we drew out about 3,926% less on that account. This is no doubt due to the famine and plague in India. The large falling off in "earnings" as shown in rupees is due to the higher rate of exchange which prevailed during the year, and the consequently smaller amount in rupees collected in India as the franc equivalent.

5. In order to understand the statement given in paragraph 3, it is perhaps advisable to explain that "traffic earnings" represents the cash collections on local traffic in Persia and the Persian Gulf, and the cash balances received or paid by this Department at Karachi in settling accounts with the Indian Department, and in London in settling with the Turkish Administration and the Indo-European Telegraph Company. These balances are actually made out in francs, and the amount shown in rupees as received from the Indian Department at Karachi represents the gold equivalent of these francs, and consequently varies according to the rate of exchange. For instance, the traffic receipts for this year were 2,956,006 francs against 2,786,945 francs in the preceding year, but the amount collected in rupees was ₹19,20,488 against ₹19,40,495 in 1895-96. The amount shown as decrease on "Common Purse" and "Australasian Message Fund" represents the difference between the amount actually carried by this Department and paid into the Common Purse, and the amount drawn out of the Purse. This does not necessarily mean a decrease in our receipts from the Common Purse, but shows the value of traffic

* Excluding the cost of the London Office Establishment (1,520l.), which is included as part of the Establishment of the Secretary of State.

† NOTE.—The head "Traffic Earnings" includes the amount collected in India, as also the loss on account of exchange on sterling transactions. The tariffs on International messages are fixed in a gold standard, and the balances due to or from foreign administrations are settled in that standard. The rupee collections in India vary, therefore, in correspondence with the fluctuations in exchange, and the balance received from the Indian Telegraph Department at Karachi in rupees is sufficient to pay the telegraph companies and foreign administrations in the gold standard and retain the share of this Department in a gold standard also.

actually carried by this Department in excess of what it is entitled to under the Agreement.

Expenditure.

Head of Account.	1895-96.	1896-97.	Increase.	Decrease.
Persian Gulf :—	R	R	R	R
General charges . . .	1,39,806	1,41,331	1,525	...
Line maintenance . . .	20,774	19,329	...	1,445
Signalling . . .	1,80,454	1,75,436	...	5,018
Cable maintenance . . .	1,85,419	1,71,079	...	14,340
Persian Section :—				
General charges . . .	88,365	92,188	3,823	...
Line maintenance . . .	64,459	58,883	...	5,576
Signalling . . .	1,11,399	91,325	...	20,074
Exchange . . .	16,774	21,906	5,132	...
Expenditure by other Departments . . .	10,000	...	...	10,000
TOTAL	8,17,450	7,71,477	10,480	56,453
Net Decrease	...	...	...	45,973

6. The increase and decrease under the main heads are as follows :—

(1) *General Charges.—Gulf and Persian Sections.*—The increase is due chiefly to more expenditure in England on furlough allowances, etc., than in the previous year. To this cause is due also the increase noticeable under "Exchange."

Under the authority of the Secretary of State the charge for the supervision and audit of the accounts of the Department in India was increased from April 1896 from R750 to R1,000 per mensem, plus R60 a share of the Accounts Office rent.

(2) *Line Maintenance.—Gulf Section.*—The decrease was caused by a less issue of stores on repairs of the land lines than in the previous year.

(3) *Line Maintenance.—Persian Section.*—The decrease under this head was due partly to less expenditure under establishment, travelling allowance and exchange compensation allowance and partly to less issue of stores on line repairs.

(4) *Signalling.—Gulf Section.*—The decrease under this head was caused partly by some of the signalling clerks having been on long leave out of India and drawing their leave allowance from the Home Treasury, and partly by less expenditure on exchange compensation allowance.

(5) *Signalling.—Persian Section.*—The decrease under this head is due chiefly to the debit, under the orders of the Government of India, of a sum of R18,400 to the Revenue account in 1895-96, being a portion of the cost of the new buildings at Teheran. There has also been less expenditure on exchange compensation allowance.

The salaries of the signalling staff are on an incremental scale, but owing to strict economy in working the total expenditure for signalling was kept below that of last year.

(6) *Cable Maintenance.—Gulf Section.*—The decrease under this represents chiefly less issue of stores for cable repairs.

NET REVENUE.

7. On a total Capital expenditure of R1,15,49,774 a net profit of R7,13,030 was earned, which gives a dividend of 6.17 per cent. as compared with a dividend of 7.42 per cent. in 1895-96. The dividends earned during the past six years are as follows:—

Year.	Interest on Capital.
	R
1891-92	1.4
1892-93	3.8
1893-94	4.28
1894-95	6.50
1895-96	7.42
1896-97	6.17

The cause of the decrease is explained above; namely, I. Indian traffic less; II. Indian exchange better, and a lower rate in rupees paid for telegrams; III. Less old cable sold.

CIS-INDIAN JOINT PURSE.

8. Appendix C deals with the transactions in connection with this Agreement which was entered into in 1878. The number of words carried between Europe and India or Trans-India and *vice versa* during the year by the three Administrations (*vis.*, the Eastern Telegraph Company, the Indo-European Telegraph Company, and this Department) rose from 5,954,751½ to 6,157,208½, showing an increase of 202,457, while the net value also shows an increase of 20,030l. 16s. 1d. The Department's share of the Purse, however, shows a decrease of 1,146l. 3s. 3d.; chiefly caused by the large falling off in Indian traffic, which is not made up by the increase in Trans-Indian traffic. The amount paid into the Purse was more than in the previous year by 6,906l. 0s. 11d.

9. The following table shows the sums paid in and drawn out by the Department annually since the Agreement was concluded:—

Year.	Paid in.	Drawn out.	EXCESS.	
			Paid in	Drawn out.
	£	£	£	£
1878-79	42,265	62,256	...	19,991
1879-80	52,488	68,905	...	16,417
1880-81	57,235	76,295	...	19,060
1881-82	67,108	74,798	...	7,690
1882-83	110,728	84,914	25,814	...
1883-84	81,408	76,584	4,824	...
1884-85	85,376	76,728	8,638	...
1885-86	107,317	86,012	21,305	...
1886-87	80,980	75,206	5,774	...
1887-88	71,808	74,021	...	2,213
1888-89	91,295	77,125	14,170	...
1889-90	85,661	73,180	12,481	...
1890-91	95,774	77,417	18,357	...
1891-92	102,641	83,352	19,289	...
1892-93	94,209	83,894	10,315	...
1893-94	97,469	89,327	8,142	...
1894-95	99,267	91,012	8,255	...
1895-96	110,380	101,685	8,695	...
1896-97	117,286	100,539	16,747	...
TOTALS	1,650,695	1,533,260	182,806	65,371
TOTAL EXCESS PAID IN . . . . .	...	...	117,435	...

10. *Division of Traffic.*—The following are the proportions according to which the Joint Purse receipts are divided :—

Administration.	INDIAN RECEIPTS.		Trans-Indian Receipts.
	To 1894.	From 1894.	
Eastern Telegraph Company	60'39	59'82	80'53
Indo-European Telegraph Company	22'34	22'12	12'03
Indo-European Telegraph Department	17'27	18'06	7'44
	39'61	40'18	19'47

11. The percentages of traffic which have been actually carried since 1878-79 are :—

Year.	ON INDIAN TRAFFIC.		ON TRANS-INDIAN TRAFFIC.	
	Via Suez.	Via Indo-European Route.	Via Suez.	Via Indo-European Route.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
1878-79	71'31	28'69	95'26	4'74
1879-80	67'91	32'09	94'10	5'90
1880-81	69'01	30'99	92'50	7'50
1881-82	64'63	35'37	81'26	18'74
1882-83	48'34	51'66	59'26	40'74
1883-84	55'96	44'04	83'52	16'48
1884-85	53'02	46'98	84'44	15'56
1885-86	52'14	47'86	75'91	24'09
1886-87	55'46	44'54	85'32	14'68
1887-88	60'93	39'07	86'48	13'52
1888-89	51'69	48'31	77'04	22'96
1889-90	49'92	50'08	82'89	17'11
1890-91	46'67	53'33	83'21	16'79
1891-92	43'52	56'48	80'75	19'25
1892-93	48'09	51'91	82'49	17'51
1893-94	51'75	48'25	85'20	14'80
1894-95	48'91	51'09	84'31	15'69
1895-96	49'03	50'97	84'09	15'91
1896-97	44'15	55'85	83'00	17'00

12. *Interruptions affecting Joint Purse Agreement.*—One interruption stopping traffic between Teheran and Karachi occurred on the Persian Section, and lasted 20 hours 53 minutes. Beyond Teheran to London the Indo-European Company's lines were totally interrupted for 59 hours 24 minutes, but none of these interruptions affected the divisions of the Joint Purse.

13. On the Turkish route interruptions occurred between Fao and Constantinople, lasting 83 days 14 hours 56 minutes. The working of this route continues to be very unsatisfactory. The Fao-Bushire cable was also interrupted for repairs for 1 day 22 hours 30 minutes.

During the last six years the Turkish route beyond Fao has been interrupted as follows :—

Year.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.
Days, hours, minutes . . .	77—8—12	108—9—54	101—5—41	150—0—52	111—17—35	83—14—56

The Department was only liable to the Joint Purse for 52 days' interruptions at Fcs. 50 per diem.

AUSTRALASIAN MESSAGE FUND.

14. Full particulars regarding the nature of this Fund are given in the Administration Report of 1893-94 (page 6, paras. 14 to 17). In April 1896, however, a Supplemental Agreement was entered into under which New Zealand joined the Fund, and from 1st May 1895 the amount guaranteed was reduced to 227,000*l.*, but the sum payable in any one year by the colonies is limited to 10,000*l.* The Agreement was also made binding for at least five years.

The Departmental receipts for this year show an increase of 4,677*l.* over the receipts in 1889, on which the original Australasian Message Fund was based. See Appendix C. (1).

TRAFFIC.

15. The service regulations of the Paris Convention of 1890 were in force throughout the year. As decided at that Conference, the succeeding Conference was to have been held at Buda-Pesth during 1895, but at the request of the Royal Hungarian Government it was postponed until the 16th June 1896, on which date the delegates met and continued in session until 19th July, India being represented by Mr. S. V. P. Luke, C.I.E., and Mr. B. T. Finch, C.I.E. Mr. Finch also represented Persia. The regulations as revised at this Conference came into force on the 1st July 1897.

16. A summary of the alterations affecting India is given in the Administration Report of the Indian Telegraph Department for 1896-97, and is as follows:—

"1. An increase in the length of a permissible word in telegrams wholly in plain language, as distinguished from telegrams wholly in code, or partly in code and partly in plain language, 15 letters being allowed as the maximum instead of 10 as heretofore.

"2. An increase in the number of figures and signs permissible as one word when written in series, as regards every class of telegram, five characters being counted as a word in place of three as heretofore.

"3. The counting as one word only of the sender's special instructions, if written in the authorised abridged form.

"4. The exclusion of Sundays in the limit of 72 hours allowed for obtaining or giving corrections to telegrams by means of paid service advices.

"5. Substantial reductions in the rates between India and East and South Africa, including Mauritius, as also between India and the Straits, China, and Japan; as well as minor reductions in their terminal rates by the Russian and Persian Governments.

"All the above changes are to the advantage of the public, and, in addition to the results obtained, it may be mentioned that the Indian delegates, Messrs. Luke and Finch, were instructed both by the Government of India and the Secretary of State for India, in the interests of Indian commerce, to urge upon the representatives of the Eastern and Indo-European Telegraph Companies the desirability of a reduction in the rate for telegrams between India and Europe. Notwithstanding, however, their strongest representations and the warm support of the British delegates, the opposition of the companies, both to a general reduction and to the alternative proposal of a reduction on messages in plain language, proved insurmountable. The companies, while most anxious to meet the wishes of the Government of India, regretted that they could not, for financial reasons, agree to risk the loss that any reduction would involve, in consequence of the stationary character of the Indian Telegraph traffic. The desired reduction must apparently, therefore, be deferred for the present.

"Both the Government of India and the Secretary of State have expressed their satisfaction, not only with the joint efforts of the Indian delegates in the matter of the reduction of rates, but also with their proceedings generally at the Conference."

* NOTE.—The independent traffic revenue is that obtained from traffic dealt with by this Department and not touching India, such as for telegrams between the stations of Jalk and Bushire.

24. The mean rate of transmission of telegrams between the United Kingdom and Karachi, and between Karachi and Teheran, the latter being the section worked by the Department, during each of the past six years is as follows:—

Year.	Between the United Kingdom and Karachi, <i>via</i> Teheran.		Between the United Kingdom and Karachi, <i>via</i> Turkey.		Between Karachi and Teheran.			
					Karachi to Teheran.		Teheran to Karachi.	
	Hours.	Min.	Hours.	Min.	Min.	Sec.	Min.	Sec.
1891-92	0	59	16	12	8	42	6	25
1892-93	0	45	27	47	5	51	4	26
1893-94	0	43	36	49	5	40	4	28
1894-95	0	43½	46	46	7	7	5	00
1895-96	0	46	34	00	5	27	4	41
1896-97	1	12	36	08	19	33	13	28

25. This decreased rate of speed between Karachi and Teheran was partially due to the bad weather on the Persian Section, and largely due to the interruptions of the Eastern route for six days in March 1897. Omitting the figures for that month the result works out as follows:—

	Hours.	Min.	Hours.	Min.	Min.	Sec.	Min.	Sec.
1896-97 (excepting March)	—	—	—	—	8	32	4	19

Showing an increased rate as compared with last year from Karachi to Teheran, but a decrease from Teheran to Karachi. This increase is no doubt partially due to the daily number of messages from the East being greater than from the West; also to the fact that the Indian Department, having so many more wires terminating at Karachi than we have, batches of messages are handed to us in quick succession during the busiest part of the day.

26. Appendix G. gives the details, month by month, of the speed of working between Karachi and Teheran, and in Appendix H similar details are supplied with regard to the speed between the United Kingdom and Karachi, *via* Teheran and *via* Turkey.

27. *Check of Errors.*—The accuracy of transmission over the lines of the Department for the past two years is shown below. It will be seen that in this respect the year under review compares favourably with the preceding one:—

1895-96	0·171 per cent.
1896-97	0·096 „

28. *Complaints.*—The number of complaints received for investigation amounted to 159, being 11 more than the total for the year 1894-95. Of this number 101 were from Europe and 58 from India; 80 related to messages *via* Turkey, and 6 to local traffic.

The following table gives all details:—

Nature of Complaint.	Received from Europe.	Received from India.	Total.
Non-deliveries	25	17	42
Non-deliveries due to insufficient address	3	1	4
Delays	37	17	54
Errors	18	6	24
Refund of reply deposits not used	5	8	13
Miscellaneous references	13	9	22
TOTAL	101	58	159

Of the above, 59 were not admitted by the Administrations concerned, or are still being investigated by them. Of the remaining 100 this Department is responsible for 6 only.

OFFICES.

29. The number of offices open to the public throughout the year (excluding those on the Teheran Meshed and Borazjoon Mohammerah, Persian Government lines) was, in the Persian Gulf Section 8, and in the Persian Section 9. In the Persian Gulf Section a temporary office was opened at Lyari in the Lus Beylak State for a part of the year (*see* para. 48), and in the Persian Section four extra offices of observation were open throughout the winter.

ESTABLISHMENT.

30. At the close of the year the strength of the signalling establishment, including four Inspectors in the Persian Section, stood at—

General service civilian clerks	58
Unattached list: Non-commissioned officers of Royal Engineers	9
Local service signallers	31
Postal employé	1
TOTAL	99

31. The following casualties occurred during the year :—

Resignations :—

- 1 Director (retired).
- 2 Superintendents (retired).
- 2 Assistant Superintendents (retired).
- 1 Officer of the "Patrick Stewart" (cable steamer).

Died :

- 1 Assistant to Traffic Superintendent.

Dismissed :—

- 1 general service clerk.
- 1 temporary Assistant Engineer of the "Patrick Stewart."
- 1 Probationer.

CABLES.

PERSIAN GULF SECTION.

32. The lengths of the various cable sections on the 31st March 1896 and 1897 were as follows :—

Cables.	1896-97.	1895-96.
	Knots.	Knots.
Fao-Bushire Gutta-percha Cable	154'488	153'850
Bushire-Jask India-rubber Cable of 1869	502'028	501'872
Bushire-Jask Gutta-percha Cable of 1885	520'642	520'642
Jask-Manora Gutta-percha Cable	528'000	528'000
Manora-Karachi (3 harbour cables)	13'780	13'780*
Total knots	1,718'938	1,718'144

Showing an increase in length of '794 since last year, due to repairs and to the correction of errors discovered in the diagrams of the different sections. In addition to the above there is a seven-core Fowler-Waring cable from the Karachi Harbour to the Central Telegraph Office, 1'630 knots in length.

* Incorrectly printed in last year's report owing to each conductor in the three-conductor Fowler-Waring Cable being reckoned as a separate cable.

33. This Department also keeps the following cables in working order:—

(i) The Harbour Defence Revised System, composed as follows:—

	Statute miles.
From Customs Cable House through Junction Box to Marsh Fort (Harbour Cables)	6.703
From Junction Box to Manora and Beach Forts (Fowler-Waring Cables)	1.328
From Central Office to Customs Cable House (one twin Fowler- Waring Cable)	1.630
TOTAL MILES	9.661

The remainder of the Harbour Defence line, consisting of a land
line from Central Office, to Royal Artillery Office, is looked
after by the Indian Telegraph Department 1.090

TOTAL MILES **10.751**

(ii) A telephone line for the Port Trust connecting the Port Trust
Office at Karachi with the Port Trust and Port Officer's Offices
at Manora.

Land Line—Manora to Cable Box IX	0.367
Harbour Cable to Customs Cable House	5.008
Land Line to Port Trust Office	0.460
TOTAL MILES	5.835

34. *Summary of the History of the Cables and their Electrical and Mechanical Condition during the year 1896-97.*

Fao-Bushire Cable.—This cable was repaired and a length renewed in November 1896, when 19.671 knots of new brass-taped cable were inserted and a fault cut out. There are 26.671 knots of the original gutta-percha cable of 1864 in this section, of which 17.799 knots, at the Fao end, have not been touched since laid. The cable tests 43 megohms per knot and works well. It may be considered to be in a satisfactory condition.

Bushire-Fask India-rubber Cable of 1869.—This cable has been twice repaired during the year. In August 1896 the cable broke through corrosion of the guards, and in November 1896 a fault was cut out during the annual trip of the cable steamer. In this section there is a length of 101.679 knots remaining of the original india-rubber cable, which has all been picked up, retaped, and relaid at some time or other. There are also 135.597 knots of the original gutta-percha cable of 1864, which has been inserted at various times. Thus about 237 knots, or nearly half of this section, consists of old cable which may require renewal shortly. At present the insulation is 71 megohms per knot, which, though lower than last year, may be considered satisfactory.

Bushire-Fask Gutta-percha Cable of 1885.—This cable has not required any repairs during the year and has not been disturbed. Although the insulation has fallen from 659 to 326 megohms per knot during the year, probably due to gradual development of a fault, the condition is satisfactory.

Fask-Manora Gutta-percha Cable.—A fault developed in this cable in August 1896 and had not been localised at the end of the year, but has since been found and cut out. A second fault appeared in January 1897, which was cut out. This section contains about 82 knots of the old gutta-percha cable of 1864, and 18 knots of the old india-rubber cable of 1869. This old cable may require renewal shortly, but otherwise the mechanical condition of the cable is satisfactory. The insulation is 73 megohms per knot, which is as high as can be expected.

Harbour Cables.—These are all in good working order. Three faults occurred during the year, but they have all been repaired.

The seven-core Fowler-Waring Cable, after being yarned and compounded, was, together with a twin-core Fowler-Waring Cable belonging to the Indian Telegraph Department, buried during September 1896, between the Customs Cable House and the Central Telegraph Office, and three of its conductors now replace a similar number of wires of the aerial telegraph line existing between the same two points.

Cable Houses and Cable Land Lines.

35. The cable houses and cable land lines were all inspected during the year. At Bushire about 100 feet of each of the three cables entering the cable house, *vid* the tunnel and shaft were cut off and replaced by 100 yards of brass-taped main cable, the slack being coiled beyond low-water mark. This brass-taped core is said to resist decay better than the old bare core, where exposed to the atmosphere.

Manora Cable Factory.

36. The following is a summary of the work done in the Cable Factory during the past year :—

	Knots.
Cable manufactured, shore end, 2nd class	4'570
" recovered, retaped, and brought on charge	7'295
" Stripped for core	27'982

And for the Indian Telegraph Department :—

Cable manufactured, shore end	5'000
Special type cable with No. 5½ B. W. G. wires	12'6668

Fowler-Waring lead-sheathed cable served with yarn	Statute miles. 3½
--	----------------------

(2 miles for our use and 1½ for the Indian Telegraph Department.)

At present the following core is in store at Manora :—

	Knots.
Gutta-percha core, 1st class (new from England)	34'000
" " stripped, but fit to make into cable	3'000
" " " short lengths on drums to be shipped to England for sale	31'963
India-rubber core fit for use as leads, etc.	4'187
" " condemned	0'207

There is also on hand 7'538 knots of short pieces of wire-guarded cable which are kept for sale or for fencing purposes.

37. *Engine Boilers.*—The vertical boiler was inspected and a certificate granted for a further period of 12 months by the Government boiler inspector.

The locomotive type boiler, which had been condemned, was removed and a new Cornish boiler, received from England, erected in its place. A certificate for 12 months was granted for a pressure of 125 lbs.

38. *Cable Machinery.*—This is in good order, and has been slightly altered to enable the Fowler-Waring cables to be served with yarn.

Interruptions.

39. There was one total interruption of the india-rubber cable between Bushire and Jask during the year, lasting 10 days, 7 hours, and 30 minutes. The remainder were partial interruptions due to repairs, and lasted altogether 3 days and 14 hours.

Repairs and Renewals.

40. During the past year three renewals have been made : *vis.*, two in the Bushire-Fao cable, aggregating 19'691 knots, and one in the Bushire-Jask india-rubber cable of 8'144 knots. Repairs necessitated the expenditure of 13'444 knots of cable from our stock; that made in August, alluded to above, took 6'306 knots of second-class cable, and that in January took 7'138 knots of second-class cable. Of the cable recovered 7'295 knots have been brought on charge and 27'982 knots have been condemned and broken up.

Expenditure of Cable and Cable in Stock.

	Knots.
Cable in stock on 1st April 1896	75'713
Cable manufactured and recovered from sea and brought on charge	11'865
TOTAL	87'578
Cable expended during the year	41'767
Leaving on 31st March 1897 a balance of	45'811

Cable Steamer "Patrick Stewart."

41. The vessel was in dock at Bombay three times during the year for repairs, and made three journeys up to the Gulf for cable repairs and inspections. On 1st March 1897 she left Karachi with the engineer and electrician and cable staff to carry out cable repairs between India and Ceylon for the Indian Telegraph Department.

While lying in harbour at Karachi her main and fore-castle decks were renewed and other necessary repairs executed.

During the year the vessel steamed nearly 10,400 nautical miles. A statement of the work done by her is given in Appendix.

The earnings of the ship during the past year amounted to R10,375, of which R11,242 were on account of repairs to the Indo-Ceylon cable.

Working.

42. A slight alteration has been made in translation working, and a system of automatic transmitting has been introduced and promises to give good results when some small difficulties with the instruments have been overcome.

MEKRAN COAST LAND LINE.

43. The lengths of the various sections of this line on the 31st March 1896 were the same as last year, viz. :—

	Miles of Line.	Miles of Wire.
Karachi to Sonmiani Branch	41'10	82'20
Sonmiani Branch	1'56	1'56
" " to Ormara	173'35	346'70
Ormara to Pasni Branch	89'65	179'30
Pasni Branch	3'20	3'20
" " to Gwadar	76'50	153'00
Gwadar to Charbar	117'18	234'36
Charbar to Jask	199'47	398'94
TOTAL	702'01	1399'26

Maintenance and Repairs to Land Lines.

44. Over 40 miles of wire have been renewed on account of corrosion, which is a fruitful cause of interruptions on this line. The iron and wooden poles have been painted or tarred where necessary and the earth wires renewed. The insulators also have been cleaned and refilled with insulating fluid. Two small diversions of the line have been carried out and surveys made for two other diversions, which are considered necessary for the safety of the line.

Interruptions.

45. The total interruptions on the land line during the past year amounted to 2 days, 5 hours, and 50 minutes, of which 13½ hours were due to wilful damage.

The partial interruptions, i.e., those not affecting communication, amounted to 31 days, 3 hours, and 40 minutes, of which 10 days, 15 hours, and 15 minutes were due to wilful damage.

46. The causes of the faults are summarised as follows:—

	Number.	Duration. Hours.
Definitely traced to preventable causes:—		
Faulty construction	—	—
Faulty maintenance	12	386
Working parties	1	2
Other preventable causes	—	—
Unpreventable causes:—		
Cyclones and storms	4	98
Floods	1	28
Animals and birds	1	19
Malice	7	268
Unknown causes	—	—

Of the 12 faults due to faulty maintenance, 10 were due to corrosion of the line wire.

Inspections.

47. All the offices of this section were inspected during the year by the Director and were found in a satisfactory state. The buildings were also in good order.

General Remarks.

48. During January 1897 a serious riot occurred at Reshire, near Bushire, where our offices are situated. Certain bench marks had lately been fixed near the office by officers of the Survey of India Department. The Persians, incited by their Seyeds, considered that the failure of rain was due to their existence, and that as long as they remained there would be no rain. Consequently a mob, led by their priests, collected in large numbers and destroyed them. The bench marks were rebuilt in April last. For his services on this occasion Mr. Campbell was awarded a bonus of Rs500 and received the thanks of the Secretary of State for India in Council.

For some time after the assassination of the Shah anarchy reigned in Perso-Beluchistan, and there were several disturbances at Charbar due to the presence of various Chiefs and their followers.

At the request of the political officer, Southern Beluchistan, a temporary land-line office was opened in October at Lyari, about 25 miles north of Sonmiani and was kept open until the end of April 1897.

PERSIAN SECTION.

49. *Line Maintenance.*—Only ordinary line repairs were carried out during the year, except that the 1,275 four-and-a-half-inch brackets for Hamilton standards which were supplied by the Indian Telegraph Department in 1893 were replaced by others made to fit the Siemens posts in use in Persia.

50. *Offices.*—The new office buildings at Abadeh, the property of the Persian Government, were completed in August 1896. They take the place of those washed away by a flood in 1894. The office at Kazeroon, also the property of the Persian Government, was repaired, and a separate entrance and separate premises provided for the use of the clerk of the Persian Administration.

(1.) The necessity for this arrangement is to prevent the premises occupied by this Department being overrun by mobs of discontented people, who on the slightest provocation, rush to the telegraph office in hopes of obtaining redress.

An English-speaking clerk was entertained from the 1st November 1896 at the cost of the Persian Government to work in English in the Ispahan city office. By this means the time occupied in the delivery of telegrams for the city is reduced. This clerk also works in English to Yezd, where the Imperial bank propose engaging a signaller with a knowledge of English for their own use.

On the 5th May the office at Dasht Arjin was looted by a party of Kash Kooli Turks, and the whole of the electrical instruments, clocks, tools, etc.

either demolished or carried off. A bill for the amount has been submitted to the Persian Government, and, with the sanction of Her Britannic Majesty's *Chargé d' Affaires*, has been charged against the Jask Royalty for 1896-97.

51. *Interruptions*.—During 1896-97 there was only one total interruption of 20 hours, 53 minutes, at Dasht Arjin office, due to the incident mentioned in the last paragraph. That this interruption was of so short duration is entirely due to the bravery and devotion to duty of Sergeant Newey, R.E., and his head gholam Abdullah, who pushed through from Kazeroon to Dasht Arjin at the risk of their lives, Sergeant Newey incurring serious personal injury from the performance of this dangerous duty.

The interruptions on this section from all causes during the past three years have been:—

Year.	1 Wire.	2 Wires.	3 Wires.
	Hours.	Hours.	Hours.
1894-95	591'38	94'27	65'57
1895-96	325'65	13'32	5'16
1896-97	606'00	17'12	20'53

Of the above interruptions to one wire during 1896-97, one lasted 200½ hours, and was due to an insulator having been smashed by a bullet during the disturbances in the south of Persia, following the Shah's assassination.

52. The causes of the faults are summarised as follows:—

	Number.	Duration. Hours.
Definitely traced to preventable causes:—		
Faulty construction and maintenance	3	9'68
Working parties	—	—
Unpreventable:—		
Cyclones and exceptional storms	3	13'50
Floods	—	—
Lightning	2	37'48
Snow	—	—
Fires	—	—
Trees falling other than those caused by cyclones	—	—
Animals and birds	12	145'30
Malice	17	336'39
Other unpreventable causes:—		
Faults in offices	4	10'55
Unknown causes	5	79'52

The interruptions caused by birds during the year were heavier than usual. This is attributed to the very bad state of the roads over the mountain passes in the south of Persia, and the consequent large mortality among baggage animals. Vultures attracted by the carcasses when rising come in constant contact with the wires, or deposit offal on them.

53. There were 252 acts of wilful damage committed during 1896-97, being 57 less than in 1895-96, and 79 less than in 1894-95.

Wilful damage caused interruptions on the several wires as follows:—

Year.	1 Wire.	2 Wires.	3 Wires.
	Hours.	Hours.	Hours.
1894-95	150'38	42'16	Nil.
1895-96	158'8	Nil.	5'16
1896-97	315'46	Nil.	20'53

54. The total amount claimed and recovered from the Persian Government for the year was Krans 7,206 or 864.50* more than last year, and Krans 2,848 more than 1894-95. Of the above sum Krans 937 were recovered from local Governors, and the balance of Krans 6,269 has been charged against the Jask Royalty. The accounts for wilful damage are made up from the 1st February to 31st January of each year to suit the convenience of the Persian Government.

55. Although there was a decrease in the number of acts of wilful damage, the injury done to the insulators and wires was greater, and owing to the disturbed state of the country, during May especially, the difficulty of repairing the line was increased, and the interruptions lasted longer than they would have done under ordinary circumstances.

The late Shah was assassinated on the 1st May 1896, but notwithstanding the state of anarchy which prevailed in Southern Persia, our relations with the Persian authorities and people were as cordial as ever, and it is a subject for congratulation and a sign of the goodwill of the generality of the Persian people that fewer acts of wilful damage were committed than in previous years.

56. The principal disturbances and outrages which occurred during the year have been fully reported to Government, and those of the local Chiefs and people who rendered conspicuous aid to the Department have been rewarded; while claims have been submitted to the Persian Government, and for the most part met, for damage and injury done to members of the staff and property of the Indian Government. It may, however, be interesting to give a short summary in this Report of the principal events which affected the Telegraph Department, in order to show the position of the officers and men in Persia and the difficulties which have sometimes to be contended with in maintaining telegraphic communication.

May 1st. Shah assassinated and arrangements made that soldiers in Shiraz should receive pay, etc.

May 5th. Dasht Arjin looted and all lines interrupted. Sergeant Newey, R.E., his head gholam and a labourer attacked on way to fault. Sergeant Newey very badly beaten and rendered unconscious; whole party stripped. Several gholams robbed of their horses and stripped while performing their duties.

Shiraz City in a state of uproar and riot; Jews' quarters attacked; some 20 private houses looted, but our people unmolested.

Dehbeed office besieged by marauding Arabs. Arrangements made with ex-Governor of Abadeh to aid Mr. Jefferies in defence of buildings, and also with Khawam at Shiraz for a relief party to go to Dehbeed, accompanied by Inspector Blackman. Roads between Kazeroon and Shiraz strewn with merchandise, and all roads in Persia pronounced unsafe and traffic along them stopped.

May 22nd. Post from Shiraz attacked two miles north of Kazeroon.

June. Regiment in Teheran mutinied for pay. Affairs very disturbed at Shuster. Mr. Tanfield all but killed. Messrs. Hotz' office looted. Assistant Surgeon Salts *en route* to Shiraz was attacked and struck on the face by a slug.

September. Gholam stopped by highwaymen.

October. Ferash or caretaker at Konar Takhteh robbed and brutally treated. Governor of Borasjoon threatened to boycott the clerk at Borasjoon office and caused people to write defamatory letters about him. The Resident at Bushire when passing through Borasjoon proved these allegations to be false.

October 23rd. Riots broke out at Kashan and lasted until 12th.

October 27th. Telegraph tofangchee badly beaten at Dasht Arjin.

November 4th. Post robbed between Soh and Kashan.

November 18th. Reports from Shiraz of this date show that Fars is in a state of anarchy and Kashgai tribes are in revolt. Robberies take place night-

* Note.—300 krans = 10 rupees at the present rate of exchange.

ly in the City of Shiraz. The whole of the South of Persia is in a very disturbed state and said to be bristling with Martini rifles.

Buildings.

57. The new quarters for the staff at Teheran were occupied in October and November 1896. There is still some work to be done in finishing off these buildings and ground surrounding them.

The new quarters for the Director are in an advanced stage of construction. The site has been laid out and partly planted, and the 24 Persian yards of ground required to complete the site were purchased on the 23rd March 1897.

Medical.

58. Dr. Scully acted as senior Medical Superintendent at Teheran for eight months during the absence on furlough of Dr. Odling, C.M.G., and Dr. Scully's place at Shiraz was filled by Assistant Surgeon F. Salts, of the Indian Medical Department.

The health of the staff was considerably better than in 1895-96, but there was a good deal of fever at Shiraz in July and August 1896.

Meteorology.

59. At the request of the Meteorological Reporter, India, daily telegrams reporting the state of the weather at Teheran and Ispahan were sent to him from the 15th of November 1896 to 15th March 1897.

MESHED LINE.

60. *Maintenance and Repairs.*—1,240 new juniper poles and 3,886 Indian Field pattern insulators were placed in position; also 487 old poles were re-erected after rotten bases had been sawn off. The re-poling, re-insulating, and Britannia jointing of the whole line has now been completed, and a new loop line erected at Aiwanikief to carry the wires into the new Telegraph Office, and a diversion made to secure a better crossing of the Gorgerood river.

A sum of krans 24,695 was received from the Persian Government in July 1896, being the last instalment of a sum of krans 98,780 sanctioned by the Persian Government for the purpose of putting this line into thorough repair. Details of the expenditure are given in the Appendix.

61. *Offices.*—A new office was fitted up at Aiwanikief in October 1896.

62. *Interruptions.*—The line was interrupted for 186 hours 25 minutes during the year. The interruptions from all causes during the past three years were:—

	Hours.	Min.
1894-95	581	2
1895-96	397	18
1896-97	186	25

	1896-97.		1895-96.		1894-95.	
	Hours.	Min.	Hours.	Min.	Hours.	Min.
Wilful damage	144	47	65	0	27	50
Camels	18	30	72	40	313	53
Clerks in stations	Nil		118	37	67	55
Defective insulation	Nil		Nil		89	0
Floods and storms	15	20	55	11	—	
Working party	Nil		13	30	—	
Unknown causes	7	48	72	20	82	24

The out-station clerks now submit accurate and regular reports of wilful damages perpetrated on their sections. 169 acts of wilful damage were committed during the year, or a decrease of 276 as compared with last year.

This is mainly due to the substitution of Indian insulators and the better condition of the line. The fact that 255 krams have actually been recovered from local governors on account of wilful damage speaks well for the influence of the Assistant Superintendent in charge (Mr. Wood) with the Persian officials along the line, and although the offices at Meshed and Semnan were invaded by mutinous soldiery and mobs, the difficulties were satisfactorily arranged.

63 *Traffic*.—The table below shows the amount of paid conversational traffic, etc., carried by the line during 1895-96 and 1896-97.

Year.	Total Paid Conversation and State Messages.	State Messages only.
1895-96	3,123 krams	814 krams
1896-97	2,993 "	1,195 "

BORASJOON-AHWAZ LINE.

64. Owing to the difficulties of obtaining funds from the Persian Government and the large amount of repairs necessary, it has not been possible to make this line satisfactory.

STORES.

65. During the past year the principal items of expenditure under this head have been as follows:—

	R	a.	p.
Purchase of stores in India	414	14	0
London stores, including freight, landing charges and exchange	75,110	4	2
Stores from other Departments	3,440	6	0

and the following were the principle issues of stores:—

Repairs to cable	23,118	0	10
Repairs and renewals of land line	3,124	0	1
Issues to signal offices, including Persian Section.	28,384	4	10
Issues to cable steamer	32,112	3	0

Personnel.

66. The Director, Persian Section, brings prominently to notice the good services rendered by the members of his staff at the time of the assassination of the late Shah; Mr. Assistant Superintendent Stainton and Messrs. Inspectors Jefferies, Newey (Sergeant, R.E.), and Blackman, also Head Gholam Abdullah, being specially mentioned. Mr. Jefferies received the thanks of the Secretary of State and a bonus of Rs500, Sergeant Newey was promoted to full sergeant in his corps and received a special double increment of pay, and Head Gholam Abdullah was also rewarded.

Lieutenant-Colonel Wells, R.E., C.I.E., the Director of the Persian Section, received the thanks of the Secretary of State for his services on the above occasion, and was permitted by the Secretary of State to accept a sword of honour which, together with a firman, had been prepared for presentation to him by the late Nassared-Din Shah. These were presented to him by his successor, the present Shah, in June 1896. Lieutenant-Colonel Wells held charge of the Persian Section throughout the year, his ordinary duties being greatly increased through his having to superintend the building at Teheran of quarters for the numerous staff, and a residence for the Director. He administered his section with his usual success, and my best thanks are due to him.

Mr. W. K. Wood, Assistant Superintendent, held charge of the Meshed Line, which he worked with the best results.

Mr. J. Possmann, who, as Director of the Persian Gulf Section, controlled his charge most satisfactorily, retired on pension on the 19th February 1897. The Department has lost the services of a most conscientious and efficient officer by his retirement, and I take this opportunity of again expressing my warmest thanks for the assistance he has invariably rendered me.

Mr. Sealy, the new Director, expresses his satisfaction with his staff. Those at Karachi during the time of the plague worked in a most praiseworthy manner under the able control of Mr. J. Huntley, Assistant Superintendent.

As mentioned in paragraph 44 of this report, Mr. R. C. Campbell, Assistant Superintendent, by his tact and coolness prevented serious complications during a riot which occurred at Bushire in January 1897. For his services on the occasion he received the thanks of the Secretary of State and was awarded a bonus of Rs500.

My best thanks are also due to Mr. C. E. J. Twisaday, the senior clerk in my office, who, during my absence in Persia in September and October 1895, and again while I was at the International Telegraph Conference at Buda-Pesth for six weeks during June and July 1896, conducted the current duties of my office, and who, owing to his thorough knowledge on all traffic points, was of the greatest assistance to me. Mr. Twisaday, in communication with Mr. Neilson of the Eastern Telegraph Company, was permitted by the Secretary of State to translate the International Telegraph Service Regulations as revised at Buda-Pesth.

Although the voluminous and ever-increasing account work relating to traffic is dealt with in this office, the administrative accounts of the Department are kept in India, and this separation of the administrative control from the accounts work would undoubtedly lead to unnecessary expenditure, trouble, and perhaps friction, if the Examiner of Accounts did not exercise much tact and discretion in his dealings with the Department. Mr. F. C. Godfrey, who has been for many years the Examiner of our Accounts, has now been transferred to another appointment, and I beg to record my appreciation of his services, and offer him my best thanks for his assistance and courtesy.

INDIA OFFICE,
10th November 1897.

B. T. FINCH,
Director-in-Chief.

APPENDICES:

APPENDIX A.

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURE ON CAPITAL ACCOUNT TO 31ST MARCH 1897.

Capital expenditure on 31st March 1896		R	a.	p.
Capital expenditure from 1st April 1896 to 31st March 1897 :-		1,14,89,206	1	4
PERSIAN GULF SECTION.				
Works				
Do. (expenditure by Public Works Department)				
Suspense Heads :-				
Stores				
Advances				
Sales				
Purchases				
Balance debited to Capital				
TOTAL				
PERSIAN SECTION.				
Works				
Suspense Heads :-				
Advances				
Balance debited to Capital				
TOTAL				
GRAND TOTAL				

APPENDIX B.

REVENUE ACCOUNT for the Year ended 31st MARCH 1897.

To Net Earnings from 1st April 1896 to 31st March 1897.									
Traffic Earnings.									
Net Earnings on Indian, Trans-Indian, and Local Traffic, including mean rate <i>via</i> Turkey.									
India	England	Exchange	Fcs.		R a. p.				
India	England	Exchange	Fcs.	cts.	R	a.	p.		
2,879,677	76,328	74½	2,879,677	80½	19,204,497	15	5		
2,956,006	55		2,956,006	55					
TOTAL (Appendix E)									
Cis-Indian Common Purse									
Receivable from companies			2,076,246	87½					
Payable to companies			—2,494,921	87½					
TOTAL (Appendix C)									
Payable on account of interruptions <i>via</i> Turkey			—418,675	00					
			—2,130	41½					
Net Total Cis-Indian Common Purse									
			—420,805	41½	—2,795,555	1	8		
Australasian Message Fund.									
Drawn out of Fund			272,712	39½					
Paid into Fund			—531,325	93½					
Net Total Australasian Message Fund									
			—258,533	54½	—1,717,752	7	8		
Profit and Loss.									
Write-off traffic outstandings for the year 1893-94									
TOTAL Profit and Loss									
			52	7c½	35	0	3		
Miscellaneous Receipts.									
TOTAL Profit and Loss									
			2,276,220	30					
India									
India	England	Exchange	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.	
12,680	14	3	1,278	4	7				
802	8	0	...						
530	5	1	...						
14,013	11	4	1,278	4	7				
GRAND TOTAL									
14,84,507 6 3									

APPENDIX B (1).

STATEMENT showing DETAILS of WORKING EXPENSES for past FIVE YEARS.

YEAR.	Account Heads.	Establish- ments.	Apparatus and Plant.	Office Expenses.	Store-keeping Charges.	Repairs to Lines and Buildings.	Repairs to Cables.	Cable Steamer.	Substans.	Miscellaneous	Total as per Finance Accounts.	Expenditure by other Departments.	Total as per Administrative Accounts, Appendix B.
1891-92.	General Charges.	R 2,28,051	R ...	R 5,805	R 1,349	R ...	R ...	R ...	R 31,305	R ...	R 2,66,510	R 1,783	R 2,68,293
	Line Maintenance	66,771	...	114	...	1,03,079	...	...	...	...	1,09,064	12,245	1,21,209
	Cable Maintenance	1,264	...	20	...	2,575	1,76,676	90,795	...	5,760	2,88,440	...	2,88,440
	Signalling	2,14,532	...	25,882	...	3,541	...	...	...	5,843	2,49,798	9,708	2,59,506
	TOTAL	5,22,008	...	31,781	1,349	1,09,195	1,76,676	90,795	31,305	11,603	9,74,712	23,736	9,98,448
1892-93.	General Charges.	R 2,08,756	R ...	R 5,325	R 1,598	R ...	R ...	R ...	R 29,827	R 1,538	R 2,47,044	R ...	R 2,47,044
	Line Maintenance	68,313	...	928	...	81,777	...	...	...	...	1,51,018	12,245	1,63,263
	Cable Maintenance	13,928	...	154	...	1,455	82,819	91,866	...	...	1,00,222	...	1,00,222
	Signalling	2,21,512	...	25,479	...	5,083	...	...	...	5,812	2,57,686	6,633	2,64,319
	TOTAL	5,12,409	...	31,886	1,598	88,315	82,819	91,866	29,827	7,350	8,45,970	18,878	8,64,848
1893-94.	General Charges.	R 1,97,688	R ...	R 5,435	R 711	R ...	R ...	R ...	R 27,080	R 6,629	R 2,37,543	R ...	R 2,37,543
	Line Maintenance	67,531	...	228	...	34,428	...	...	...	...	1,02,187	...	1,02,187
	Cable Maintenance	12,575	...	101	...	2,347	89,715	1,23,286	...	...	2,28,024	12,245	1,14,432
	Signalling	2,41,231	...	19,882	...	13,252	...	...	...	5,729	2,80,094	...	2,58,024
	TOTAL	5,19,025	...	25,646	711	59,027	89,715	1,23,286	27,080	12,358	8,47,848	...	8,60,608
1894-95.	General Charges.	R 2,19,871	R ...	R 4,830	R 1,744	R ...	R ...	R ...	R 27,733	R 5,666	R 2,59,844	R ...	R 2,59,844
	Line Maintenance	59,795	...	748	...	26,997	...	...	...	...	87,541	...	88,289
	Cable Maintenance	12,707	...	129	...	2,309	53,640	1,22,030	...	...	1,00,815	10,526	1,11,341
	Signalling	2,40,888	...	22,343	...	8,155	...	...	...	5,978	2,77,764	...	2,83,742
	TOTAL	5,33,262	...	28,050	1,744	37,861	53,640	1,22,030	27,733	11,644	8,15,964	10,932	8,26,896
1895-96.	General Charges.	R 2,02,553	R ...	R 3,100	R 1,066	R ...	R ...	R ...	R 31,760	R 6,366	R 2,44,945	R ...	R 2,44,945
	Line Maintenance	62,780	...	628	...	21,825	...	...	...	...	85,233	...	86,063
	Cable Maintenance	13,814	...	116	...	1,550	78,003	91,912	...	...	1,85,419	10,000	1,95,419
	Signalling	2,28,754	...	25,739	...	31,730	...	...	...	5,630	2,91,853	...	2,97,483
	TOTAL	5,07,905	...	29,703	1,066	55,105	78,003	91,912	31,760	11,996	8,07,450	10,000	8,17,450
1896-97.	General Charges.	R 2,13,480	R ...	R 3,410	R 874	R ...	R ...	R ...	R 27,400	R 10,261	R 2,55,425	R ...	R 2,55,425
	Line Maintenance	55,344	...	1,259	...	21,609	...	...	...	...	78,212	...	79,464
	Cable Maintenance	10,857	...	194	...	1,516	44,634	1,13,878	...	...	1,71,079	...	1,72,895
	Signalling	2,18,937	...	30,092	...	11,598	...	...	...	6,134	2,66,761	...	2,72,895
	TOTAL	4,98,618	...	34,955	874	34,723	44,634	1,13,878	27,400	16,395	7,71,477	...	7,71,477

NOTE.—The total cost of up-keep of the cable steamer *Patrick Steamer*, including the pay of her officers and crew, is shown under "Cable Steamer."
The pay of the Cable Conservancy Establishment, including temporary establishment and cost of provisions, is shown under "Repairs to Cables."

APPENDIX C.

JOINT PURSE.

Table A.—Division of Receipts.

YEAR.	INDIAN MESSAGES.					TRANS INDIAN MESSAGES.					TOTALS.				
	Number of Words.	Total Net Value.	PROPORTION FOR			Number of Words.	Total Net Value.	PROPORTION FOR			Number of Words.	Total Net Value.	PROPORTION FOR		
			Eastern Company.	Indo-European Company.	Indo-European Department.			Eastern Company.	Indo-European Company.	Indo-European Department.			Eastern Company.	Indo-European Company.	Indo-European Department.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1878-79	1,720,865	310,007 16 2	182,214 18 0	69,256 3 5	53,538 13 11	841,866	117,170 15 7	94,357 12 6	14,005 13 2	8,717 9 11	2,552,731	427,180 11 9	231,572 11 4	83,351 16 7	62,256 3 10
1879-80	1,916,511	337,767 6 8	204,191 16 10	75,339 7 7	58,236 2 3	1,030,660	142,541 14 11	114,657 0 5	17,206 6 7	10,668 7 11	2,947,171	480,309 1 7	318,858 17 3	92,545 14 2	68,904 10 2
1880-81	2,143,516	379,859 8 8	224,385 0 9	84,856 2 5	65,398 5 6	1,043,651	143,776 13 1	115,783 6 10	17,206 6 4	10,656 19 11	3,187,211	523,616 1 9	345,168 7 7	102,152 8 9	76,205 5 5
1881-82	2,012,597	360,011 1 9	221,721 18 1	78,165 12 1	60,123 11 7	1,140,106	155,093 0 8	118,529 6 4	21,889 15 3	14,673 19 1	3,152,703	515,104 2 5	340,251 4 5	100,055 7 4	74,797 10 8
1882-83	2,086,976	384,007 5 9	227,080 3 4	88,797 13 1	68,129 9 4	1,196,822	161,035 16 7	119,310 9 1	24,940 13 8	16,784 13 10	2,283,799	545,043 2 4	346,370 12 5	113,738 6 9	84,914 3 2
1883-84	2,056,841	368,880 9 2	223,913 3 6	81,777 2 7	63,190 3 1	1,286,201	195,123 6 7	140,324 19 1	21,404 12 10	13,393 13 10	3,343,139	544,003 15 9	364,238 6 0	103,181 15 5	76,583 10 11
1884-85	2,033,938	360,469 16 5	218,775 8 4	79,940 9 2	61,763 18 11	1,421,111	195,077 2 6	157,057 2 4	23,043 8 0	14,073 12 2	3,455,099	586,443 18 11	375,832 10 8	103,873 17 2	76,737 11 1
1885-86	2,328,875	474,063 1 4	244,069 2 2	90,300 11 7	69,686 0 7	1,412,842	194,749 16 11	152,939 16 4	25,493 15 1	16,326 5 6	3,771,717	598,812 18 3	396,956 5 6	115,544 6 8	86,012 6 1
1886-87	2,214,948	352,152 11 4	212,669 3 3	78,662 9 0	60,837 19 1	1,447,312	193,393 8 5	155,732 14 6	23,205 4 8	14,388 9 3	3,656,260	545,552 19 9	363,408 17 9	101,937 13 8	75,206 8 4
1887-88	2,207,439	318,324 5 6	204,265 10 8	72,856 18 10	56,201 16 0	1,616,877	213,106 12 4	167,833 18 2	27,453 16 10	17,818 17 4	3,824,366	551,430 17 10	377,009 8 10	100,310 15 8	74,020 13 4
1888-89	2,184,507	335,257 11 4	201,209 16 8	75,703 11 6	56,344 3 2	1,691,060	220,776 19 5	172,737 12 8	27,258 5 8	18,781 1 1	3,875,534	556,034 10 9	373,947 9 4	104,061 17 2	77,125 4 3
1889-90	1,945,184	325,185 3 9	196,789 13 4	71,420 11 10	55,074 18 7	1,633,614	228,917 15 8	184,013 0 10	27,699 11 0	17,205 3 10	3,578,791	554,102 19 5	380,802 14 2	100,120 2 10	73,180 2 5
1890-91	2,235,127	345,608 2 10	208,721 3 5	77,204 4 8	59,682 14 9	1,838,445	238,281 18 6	191,877 2 8	28,670 14 10	17,734 1 0	4,063,572	583,890 1 4	400,598 6 1	105,874 19 6	77,416 15 9
1891-92	2,347,250	360,097 15 5	217,454 17 3	80,144 16 9	62,188 1 5	2,740,228	284,427 7 3	220,944 18 9	34,218 14 9	21,163 13 10	4,557,478	644,525 2 8	446,509 15 11	114,663 11 6	83,351 15 3
1892-93	2,319,743	359,591 14 8	217,157 8 10	80,332 15 11	62,101 9 11	2,439,715	292,907 7 2	235,878 6 1	35,236 15 3	21,792 5 11	4,649,458	652,499 1 11	453,935 14 11	115,569 11 2	83,850 15 10
1893-94	2,354,673	375,091 17 5	226,517 19 10	83,795 10 6	64,778 7 1	2,587,503	329,947 19 3	265,707 2 1	39,692 14 9	24,548 2 5	4,972,182	705,039 16 8	492,225 1 11	123,488 5 3	89,325 9 6
1894-95	2,209,463	348,071 19 9	207,673 1 9	76,783 14 7	63,615 3 5	2,900,784	368,236 9 6	266,540 16 8	44,298 17 1	27,396 15 9	5,110,210	716,368 9 3	504,213 18 5	121,082 11 8	91,011 19 2
1895-96	2,348,530	368,116 11 6	220,930 16 5	81,059 7 10	66,116 7 3	3,606,220	471,640 19 2	378,891 12 0	57,180 19 7	35,568 7 7	5,954,751	899,757 10 8	599,822 8 5	138,250 7 5	101,684 14 10
1896-97	2,237,249	344,353 7 6	205,092 3 6	76,170 19 8	62,190 4 4	3,919,058	515,434 19 3	415,079 15 5	69,006 16 7	33,348 7 3	6,157,208	859,788 6 9	621,071 18 11	138,177 16 3	100,538 11 7

YEAR.	INDIAN MESSAGES.					TRANS-INDIAN MESSAGES.					TOTALS.				
	PROPORTION CREDITED BY					PROPORTION CREDITED BY					PROPORTION CREDITED BY				
	Eastern Company.		Indo-European Company.		Indo-European Department.	Eastern Company.		Indo-European Company.		Indo-European Department.	Eastern Company.		Indo-European Company.		Indo-European Department.
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£ s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£ s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£ s. d.
1878-79	310,009	16 2	221,062	0 7	48,921 2 0	40,056	13 7	48,921	2 0	40,056	13 7	48,921	2 0	40,056	13 7
1879-80	337,767	6 8	229,381	19 1	59,437 16 3	48,947	11 4	59,437	16 3	48,947	11 4	59,437	16 3	48,947	11 4
1880-81	379,839	8 8	265,115	19 4	64,967 10 10	52,755	18 6	64,967	10 10	52,755	18 6	64,967	10 10	52,755	18 6
1881-82	365,911	1 9	232,682	0 4	71,409 14 11	55,899	6 6	71,409	14 11	55,899	6 6	71,409	14 11	55,899	6 6
1882-83	384,007	5 9	185,637	10 3	113,201 11 7	85,168	3 11	113,201	11 7	85,168	3 11	113,201	11 7	85,168	3 11
1883-84	365,880	9 2	265,426	16 6	92,281 15 4	79,171	17 4	92,281	15 4	79,171	17 4	92,281	15 4	79,171	17 4
1884-85	360,469	16 5	191,129	15 6	95,655 5 6	73,684	15 5	95,655	5 6	73,684	15 5	95,655	5 6	73,684	15 5
1885-86	404,053	1 4	310,664	5 2	104,907 9 3	88,491	6 11	104,907	9 3	88,491	6 11	104,907	9 3	88,491	6 11
1886-87	352,159	11 4	195,395	5 6	87,058 6 11	69,795	18 11	87,058	6 11	69,795	18 11	87,058	6 11	69,795	18 11
1887-88	328,324	5 6	205,150	16 10	71,802 8 2	60,371	0 6	71,802	8 2	60,371	0 6	71,802	8 2	60,371	0 6
1888-89	335,257	11 4	173,284	11 0	90,609 12 4	71,363	8 0	90,609	12 4	71,363	8 0	90,609	12 4	71,363	8 0
1889-90	325,185	3 9	162,332	11 5	92,548 6 6	70,304	5 10	92,548	6 6	70,304	5 10	92,548	6 6	70,304	5 10
1890-91	345,608	2 10	161,313	2 11	104,238 18 0	86,056	1 11	104,238	18 0	86,056	1 11	104,238	18 0	86,056	1 11
1891-92	365,097	15 5	171,849	1 6	106,488 10 11	81,760	3 0	106,488	10 11	81,760	3 0	106,488	10 11	81,760	3 0
1892-93	359,591	14 8	187,583	11 1	97,353 16 2	74,644	7 5	97,353	16 2	74,644	7 5	97,353	16 2	74,644	7 5
1893-94	375,091	17 5	194,092	19 10	103,012 19 5	77,985	18 2	103,012	19 5	77,985	18 2	103,012	19 5	77,985	18 2
1894-95	348,071	19 9	170,239	17 2	101,548 6 8	76,263	15 11	101,548	6 8	76,263	15 11	101,548	6 8	76,263	15 11
1895-96	368,116	11 6	180,490	14 6	107,073 10 6	80,552	6 6	107,073	10 6	80,552	6 6	107,073	10 6	80,552	6 6
1896-97	344,353	7 6	152,015	17 4	109,826 9 10	85,511	0 4	109,826	9 10	85,511	0 4	109,826	9 10	85,511	0 4

Exclusive of the liability of the Indo-European Telegraph Department for interruptions in Turkey under Article X of Joint Purse Agreement, amounting to Rs. 46. 4d. = Rs. 46. 4d.

NOTE.—Paid into Joint Purse
Received from Joint Purse

Rs. s. d.
117,285 11 7
100,538 11 7

Excess paid in
Rs. s. d.
16,747 0 0 = Rs. 16,747 0 0

APPENDIX E.

DETAILS of the MONTHLY NET EARNINGS (in Francs) of the INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT during the year 1896-97.

Month.	PERSIAN GULF SECTION.			PERSIAN SECTION.			TOTAL.	
	Transit Messages.		Amount.	Terminal Messages.		Amount.	Words.*	Amount.
	Words.	Fcs. cts.		Words.*	Fcs. cts.			
April 1896	158,934	203,394 22½		149,255	20,609 45½		159,778	232,968 75
May 1896	134,535	170,127 62½		123,427	23,230 42½		135,600	194,589 18½
June 1896	159,900	205,444 48½		150,804	29,509 65½		161,370	235,556 05½
July 1896	152,901	197,418 83½		143,784	28,189 79½		154,249	225,997 43½
August 1896	146,841	188,410 00½		137,838	26,568 31½		148,950	215,335 03½
September 1896	176,337	220,405 17½		166,728	32,440 06½		177,600	253,305 30½
October 1896	180,430	226,045 96½		168,649	33,066 73½		181,857	259,627 85½
November 1896	168,357	213,709 96½		156,084½	30,597 11½		169,569	244,798 80½
December 1896	179,121	217,081 71½		165,743	31,174 21½		180,426	248,502 28½
January 1897	167,754½	214,635 88½		152,758	30,098 42½		169,227½	245,204 18½
February 1897	171,976	220,839 58½		153,263	30,409 34½		173,493	252,690 94½
March 1897	246,928	301,408 74½		231,732	45,498 98½		248,721	347,435 88½
Adjustment found to be necessary after the despatch of the statements.	—	—5 13		—	—		—	—5 13
TOTAL	2,044,014½	2,578,917 09½		1,900,065½	370,392 52½		2,059,940½	2,956,006 55

£ 118,210

Rx. 71,791

Rx. 2,018

Rx. 192,049 the exact sum being
R 19,204 87-15-5
(vide Appendix B).

NOTE.—Traffic earnings are primarily worked in francs in accordance with the existing Convention, but in converting the francs into rupees a uniform rate is not adopted. For the receipts from the Indian Department for traffic interchanged with it, a rate of francs 25·21 to the pound sterling is taken; and from sterling to rupees the conversion is made at the latest rate obtained by the Secretary of State for demand bills which is communicated to the Check Office. On the other hand, for the receipts from or payments to the Indo-European Company and Turkey, which are settled in London in sterling, a uniform rate of francs 25 to the pound (in accordance with the Convention) is adopted, and the conversion to rupees made at the average rate of the Secretary of State's drawings for the year, which in the present case is 14·45037492 to the rupee.

* See Appendix F. Most of these words are also shown under Persian Gulf Section, and are therefore excluded from the total column.

APPENDIX E.—STATEMENT I.

MONTHLY NET EARNINGS (in Francs) of the PERSIAN GULF SECTION during the Year 1896-97.

Month.	Traffic <i>via</i> Teheran. (1) ^a		Traffic <i>via</i> Turkey. (2) ^b		Traffic <i>via</i> Persia. (3) ^c		Traffic from and to India and Persian Gulf.		Traffic between Persian Gulf Stations.		Messages in Transit.		Suspense Account Adjustments.		Refunds.		Total.
	Words.	Amount.	Words.	Amount.	Words.	Amount.	Words.	Amount.	Words.	Amount.	Words.	Amount.	Words.	Amount.	Words.	Amount.	
April 1896 . . .	145,662	103,730 05½	5,946	6,820 69	712	1,029 39	1,394	1,995 58½	4,742	824 89½	—593	—766 68	—19	—16 08	—283 63	158,934	203,394 22½
May 1896 . . .	123,299	160,707 83	4,029	5,484 37½	2,904	4,116 18½	875	1,279 03	5,271	1,007 28½	—1,844	—2,386 64	—	—	—80 44½	134,534	170,127 62½
June 1896 . . .	147,303	192,460 44½	4,140	5,898 82½	1,414	2,045 32½	1,007	1,622 39	3,807	630 04½	2,187	2,771 09½	42	47 60½	—31 25	159,900	205,414 48½
July 1896 . . .	141,445	186,537 01½	4,951	7,332 57½	852	1,230 17	615	965 57½	4,393	474 11	684	880 24½	—39	—40 82	39 16½	152,901	197,418 83½
August 1896 . . .	137,289	179,386 40½	4,347	6,774 25½	1,299	1,890 54½	877	1,227 40	3,951	613 18	—912	—1,107 23	—10	—195 10½	—179 44½	146,841	188,410 00½
September 1896 . . .	163,762	209,767 46½	5,342	6,774 32½	1,331	1,923 46½	890	1,220 02	4,831	643 16½	202	214 34	—23	—32 73½	—34 87½	176,337	220,405 17½
October 1896 . . .	166,598	214,179 76½	7,379	9,065 19½	1,534	2,230 51	1,202	1,779 97½	5,218	742 44½	—1,475	—1,921 28½	—26	—40 72	10 08½	180,430	226,045 96½
November 1896 . . .	152,470½	198,282 83½	6,126	8,445 82	1,767	2,565 87½	1,232	1,773 54½	5,494	823 17	1,272	1,713 52	—4½	—6 62½	111 82	168,357	213,709 96½
December 1896 . . .	165,826	203,840 74½	5,516	8,587 92	1,264	1,826 71	1,583	2,160 45	7,229	1,134 63	—253	—365 90	—49	—56 35½	—46 43½	179,121	217,081 71½
January 1897 . . .	152,714	200,229 17½	6,513½	10,335 03½	1,566	2,255 17	1,722	2,489 25	6,791	1,285 59½	—1,693	—2,169 85½	141	56 42	155 10	167,754½	214,635 88½
February 1897 . . .	152,208	200,752 27	5,937	8,313 70	4,890	7,096 33½	2,512	3,499 43	7,147	1,249 95½	—13	—21 47	—15	—19 27	—31 36½	171,976	220,839 58½
March 1897 . . .	229,050	284,996 75	5,579	8,167 03	2,136	3,090 72½	1,964	2,790 74	7,159	1,202 30½	1,115	1,524 21	—75	—94 49	—268 52½	246,928	301,408 74½
TOTAL . . .	1,876,626½	2,424,870 76½	65,105½	91,929 74½	21,669	31,300 40½	15,883	22,803 39	66,045	10,530 78	—1,238	—1,575 65	—77½	—397 56½	—639 85	2,044,013½	2,578,922 22½

[illegible]